

The New-York Colonization Journal
 IS PUBLISHED AT THE
 Colonization Office,
 NEW BIBLE HOUSE,
 CORNER OF ASTOR PLACE AND FORTH AVENUE.

City	Price
1 copy, delivered in the city	\$0 50
3 " by mail	0 25
5 copies to one address	1 00
10 " " " "	2 00
12 " " " "	2 50
100 " " " "	10 00

The Journal will be sent gratuitously to donors of Five Dollars to Life Members for three years, and to Pastors who when the cause is presented and a collection taken of the amount of the subscription.

It is sent to the N. Y. State Colonization Society may be sent to NATHANIEL HATDEN, Esq. Treasurer, or to the speaking Secretary, at the Society's office.

Communications for the Journal should be made to Editor.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

For the New-York Colonization Journal.
DEDICATION AND CONFIRMATION.
 DEDICATION OF THE M. E. CHURCH EDIFICE, AND CONFIRMATION BY REV. JOHN PAYNE, D.D., IN MONROVIA, LIBERIA.

Talk new, beautiful and substantial church edifice of the Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated to the service of Almighty God on Sunday, Oct. 21. We had the pleasure of being present on this most interesting occasion.

The exercises began at 11 o'clock A. M., by singing, followed by a solemn dedicatory prayer by Rev. Amos Herring. A hymn was again sung, after which Rev. Francis Burns read the sixth chapter of sacred Chronicles, in connection with the fourteenth chapter of the Gospel of John. He also preached the sermon, from Genesis xlvii. 17: "How dreadful is this place! this is none other but the house of God; and this is the gate of heaven." The discourse was, in our opinion, very eloquent and instructive, and highly appropriate. After preaching, a hymn was sung, and prayer offered by Rev. Philip Coker; a doxology was then sung, and the benediction pronounced by Rev. A. D. Williams, (whose name stands also associated with the exercises on the occasion of the dedication of the Presbyterian church, in 1838.) The exercises throughout were very solemn and impressive. Rev. John Payne, Missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Rev. D. A. Wilson, Principal of the Alexander High School, were among the strangers present on the occasion.

The Presbyterians having tendered the use of their house of worship to the Episcopalians for the pressing, the order of confirmation was performed in that place in the afternoon of the same day, (Oct. 24,) by Bishop Payne. Nine infants also were admitted to confirmation. Quite a large number of persons assembled to witness the ceremony, it being the first of the kind in the Republic. The Bishop preached the sermon, from Acts xv. 41.

This Sabbath we considered one of the most pleasant and delightful we have spent for a long time. Surrounded as we were, during the exercises both of the morning and afternoon, by a large concourse of respectable and intelligent people, now so pleasing circumstances, our mind naturally reverted to the condition of Monrovia thirty-three years ago, when it was a dense wilderness, the favorite haunt of relentless and unprincipled slaves; with here and there a few native inhabitants, by a people ignorant and degraded, and liable at any moment to be torn from their quiet homes by the hand of cruel avarice. What happy changes have occurred in the short period of thirty-three years! The devil bush, with all its horrible associations, has given place to temples of the Most High God; the greengrass, with their wicked fables, have made room for the ministers of Jesus Christ with the "Word of Life," the darkness of heathenism has fled before the light of the gospel; the detestable slave-trade, with all its unspeakable horrors, has been annihilated, and the natives are taught to engage in peaceful and legitimate traffic. The holy Sabbath now sheds its salutary and elevating influences upon the land! "the sound of the church-going-bell" is heard, and the groveling and degraded mind of the native is taught to aspire to its Maker. He hears the joyful sound, embraces it by faith, and is received into the family of God, having the testimony that he is a "child of God," who is no respecter of persons, but who of one blood made all nations to dwell upon the face of the earth."

And is it not gratifying and encouraging to all the friends of Colonization to remember that all this has been effected, in a great measure, through their instrumentalities? We do not suppose that any Colonizationist regrets the sacrifices which have been made and the money spent in this great and noble enterprise. And it is worthy of remark, that Colonizationists know or might know how much has

been expended; and in the glorious results which have accrued, in the progress of Liberia, they see themselves amply repaid, and the expenditure more than counter-balanced. We hope we shall not be considered invidious when we ask, Can any one tell the amount which has been expended in the cause of Abolition, and show us an equivalent for every thousand dollars? We should rejoice to see it.

EDWARD W. BRYDEN.
 Monrovia, Liberia, Oct. 3, 1853.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LIBERIA HERALD.

Election.
 In the Liberia Herald we find several notices of the late election, and transfer the results as follows:

PRESIDENT,
 J. J. Roberts.

VICE PRESIDENT,
 S. A. Benson.

SENATORS,
 A. F. Russell, *Monrovia* Co.,
 Charles Henry, *Grand Bassa* Co.,
 J. M. Priest, *Sinoe* Co.

REPRESENTATIVES,
 B. V. R. James, *Monrovia* Co.,
 Sion Harris, *Monrovia* Co.,
 Henry W. Dennis, *Monrovia* Co.,
 H. W. Erskine, *Monrovia* Co.,
 M. A. Rand, *Grand Bassa* Co.,
 G. L. Seymour, *Grand Bassa* Co.,
 S. V. Mitchell, *Sinoe* Co.

Grand Demonstration.
 ROBERTS AND BENSON.

MR. HERALD:—You are aware that when the election returns from the leeward counties arrived here, and it was ascertained that J. J. Roberts and S. A. Benson had received a large majority of votes for President and Vice President of the Republic, the political friends of those gentlemen in this country determined to celebrate their triumph in this city by a public demonstration, and for several days extensive preparations were being made for the accommodation of a large number of persons expected from the interior settlements.

It occurred to me, Mr. Herald, that a statement of the proceedings of the day might be gratifying to some of your readers who had not the satisfaction of witnessing them. If so, the following is at your service.

At seven o'clock, on the morning of the 30th inst., again, and another and another in quick succession, from Central Hill, aroused the quick members of the administration party, and announced to them that the day on which they had fixed to congratulate the most of their choice had arrived; and accordingly, with flags and pennants, and a large number of persons, they proceeded to the head of the harbor, where the martial tones of drum and fife, and the joyous faces here and there, predicted a glorious day; and so it turned out to be in every respect.

About 6 o'clock A. M., a fleet of boats and canoes, usefully decorated with flags and pennants, came steadily down the Stockton creek into the broad Mesurado, and the long and loud trumpet peal, from the headmost barge, brought an immense crowd to the landing. As three boats neared the wharf of General Lewis, where the Monrovia deputation had assembled to receive their guests, they formed in line, and their hearty and deafening cheers, from river and shore, rent the air, and the extraordinary enthusiasm prevailed. In a short time a procession was formed, the citizens of the several towns and villages arrayed themselves under their respective banners, on which were inscribed the names of the candidates, and incidents connected with some of the more prominent events of their public life. Thus formed, and headed by a band of music, the procession marched to the residence of President Roberts. I cannot, Mr. Herald, pretend to estimate the number of persons, including many ladies, present, but there were hundreds—thousands—already assembled at the President's mansion, who seemed to be animated by one heart and spirit, rendering it a scene of warm greeting and unbounded enthusiasm. In the midst of tremendous cheering, the President and Vice President were introduced to the immense concourse, by Messrs Sion Harris and John Jamieson, of Caldwell.

Mr. H. W. Erskine, of Kentucky, member elect of the House of Representatives, advanced and addressed, in turn, the President and Vice President elect, in a strain of fervid eloquence seldom ever equaled in language the eminent talents, wisdom and patriotism of President Roberts; spoke of his public services in the Cabinet and in the field, of his diplomacy at home and abroad, and assured the President of the unqualified confidence of his fellow-citizens in his wisdom, ability, and the approval of his hitherto official conduct in the management of their public affairs, and in the name of his fellow-citizens, congratulated him on his reelection to the Presidency. (Vocalous cheering.)

President Roberts returned thanks. He said the sentiments just expressed sank deep into his soul, and inspired him with feelings of profound gratitude; that the kind and flattering manner in which the speaker had been pleased to allude to him personally, and of his public life and official conduct, awakened in him feelings which no language could express; this new expression of the confidence of his fellow-citizens, their spontaneous cheers and greetings, amply repaid him for every effort of his life to advance the interests of our beloved country. He alluded to some facts connected with the political campaign just past, in stirring language. He regretted the feelings that had been excited on the part of a few of their political opponents; however, he did not hold the mass of the anti-administration party accountable for the conduct of individual members of that party. There were those among his personal friends who differed from him in political opinion, and he had right to doubt that they were actuated by noble and patriotic feelings; and now that the contest had terminated, he hoped that all rancorous feeling would subside. He again thanked his fellow-citizens for the honor they had fourth they conferred upon him, and assured them that, while interested with the management of the public affairs, he should study to deserve the confidence they had reposed in him. His remarks were received with demonstrations of delight.

Mr. Erskine, when the cheering had somewhat subsided, delivered a brief address to the Vice President elect, in which he alluded to the pleasure his fellow-citizens felt in having elected him to the highest honor, but one, in the eye of the people; that he was emphatically a son of Liberia, reared in her midst, shared in her greatest difficulties and sufferings, and in her defence, had always upheld her honor, and labored to advance her true interests. "You, sir, your fellow-citizens delight to honor, and in their names I this day congratulate you."

Judge Benson responded in his happiest style. He spoke of the days of his early life in Liberia, of his constant devotion and exertion to advance her interests, of the gratification he felt at meeting so many of his political friends, and of his sense of the honor they had conferred upon him. He assured his fellow-citizens that their confidence in him should never be shaken, and brought forth every power of his mind should be brought to bear to protect the interests of his fellow-citizens. (Great cheering.)

The President and Vice President elect retired from the dense crowd amidst cheers and huzzas, which seemed almost to shake the very earth beneath them. The sound of drum and fife heightened the excitement and devotion to the victory of the scene. These proceedings ended with the discharge of cannon from Central Hill and the parade ground.

In the shade of the orange tree, opposite the residence of David Moore, Esq., was spread a table loaded with refreshments, and a large number of gentlemen, seated about three hundred gentlemen, sat down to discuss—not politics—a luncheon, served up in handsome style by the Committee of Arrangements. Mrs. Roberts entertained perhaps as many ladies at the President's dwelling.

After the refreshments, the President and Vice President elect and their families, in a carriage, proceeded down Broad street to the street, thence up Ashman street to the President's mansion, followed by the largest political concourse ever assembled in Liberia.

The President elect, in a most patriotic speech, addressed the crowd, amidst vociferous cheers and rounds of applause. He thanked his fellow-citizens for their kind appreciation of his services, as manifested in the present demonstration which could not be misunderstood, and which testified to him that they were satisfied with his administration. He had administered the affairs to the best of his ability. He had hoped when his present term of office should have expired he might withdraw from public life, but his fellow-citizens demanded his services for another term, and he felt that he could not resist a wish so generally expressed.

He loved Liberia; her interests were dear to him and laid nearest his heart, and he could not sacrifice himself and his personal interests to his welfare. (Great applause.)

Something was said, during the canvass about endangering our republican institutions by the election of a monarch for the fourth term to the Presidency. Don't believe it, fellow-citizens; "No, no," cheers; republican principles are too deeply rooted in the hearts of the people of Liberia. They understand them, and will never give away their own liberties; the people of Liberia will ever retain the power of electing and degrading a monarch, necessary in defence of our free republican institutions. (Great cheering.) He thanked his fellow-citizens for the readiness with which they had always responded to his official duties; that this support would be continued he entertained no doubt. Again thanking his fellow-citizens for their expressions of confidence, he withdrew, while the air resounded with thundering cries of hurrahs.

Mr. Herald, be it understood, was the excitement of the occasion, as to render it impossible for even a perfect stenographer to render a complete sketch. Thus ended the ceremony for the present, and with the exception of the martial music, heard in every part of the city, all was quiet till about 10 o'clock, when a crowd again assembled at the Government House, to witness a magnificent display of fireworks, which went off in grand style, during which patriotic pieces composed for the occasion were sung with great enthusiasm.

I forgot to say that on one of the banners, prepared, we believe, by some of our ladies, were inscribed the words, "We are happy without a change."

It is worthy of remark that, among such a concourse of people, there was no disturbance of the public peace, nor was there a person seen under the influence of liquor.

The did not see people honor the men of their country. The day was remarkably propitious, and eminently adapted to such a demonstration, the

atmosphere, being unusually clear, serene, and lovely. We believe that a more happy selection for the office of Vice President could not have been made in Liberia. Mr. Benson's talents and extensive knowledge of Government affairs, his extensive knowledge of Liberia, and his devoted attachment to her interests, qualify him in a high degree for the office. We respectfully tender our best wishes to the President and Vice President elect, praying that the Sovereign ruler of nations may vouchsafe unto their wisdom, prudence to direct and administer the government.

ONANIAS.
 Monrovia, May 23, 1853.

Prosperity of Liberia.

Our late advices represent the state of affairs in the leeward counties to be healthy and prospering, and as there is nothing to disturb the tranquillity which at present so happily surrounds every settlement in our Republic, the people are true to their interests in prosecuting honorable avocations for the accumulation of an honest competency. "In no former period of the history of Liberia has there appeared so much real contentment, and so many energetic minds, as we now clearly perceptible on every hand. It is no longer doubtful as to the practicality of gaining wealth and importance by the cultivation of the rich soil, every where to be found throughout Liberia, and it is more fully demonstrated that every year's expenditure on a properly arranged farm will annually yield the proprietor a handsome income. The old song, "that nothing can be done in the way of farming without an outlay of thousands," is rapidly exploding, and we know, and others on examination will also know, that out of the numerous farms scattered throughout the country, with immense numbers of coffee trees, and acres upon acres of sugar-cane, the proprietors, with but few exceptions, have not altered their ordinary arrangements, or in anywise curtailed their reasonable expenses.

We will not, however, be misunderstood. When we speak of farms in connection with Liberia, it is to be understood that we refer to tracts of ten, twenty and fifty acres; in a few instances one may find well-cultivated farms of fifty to one hundred acres. It is enough for our purpose to know that the agricultural interests of the State are prospering, and that in a very few years coffee will be offered for export as readily as camwood and ivory now are. It only requires a little energy, labor, and a small outlay of money, to make our country one of the most desirable places for a home on the habitable globe.

Our Country.

The more present condition and prospects of Liberia are considered, whether the habits of civilization among the surrounding aborigines, or whether the advancement of our people in those principles which will certainly tend to the elevation of their country in the estimation of the good and wise in other lands, or whether the steady growth of our commerce, and the influence which it exerts on the native Africans on its borders; nothing can be more clear than that the people of Liberia have great cause to thank the great Donor of the universe for the many distinguished favors he has designed to bestow on them. Throughout all our borders peace prevails, and though it is necessary occasionally to check the turbulence of a few restless chieftains, the great majority of them bow with reverence to the authority of our laws, and their treaty stipulations, and evince, on every occasion, a disposition to court the favor of their civilized neighbors.

We will not, however, be misunderstood, that but little more than a quarter of a century ago, and where the towns and villages in Liberia now stand, inhabited by a people reared amidst civilization and Christianity, and where as stated periods they meet to worship the "God of their Fathers," were the worship of the "God of the Forests," and the heathenish idolatry, worshipping their "Green-Gods," and paying adoration to the "Devil-bush." Barrenness for the purchase of human beings adorned nearly every hamlet within the present jurisdiction of Liberia; and where this city now stands, the frightful altars reared to bloody and murderous superstitions had been numerous votaries. To lead the slave ships, defenceless towns were destroyed, the inhabitants captured and carried off to fill the slave barter, and those too old and unable to labor were cruelly butchered. Such a state of things has long ceased exist, and the slave-trade has no longer a foothold in our land, and the weak and oppressed are protected by the mild influence of our laws.

We turn from the recollection of these bloody scenes of days that are past, and not again to disgrace our land, and with feelings of joy enter upon the contemplation of things as they now exist in our land. Liberia now has a civilized population of about ten thousand. They are the inhabitants of three counties, viz: Monrovia, Bassa, and Sinoe. Their habits are entirely those of persons brought up in civilized lands, their "green-Gods" and heathenish superstitions are banished, and their desire for the improvement of their children, their churches for the worship of the great Creator, everywhere to be seen, bear testimony to their piety, and to their acknowledgement of His Providence. The native Africans, too, are taught to worship the living God, and declare that the reward which comes along first with a good assortment will be fortunate. She must meet with ready sales and immediate payment.

VEASLES WANTED.—A ready market will be found in Liberia for six or more vessels, well built, coppered and copper fastened, and drawing a light draft of water. Their burthen should be from 50 to 100 tons.

Americo-Liberians has been such as to lessen the disposition of the natives to war and rapine up to this time, surely no one possessing an ordinary share of intelligence will doubt their ability in future to retain the ascendancy they have already acquired. Indeed, it is not doubted that the natives residing immediately in the neighborhood of our counties prefer the present condition of affairs to what of once was. They live in their villages, free from fear of any marauding party following them, and they have no knowledge of being torn from their land, and all they hold dear, to freight the slave ship. Any disputes of a serious nature occurring among them, are transferred to our Government for adjustment; and its decision, in almost every case, is approved and acted upon.

Without in the least exaggerating, the natives are upon the whole gratified with their improved and improving condition; their numerous wants are supplied, protection of their lives and property is secure, and they pride themselves, many of them do, on having abandoned their old customs, and adopted those of civilized men.

Previous to the abolition of the slave-trade on our part of the coast, our trade in African produce was very limited to what it is now. The African has found out that, in prosecuting a legitimate trade, his every want can be met, and the consequences of a trade so free for many independent, and has no fear that he may be kidnapped and transported to other lands. If any one, in the least interested in Liberia, will compare the commercial intercourse of foreigners with Liberia now; with what it was some eight years ago, they will perceive that the increase is upward of two hundred per cent., and that out of the numerous farms scattered throughout the country, with immense numbers of coffee trees, and acres upon acres of sugar-cane, the proprietors, with but few exceptions, have not altered their ordinary arrangements, or in anywise curtailed their reasonable expenses.

We have no interest in misleading those who are unacquainted with the position which Liberia holds to our African neighbors, nor are we careful that what we say should be received by those who have ever been skeptical of the success of Liberia in accomplishing what its founders prophesied it would. But our aim is to enlighten our own people, and to encourage our friends abroad to continue their efforts for the advancement of a people who are struggling to redeem their land from worse than Egyptian darkness, and to assist them in their discommodities, which are the doctrines of Christianity. The principles of civilization are extensively at work in the land, and, in unobtrusive circumstances occur—which at present we have not the least intimation of—in a few years the soul of the Christian and philanthropist visiting our land will be rejoiced to find that the noble efforts have been accomplished by their instrumentality.

Success of Liberian Trade.

The trade of this part of the coast is known to be more extensive than ever. It is astonishing how rapidly it unfolds itself. At places where, three years ago, a bunch of palm oil could not be procured in a month's time, thousands of gallons can now be purchased without much delay. Within a short time, the natives are constantly employed in making oil, and the quantity procured from them is pretty considerable. At the marts where our merchants have been accustomed to obtain their usual supply of oil, the trade is very lively; and from the improvements of the natives in the habits of civilization, it is expected that the trade in oil will annually increase a hundred per cent. Their wants are becoming more numerous; they seek for and readily purchase articles of merchandise which hitherto were only desired by those reared in the midst of civilization. At the present rate of the improvement of the natives, it is impossible to form any idea of the whole, we have no reason to complain, excepting in the article of rice, which is employed only for home consumption, as the camwood and palm oil trade is at present quite active.

Though the rainy season has fully set in, there is but little abatement in our trade. It was anticipated that in the present season but a very limited quantity of palm oil would be obtained; the contrary, we are most happy to say, is the fact. Indeed, from all parts of the Republic the most encouraging reports of trade are received, and there is not much probability of any abatement in it till the middle of the rainy season. The cry of famine is no longer heard, and the people are well supplied with food, and the season which comes along first with a good assortment will be fortunate. She must meet with ready sales and immediate payment.

ARRIVED ON THE 15th inst., Rev. Alex. Crammell, A. B., and family, per British Mail steamer "Furber," from England. We learn that Mr. Crammell comes at the instance of the A. B. F. Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, under the supervision of Rev. John Payne, Esq., his field of operation will be either in this or the county of Grand Bassa.

The immigrants located on the banks of the beautiful St. Paul's are getting on well. It is said that, with very few exceptions, nearly all of them have passed safely through their acclimation.

WE present our readers with further extracts from the Liberia Herald on our f-

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

Thirty-seventh Annual Report

OF THE
American Colonization Society,
JANUARY 17, 1854.

This day we celebrate the Thirty-seventh Anniversary of the American Colonization Society. We render thanksgiving to our Father in Heaven for the abundant blessings received, and we supplicate a continuance of His gracious care. Pre-eminently His, and for the advancement of His kingdom on earth, is the cause in which we are engaged. Whatever of good it has already accomplished, is the result of His controlling Spirit; and all its capacity for enlarged achievement in coming time gives promise that His almighty arm will carry it forward through every obstacle, to a triumph more splendid than we should otherwise dare to anticipate.

Since the last annual meeting, several of our earliest and ablest friends and patrons have rested from their labors.

The Hon. Jacob Burnet, of Cincinnati, Ohio, departed this life the 27th of April last. He was elected a vice president of this Society in the year 1836. He was a liberal annual contributor to its funds, and left it a handsome legacy at his death.

The Hon. Samuel May, Jr., of Cambridge, Mass., who was elected a vice president in the year 1848, and was one of its ablest advocates, died beloved and greatly lamented, the 5th of October, 1853.

Anson G. Phelps, Esq., for many years the President of the New York State Colonization Society, and a vice president of this Society, died on the 15th of April last, at the age of 80 years.

He was a large contributor to the funds of this Society; and, as one of its Life Directors, was always present at its meetings.

He was eminently and emphatically the friend of the colored man, both in this country and in Africa. He left a legacy of \$50,000 to the New York State Colonization Society, to be paid in ten annual instalments of \$500 each; and a conditional bequest of \$50,000 towards founding a theological department of a college in Liberia, as appears in item seventeen of his will, which reads as follows:

"New-York.—It has been contemplated by the friends of African Colonization to erect and found a college in Liberia, Africa; and it is understood that some incidental steps have been taken for that purpose by its friends in Boston, Massachusetts. Now, in case the enterprise, which I consider an important one, shall proceed, and \$100,000 shall be raised for that purpose in this country, then, and in no case, I give my estate, the sum of \$50,000, to be applied, as they may see fit, in such way as shall, in their judgment, best effect the object; and I wish my executors especially to have in view the establishment of a theological department in said college to be under the supervision of the United Theological Seminary of the city of New-York."

The Rev. James Laurie, D. D., of this city, died on the 18th of April last. He was elected a vice president of this Society in 1838. He was an intelligent and faithful friend from his origin, and for many years was one of the most punctual and earnest members of its Board of Managers. Incapable of ease, and constant in duty, he stood firm by the cause of his darkest and most trying times, and never doubted its final triumph.

In addition to these four vice presidents, we have also to mourn the loss of many of our liberal annual contributors, on whom we always relied for help to meet our current expenses and carry forward our great enterprise. From some of these, we have received the most generous and handsome bequests. Some of them made bequests to the Society which have not been as yet, and we fear never will be, received. Legal difficulties have been thrown in the way of the execution of their wills. It is melancholy to reflect how many good intentions and liberal purposes are entirely frustrated, and how many bequests for execution from the heart and soul in which they originated, to the hands of executors and administrators, too often controlled by distant and unscrupulous heirs! At this Society could not so often obtain possession of all the legacies to which it is justly entitled, but which are kept from it by legal difficulties and endless lawsuits, it would be able to make all the necessary improvements in Liberia, and build a first-class steamer to run as a regular transport vessel!

The receipts of the Society for the past year, from all sources, were eighty-two thousand four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents.

This general amount, however, includes many items which contributed nothing to aid in carrying on the direct work of Colonization during the year. For example, five thousand dollars of it were received from the legacy of the late Augustus Gray, of New-York, and by his will we are required to invest the money in some safe and profitable manner, and devote the interest arising from it to the support and establishment of schools in Liberia. The thirty-seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents had been received from the Massachusetts Colonization Society during the year, and expended by them in defraying the expenses of educating two colored young men in preparation for their studies in the United States. This amount had never before been received, and therefore it all appears in the accounts of the year.

The New-York Colonization Society appropriated one of the expenses of the expedition of Liberia, to the Chief Boombie; and they reported that the natives as a part of their contribution to the cause of the expedition, bequests have been made to the Society by will, in such manner that the slaves left to pay the money when they were obliged to Liberia, or to purchase with it had embarked

such articles as were indispensable to their outfit; but we were not allowed to use any of it for the expenses of their passage to and support six months in Liberia. In other cases, money has been committed to the charge of the donors or executors to be forwarded to their friends, or persons to whom it belonged, in Liberia. From these sources there came into our treasury the past year three thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-six cents.

There have also been received into the treasury on account of subscription to the African Repository, fifteen hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighteen cents, which have been expended in defraying the expenses of its publication.

There have been received from the Indiana State Treasury thirteen hundred and seventy dollars more than we have expended in sending out emigrants from that State. It was anticipated that the whole amount would have been used. But two families who were preparing to emigrate last fall failed to get ready in time. This amount therefore is held subject to the expenses of the next company from that State.

The several States rank in the following order as to the amount of funds received from all sources within their borders, including payments on account of the Repository, expenditures reported by State Auxiliary Societies on account of emigrants, &c., &c.:

1. New-York,	\$10,735 45
2. Massachusetts,	10,628 73
3. Mississippi,	6,731 35
4. Connecticut,	6,584 17
5. New-Hampshire,	5,059 30
6. Vermont,	4,853 75
7. Maryland,	4,688 40
8. New-Jersey,	4,083 13
9. Kentucky,	3,957 25
10. Georgia,	3,797 86
11. Pennsylvania,	3,600 35
12. Ohio,	2,966 16
13. North Carolina,	3,394 18
14. Rhode Island,	2,470 47
15. Louisiana,	1,735 00
16. District of Columbia,	1,014 67
17. New-Hampshire,	1,057 90
18. Delaware,	828 50
19. Alabama,	608 54
20. New-Jersey,	457 12
21. Illinois,	297 99
22. Missouri,	132 00
23. Florida,	103 90
24. New-Hampshire,	84 30
25. California,	30 00
26. South Carolina,	18 00
27. Michigan,	10 00
28. Texas,	10 00
29. Wisconsin,	6 00

In the general aggregate are also included the following amounts from foreign countries, &c., &c.:

Syria,	\$25 00
Chester,	21 25
New-Brunswick,	11 06
Constantinople, (Turkey),	10 00
Michigan,	5 20

The following expeditions have been sent to Liberia since our last annual meeting:

The ship Banasher sailed from Norfolk the 30th of April, with one hundred and sixty-one emigrants. Fifty-seven of these were born free, sixteen purchased their freedom, or were purchased by their friends. Ninety were emancipated, sixteen by the will of Wm. Smart, of Gloucester county, Va.; thirty-six by will of Miss Betsey Gordon, of Orange county, Va.; eleven by Mrs. Anne S. Rice, of Prince Edward county, Va.; and seventeen by will of Dr. William Adams, of Bladen county, N. C. and ten by different persons.

The third company sailed from Baltimore the 2d of June in the Shirley, consisting of eleven persons, of whom six, from Portsmouth, Va., were born free, and five were emancipated by Mrs. Nancy Jennings, of Kewport county, Miss. These persons expected to have sailed in the Banasher, but failed to do so.

The third company sailed from Savannah, Geo., the 11th of June, in the barque Adeline, composed of one hundred and thirty-four persons, of whom ninety-six were from Tennessee, and thirty-eight from Georgia. Forty-four of them were born free; twenty were purchased by themselves and their friends; and fourteen were emancipated by will of Solomon Green, of Kingston, Tenn.; fifteen by Samuel Grigsby, of Monroe county, Tenn.; and ten by the will of Thomas W. Rice, of Savannah, Geo.; and the others by several different persons. This company were all landed at Sinou, and located in that country, and at our last advice were prospering remarkably well. Speaking of them, our agent, under date of September 5th, says: "Most of them had been the fever. I treat them kindly, keep them in a good humor, and have succeeded in persuading some that the fever is the handmaid of health. It is pleasing to see how much work some of them have done, and with a good, sound constitution, the African fever is not difficult of treatment. Old, partially cured diseases, brought from the United States, give the most trouble to physicians. Only two of the company have died."

It is worthy of remark that this company passed the season of their acquaintance with the fever, and the season of their acquaintance with the fever, in consequence of the death of Dr. James Brown, about the middle of August, who had for several years attended all the emigrants located in that country. His loss is greatly felt. After his death, Mr. Murray was compelled to act both as physician and minister, and great credit is due to him for the faithful manner in which he discharged his responsible duties, and for the gratifying success which crowned his labors. We hope to send a thoroughly educated physician to that country with our spring expedition.

The fourth company sailed from New-York, the 10th of November, in the barque Las de Cuba, consisting of fifty-three emigrants, of whom thirty-two were from Pennsylvania, one from New-Jersey, four from Connecticut, and sixteen from New-York.

The New-York State Colonization Society fitted out this expedition, and paid the expenses of those

from that State. The expenses of those from the other States were paid by the respective State Societies. The company from Pennsylvania took with them a steam saw-mill, which they intend to locate in Mesurado country. One of those from Connecticut was an excellent daguerrotypist, and we expect to hear from him in some interesting views of scenery in Liberia.

The fifth company sailed from Norfolk, the 11th of November, in the ship Banasher, consisting of two hundred and sixty-one persons, sent by this Society, and sixteen by the Maryland Society. One hundred and fifty were from Virginia; four from North Carolina; twenty-four from Maryland; twenty-six from Indiana; and sixty-nine from Kentucky. Of those sent by this Society, eighty-eight were born free; and the rest, purchased by themselves, or purchased by others, of whom six were purchased with funds raised by Miss Elizabeth Wormley, of New-York, R. I., amounting to twenty-three hundred dollars.

We received from the treasury of the State of Indiana fifty dollars for each of the twenty-six emigrants sent from that State in this expedition, we had to pay three hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy cents, to defray the expenses of their passage from Indiana to Baltimore. It costs us sixty dollars for each one from Baltimore to Liberia, and for six months' support after their arrival. The amount received from the State Treasury, therefore, will not defray the expenses of their emigrants, by six hundred and forty-eight dollars and seventy cents.

From the Virginia State Treasury we have received thirty-four hundred dollars, being fifty dollars each for sixty-eight of the one hundred and fifty-four emigrants sent from that State in this expedition.

We also received from the Virginia State Treasury thirty-four hundred dollars, for sixty-eight of the eighty-seven emigrants from that State sent in the April and June expeditions.

There were several others in these two companies who were free, and will be free, however, the benefit of the State appropriation, if we can succeed in obtaining and laying before the Colonization Board of the State sufficient and satisfactory evidence of their freedom.

The sixth and last expedition sailed from Savannah, the 10th of December, in the brig Gen. Pierce, composed of one hundred and sixty-five emigrants, from South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee. Twenty-one of them were born free; sixteen were liberated by will, and one hundred and twenty-six by masters now living, viz.: fifty by Richard Hoff, Esq., of Oglethorpe county, Georgia, who paid these three hundred dollars for their passage and support six months in Liberia, and gave them about twenty-five hundred dollars at their embarkation; twenty-nine of them by the Hon. William E. Kennedy, of Columbia, Tenn., who sent twenty-six in the expedition from New-Orleans, in Dec., 1852; and thirty-eight by Montgomery Lee, Esq., of Mobile, Ala., Tenn., who gave them a good outfit, paid all their expenses to the place of embarkation, and gave us two thousand dollars towards the expenses of their colonization. This was a most interesting and extraordinary company, consisting of a man and his wife and thirty-six children and grand-children. Mr. Holl has a large number of men whom he wants to send in our next expedition about eighty, and he is willing to give them a good outfit, pay their expenses to the place of sailing, and one-half the amount necessary to transport them to Liberia, and support them six months! These are the "Iron men" of Tennessee. Mr. Holl has long been known as one of the largest manufacturers of iron, and his slaves have been his only workmen. They thoroughly understand the business. Among them are miners, colliers, moulders, and men fully competent to build furnaces for making iron, and to carry on the business themselves. They are also men of high character, and we would wonder them an acquisition to any country. Thomas Scott, the patriarch of the family, who sailed in the Gen. Pierce, helped to make the cannon balls that were fired from behind the cotton bales at the battle of New-Orleans; and is yet a man of great activity and energy of character.

If we are not careful to make in our calculations, this family of Mr. Bell's will be an element in Liberia's history and operations of the most valuable character. We have been assured that iron ore is to be found there in great abundance, and of remarkable purity. The Hon. S. A. Benson, of Free county, in a letter dated the 10th Sept., and received again by the Gen. Pierce, said, says: "I send you (by the Shirley) a small specimen of iron ore from the mountains (which lie about thirty miles from the coast). Depend upon it, it is virgin ore—the blacksmith merely heated it to enable him to cut it. One of our blacksmiths, Rev. A. P. Davis, does not make an error, but at least 20 per cent. better than the foreign trade iron brought to this coast. Mr. Davis has tried it, and in its virgin state beaten it out and made good cutlery. The mountains of our interior are filled with it."

Such is the field open before these people, who without doubt will one day become the "Iron men" of Liberia! We propose to send a vessel with emigrants from New-Orleans, the 1st of April. We are anxious to send Mr. Bell's eighty at that time, as they are nearly ready to depart, and we are now looking out for some generous friend to give us the twenty-four hundred dollars to defray the cost of their expenses. This amount, Mr. Bell proposes to give, together with the people! And we believe that some noble-hearted individual, on whom Heaven has bestowed the ability, will rejoice to stand beside him, and share the glory of a work so grand as this.

From the foregoing statements it will be seen that we have been doing the year's work, and that we are doing it with a good success. We have sent out and eighty-three emigrants to Liberia, being one hundred and seventeen more than were sent the preceding year. The table below will exhibit the leading facts in a condensed form.

The Strata rank, as to the number of emigrants sent from each, in the following order:	
1. Virginia,	841
2. Tennessee,	255
3. Georgia,	98
4. Kentucky,	69
5. North Carolina,	50
6. Pennsylvania,	50
7. Indiana,	32
8. New-York,	37
9. Alabama,	16
10. Maryland,	16
11. South Carolina,	7
12. Massachusetts,	6
13. Mississippi,	5
14. New-Hampshire,	5
15. Connecticut,	4
16. Ohio,	4
17. New-Jersey,	1

On their arrival in Liberia, these seven hundred and eighty-three emigrants have been pretty equally distributed between the three counties, Mesurado, Bassa, and Sinou. At the date of our last address they were prospering encouragingly, having become contented and happy citizens of Liberia. The larger part of those who went to Bassa County were located at the new settlement, at the "Cove," near the site of the old native village which was called "Fish-town." This is considered one of the most important points on the coast. The anchorage for vessels is good, and boats can reach the shore and land without the necessity of crossing the bar. Our former attempt to make a location here was frustrated, by the Grand war, the natives having burnt our houses and driven away our settlers. The present effort has, we are happy to say, been more successful. The natives have all been entirely overcome, and many of them very friendly. A number of the old inhabitants of the country, induced by its advantages for all commercial enterprises, have removed to and taken up their permanent residence in this place. Our agent, Mr. Benson, has exerted himself to the utmost to provide comfortable accommodations for the newly arrived emigrants. The saw-mill for the growth of business, improvement is manifest all around. Bishop Payne, of Cape Palmas, has lately visited Bassa county to make arrangements for a missionary station of the Episcopal Church. He expressed himself delighted with the general appearance of the settlements, and he has determined to make the new settlement the headquarters of his operations, and has selected a lot in the village and made arrangements for erecting a suitable building upon it. This movement will be a great benefit to that county, and should and will be encouraged in every possible manner.

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Already has this state of things, this field for commercial enterprise, attracted the attention of England. She has established a monthly line of steamers, which touch at Liberia. She has four steamships on the line—the *Forerunner*, of 400 tons, the *Faith*, of 800 tons, Hope, of 900 tons, and *Charity*, of 1000 tons. These names are appropriate and significant! The following extracts from a letter just received from Commander *Radcliff*, U. S. Navy, at Freetown, Sierra Leone, August 20, 1853, of Monrovia, will show that these steamers are doing a heavy business:

"I enclose you a paper giving the route of the English steamers on this Coast. They are doing a first-rate business, running full of freight both ways, and of course carrying up and down the coast. I believe in six years they will get all of it! Steam is the only thing on this Coast. Sail vessels are far behind the age."

Another line of British steamers is about to be started, or has already been started from Liverpool. The first vessel was to sail in October last. This new line is owned by private individuals, and is entirely independent of the Government.

The English Government, with a wise reference to the extension of her commerce on that Coast, admits camwood and palm oil, and its other great staple commodities, free of duty. Consequently, the English trader can always give a higher price for them than the American can. The Liberia merchant can order by the British steamers whatever goods he wants from London and Liverpool, and have them in his store in six or eight weeks after the order is issued; while to obtain the like goods from any American port, requires about the same number of months.

In these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that British commerce is increasing on that coast with unexampled rapidity, and that American commerce has to struggle hard even to maintain its present limited existence!

England may be bold, she may be grasping and violent in her efforts to spread her commerce abroad over the face of the whole earth. Who can blame her? It is not well that she should extend civilized customs of trade and Christian commerce along that coast once covered with nothing but the barbarous traffic in human blood! There is a tremendous moral power in commerce, and in civilization, and in the efforts to tame the savage, and to civilize and humanize the barbarous. Liberia has on her hands, in this respect, a work so mighty as to demand from other nations all possible encouragement and assistance.

For many years she struggled for a mere existence, surrounded by savage enemies, without the means or means to regulate commerce. At length, but tremblingly, she became, and declared herself to be, an independent nation. England nobly came forward with the courtesies of recognition, and welcomed her into the family of nations. France, Prussia, Belgium, and Brazil, England and France have from time to time com-

in Sinou county, increased attention has been given to the cultivation of the soil, and particularly

to planting coffee trees. Many new and substantial buildings have been erected, and a general spirit of enterprise prevails.

In Mesurado county there has been much improvement. Many brick houses have been erected in the various settlements.

The entire history of Liberia for the past year has been such as should encourage us to push forward in the work of Colonization. Peace has prevailed between the Government and the native tribes. The churches have been well attended. The number of schools has been increased, and the means of doing good extended.

"The great law of progress," as Bishop Scott in his late report of his visit to Liberia says, "is not entirely dormant in Liberia. She is advancing most, I think I may say in all respects, Liberia as it is, is not exactly the same thing it was at any period you may select in its past history. Her course is onward. Even the 'Sketches of Liberia,' so truthful and reliable in its details that every one, who wishes to know what Liberia is ought to read it with careful attention, nevertheless needs an appendix to adjust it to the present state of the country. Their course is onward, and their future is becoming day by day more and more hopeful. Their triumph thus far over extraordinary difficulties insures the promise that the difficulties yet remaining will in time be overcome, and that Liberia will yet stand forth rich in all the elements of a great nation."

Commander Lynch, to whom allusion was made in our last Annual Report, visited Liberia, and having spent some time on the Coast, returned to the United States, well pleased with what he saw, and has prepared a report for the Navy Department, which has been sent into Congress, and will shortly be published.

The commerce with Liberia is increasing. The fact has been clearly demonstrated that this young Republic, weak and feeble though it now is, will in time be able to compete with the most powerful of the Western Coast of Africa. The natural wealth and the commercial resources of that immense tract of country lying interior of Liberia, will find their way out through her ports. As the natives rise in the scale of being, and appropriate the blessings and feel the wants consequent upon civilization, they will through the same channel obtain the products of other countries, and the manufactured articles indispensable to their comfort. So that it is quite evident that whatever the foreign commerce of Western Africa may be, Liberia will have a share in it. Her position on the Coast, and her relations with foreign nations, necessarily confer upon her this advantage. The independence of Liberia having been formally, honorably, acknowledged by five of the leading Governments of the world—England, France, Prussia, Belgium and Brazil, she is fairly entitled to demand that she be recognized as a nation, and that she be treated as such. This is the only thing that will regulate the trade between her vast interior and the markets of the world.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK

THE SOUTH OF NEW YORK

[VOL. IV.—NO. 3.—WHOLE NO. 40.]

many fathers, with friends all around, but with no one willing to assume its exclusive maintenance. And this, to a certain extent, has been true; and in

only apology, if one is needed, for such a parenage is, that without it it would never have existed at all; and if a meagre nurture and sorry raiment have at all retarded its growth or impaired its comeliness, the fault has been with the parents, while the misfortune has rested on the offspring. But perhaps it may be all the longer-lived for not having had precocity forced upon it by a greater liberality on the part of those who have the responsibility for its existence.

No far as the Society itself is affected by the variety of the motives that exist for advancing the cause, it is unaffected by any of them. Its work is the removal of emigrants, not the discussion of the motives for emigration: It has refrained from the commencement, and will refrain to the end, from talking of its own superiority in regard to the motives of its only competitors, the slaveholders, alike to its dignity and good feeling, and to the fact that for thirty-seven years it has owed its existence to the support that it has received from both North and South, slaveholders and non-slaveholders, whose representatives, meeting at the successive anniversaries, have waived all points of difference, and united in the one great work of founding and maintaining the colony, and promoting the removal to it of such free persons as desired to emigrate—with what results.

Advocated, however, as Colonization certainly has been, for varying reasons, there might be a difficulty in agreeing in Congress about the proper class of beneficiaries, in the event of a direct appropriation by the General Government. But no such difficulty can take place in the State Legislatures, where each may select for itself the objects of its bounty according to its peculiar predilections.

To the several States, therefore, the Society looks with great interest in connection with this matter. Already the States of Virginia, Maryland, Indiana, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey have made appropriations; and it is anticipated, not unreasonably, that the others will gradually follow their example.

If this action of the several States involved the maintenance by each of an organization looking to the shipment of emigrants, and such as makes the American Colonization Society, to some extent, a commercial agency, there would be many objections to it. The result would be complication, and very probably a good deal of confusion. Some States might suspect, while others would fail. But the existence of the Parent Society obviates this difficulty, in affording the agency that is necessary. The founder of the settlements on the coast, their friend and guardian from infancy to youth, and now maintaining their intercourse with the Republic, is the one person who can be relied upon for the best results. He has the experience of the head, it possesses no experience which it has obtained at some cost, and which admirably fits it for the current exigencies of the Colonizing cause.

The last of the resources of the Society are its individual contributions. They have been its main reliance from the beginning. They enable it to meet its local expenses, to maintain its agents in the interior, to pay the expenses of the large load of emigrants to Africa, and to provide for them for a season there. They form the certain-ty upon which thousands are now dependent, and which, such thousands on thousands must continue to depend, until, as already intimated, the attractions of Liberia and the repulsions of America shall make African Colonization a self-paying one. Congress may appropriate money—the States, all of them, may contribute—the American Colonization Society will not cease until Liberia shall see emigrants arrive as America now sees them, on the instant of their arrival only, being able to pay for their passage, and to maintain the individual collections, therefore, the co-operation of all who wish well to the cause over the length and breadth of the land is most earnestly solicited. The Society will doubtless be anxious and agents of the Society will doubtless be anxiously directed.

The relations of the Society with the free people of color are too important not to be noticed separately on an occasion like the present. Without their co-operation Colonization can have no results; and how much better would the co-operation of the people of color be, than the kind of co-operation which is now given by the kind of people who are in the habit of joining the Colonizationists! In establishing colonies on the coast, Colonizationists have been governed by a conviction of the exigencies of the future already described; and the events of succeeding years have only corroborated their convictions; and when the opponents of the cause have pointed to the increasing intelligence, the greater diffusion of education among free colored people, and to the honorable positions, in a moral and intellectual point of view,

obtained by many of them in this country, as reasons for anticipating a more favorable reception. They may be more educated, more skillfully, and politically the more numerous, but they are still colored men, and the masses of the whites, Colonizationists, freely and to the fullest extent admitting every thing thus claimed for their behalf, have relied upon it for a wholly different purpose—as they discovered, in their increasing sensitiveness and pride, consequent upon increasing numbers, that the colored man, in the United States, was continuing residence in the same land of two free races between whom amalgamation by intermarriage was impracticable. The refinement of the class in question must settle for ever the necessity of their colonization, and they themselves should be the first to acknowledge it. They are not to be educated and calumny cannot be satisfied with nominal freedom. Educated intelligence cannot tolerate an inferiority. And where the free colored man in America is educated and intelligent—and there are numbers who are both—he is like the prisoner in a cage that he cannot break through, and is forced to stand for the indignity of a single hour, once more to expose each limb to the attention, and to stand again erect in the full measure of his manhood. While some

New-York Colonization Journal

PUBLISHED AT THE

Colonization Office,

BIBLE HOUSE,

FOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

Terms	
Per Annum	\$5 00
Per Copy	1 00
Per Month	1 00
Per Quarter	3 00
Per Half Year	6 00
Per Year	10 00

It will be sent gratuitously to donors of Five to Life Members for three years, and to Pastors of Churches where the cause is presented and a collection taken and transmitted to us.

Remittances to the N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made to V. M. HAYES, Secy. Treasurer, or to the Corresponding Secretary, at the Society's office.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE JOURNAL should be made to the Editor.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

It is my duty on the present occasion of your meeting to inform you of the condition of the Republic. And I cannot perhaps commence in a manner more appropriate than by reciting another Excerpt, saying, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." Every revolving year brings with it cause of congratulation and thankfulness to God that the great work in which we are engaged, of rearing up in these barbarous shores a Christian State, is onward in its march, by gradually developing its practicality and excellence.

GENERAL PROSPECTS.

During the year that has just passed, a kind Providence has watched over us for good, and our country has been signally blessed in all its relations. Every important interest of the government and people seems to bear the marks of Divine favor and approbation. No pestilence has afflicted our land; but, on the contrary, an unusual degree of health has been dispensed to its inhabitants. The agricultural prospects of the country were never more encouraging than at the present time; in no year of the Republic have the labors of the husbandmen been more abundantly rewarded. The mercantile interest of the country seems to be in a healthful state; our merchants are extending their sphere of action, and new sources of commerce; and their efforts are producing very satisfactory results, not only in reference to products and trade, but the prosperity attending these branches of industry and enterprise has given an impulse to general improvement decidedly encouraging. Our educational efforts have also been blessed with these advantages. The facilities extended to the people through missionary enterprise and the benevolence of private individuals in the United States, are now more extensive than ever before, and promise much good to the youth of our several communities, who, I am glad to say, are availing themselves of these advantages, and are making gratifying advancements in the various branches of useful knowledge. But, above all, God has been pleased to bless the people by a gracious visitation of His churches, inspiring them with a spirit of pure and unfeigned religion, thereby wonderfully extending the inestimable benefits of Christianity among the idolatrous tribes of this land, and dispelling the gloom of moral night which has so long overshadowed them.

A GRACIOUS PROVIDENCE ACKNOWLEDGED.

These blessings, gentlemen, are not fortuitous, but sure indications of Divine protection and favor, and should create in the minds of our fellow-citizens generally; as I doubt not they do, feelings of devout gratitude and praise to that beneficent Being whose goodness continues to bless us with these distinguished mercies. And in this connection I am impressed with the belief—and there is certainly nothing in it presumptuous or extravagant—that the prosperity of our country, resulting from these blessings of Providence, has a relation to something out of it and beyond itself. Its meaning evinces that it is in subordination to the good of Africa, and to my mind a sufficient proof that God is forming this people for himself; that he has raised up Liberia to exert a special agency in the great work of redeeming this vast peninsula from barbarism, superstition and idolatry.

GOD HAS A MISSION FOR NATIONS.

I maintain fully the doctrine, "God has just as really a work for nations to do as he has for individuals," and that there may be just as much of speciality in one case as there is in the other. If diversity of position, gifts and social relations lays the foundation for a difference of action and influence as respects individual persons, why may not the same diversity, existing as it does in the case of nations, present a reason for special exertion and influence as it respects particular nations? And this appears to me to be consistent with the history of nations in all ages. In the wise economy of God, each nation has its particular work assigned it, and is responsible for its performance. Many considerations lead to this conclusion. And, in relation to Africa, it would seem that the past history of Liberia clearly indicates some special design in Providence—some intimation that through her the conflict between truth and error, between freedom and slavery, is to be decided, and the victory given to eternal righteousness in the elevation of down-trodden Africa. A single glance at the past, and we readily see there was something in the first plan of these settlements, something in the character of the men who formed the nucleus of this Commonwealth, which is altogether peculiar,

and seems plainly to indicate some special design. Perhaps no other nation began its existence under circumstances so peculiarly embarrassing as ours. But the men who laid the foundation of Liberia's existence were chosen and precious. They were not men of extensive learning, or of great wealth, but enterprising, conscientious men, imbued with the principles of freedom. Nearly alive to the wrongs they were suffering, they fled from grinding oppression to this, their fatherland, to establish and enjoy, in government and religion, what is set forth in the Bible as the birthright of all men, and the foundation of all advance in human well-being.

THE SPECIAL MISSION OF LIBERIA.

The settlement of Liberia by such a class of men was a great event in the providence of God, and seems most clearly to point out His purpose with us, and to our election for some special and mighty agency in the work of rescuing this continent from the iron grasp of ignorance and sin. And, gentlemen, do we not see indications also of the same design in the training to which the infancy of Liberia has subjected? Measured out to us by the character of the one we are led to look for something answering to it in the other. A remarkable antecedent in the providence of God foreshadows to us peculiarity of design in the sequel. And this is clearly illustrated by the strange facts in the early history of Israel. The wonderful providence of the character of the one we have made a deep impression on all reflecting minds that God was forming them for some great end; that he was training them for some mighty agency in the work of his mercy to man.

EARLY TRIALS.

The beginning betokened the design. And so we may reason in reference to Liberia. In the annals of no other country, Israel alone excepted, is there to be found such a series of trials such a wrestling with difficulties, such scenes of imminent peril, and of signal deliverance. At every step we have been made to see our danger, and the hand of God in our rescue from it.

RAPID ADVANCEMENT.

And, gentlemen, what could be more remarkable than that providence, which, notwithstanding our feebleness, advanced us so rapidly to the position of acknowledged nationality, and gave to our institutions a character so simple and free, at the same time wholesome and efficient, admirably calculated to develop the energies of the people, and to exalt them in intelligence and virtue; institutions whose influence, like the congenial atmosphere we breathe, pervades all, sustains all, and yet intervenes with so not that it is right—allows the fullest, freest exercise of thought and feelings of every thing compatible with the existence of virtue, the foundation of all freedom.

LIBERIA IS TO DO GOOD TO AFRICA.

Her government is purely a benevolent arrangement; looking to the good of Africa, affording encouragement to the progress of civil, social and religious improvement among her children, leading them to that elevation where, in the providence of God, I am sure they are destined to rise, "that they may have good days wherein they have seen evil."

That Liberia has been trained in the school of a particular providence, and has been raised up for a particular work, in my mind scarcely admits of a doubt; and the character and extent of that particular work to me seems equally clear. And, gentlemen, those wonderful providences towards us should lead us to feel secure in God while we walk in the path which he has marked out for us.

I am sensible, gentlemen, that this subject has long engaged your attention, and that you are deeply interested in the welfare of the heathen associations; and especially those in the providence of God placed under our immediate care; and I doubt not you will adopt such additional measures within your reach as will bring them more speedily to the enjoyment of all the blessings of civilization and Christianity.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

Considering the state of these people, so debased and degraded through long ages of neglect and misery, it is exceedingly gratifying to see the great and important changes which are now so rapidly being wrought in the social and moral condition of many of them; and these changes are steadily going forward, effecting not only the tribes immediately within the bounds of the government, but their influence is penetrating into the interior, and will ultimately and speedily be felt by those at the remotest distance. So far certainly the end has been commensurate with the means; and it is a matter of great encouragement to know that there is still an increasing willingness on the part of the natives to accept the benevolent offers of instruction held out to them by the government and by Christian associations. "Do good and communicate to all men as you have opportunity," I may repeat here, is a Divine command, and strictly applies to us in reference to the improvement of the aborigines of this land. And I know this to be your most earnest desire.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS.

Gentlemen, I feel great satisfaction in being able to inform you that since the last meeting of the Legislature nothing has occurred to disturb the friendly relations happily subsisting between this government and foreign powers. No cause of complaint seems now to exist on the part of foreign merchants and traders in relation to our commercial relations; but their intercourse with the citizens of the Republic, as far as has come to my knowledge, is harmonious and conciliatory.

FRIENDSHIP OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

We continue to receive from her Britannic Majesty's Government assurances of friendly concern for our welfare. From the French Government we are also receiving tangible proofs of the interest his Imperial Majesty feels in the future prosperity of

this infant State. As a present to this government, the French Minister of War has forwarded recently one thousand stand of arms, to be forwarded shortly, as advised by our agent in Paris, by an equal number of equipments for our militia. I am happy also to inform the Legislature that, during the year just past, the independence of Liberia has been formally recognized by his Belgian Majesty, accompanied with expressions of friendship and warmest wishes for our success and happiness. By recent intelligence from the United States, I am assured that the cause of African Colonization and of Liberia is rapidly gaining in public favor in that country. I regret, however, to have to acquaint the Legislature that the contemplated exploration by Commander Lynch of the country lying east of this Republic, is, for the present at least, given up.

EXPLORATION OF INTERIOR.

I am aware that our fellow-citizens entertained encouraging hopes that this benevolent enterprise on the part of the United States Government would be carried into immediate execution. I know of no person, whether considered in relation to the development of the resources of the country and the extension of commercial enterprise, or whether with a view to the spread of civilization and Christianity, that promises more real good to Liberia, and to Africa in general, than an exploration of the interior, as it has been justly and justly for us, our limited pecuniary resources will not allow us to undertake the work. We will therefore hope that the enterprise will not be wholly abandoned by the government of the United States.

NATIVE CHIEFS AND TRIBE.

I am gratified in being able to inform the Legislature that, with one or two exceptions, the public peace among the native tribes within our jurisdiction is steadily maintained, and that the tribes by whom we are surrounded, I am happy to say the best feeling towards this government prevails.

I have to state, and it is matter of regret, that the efforts of the government to produce a reconciliation between certain of the tribes, who, on the west frontier, have not been so completely successful as could be wished. Notwithstanding every effort on the part of this government to accommodate the differences between them, in the early part of the present year their affairs grew worse, and, as an aspect which threatened the most fearful consequences. The Vey chiefs were obstinate, refused our commissioners coldly, and disregarded every overture made to them for an amicable adjustment of the disputes and difficulties which were distracting the country. Nothing but war could satisfy their ambition. In consequence of this, Boombah, encouraged by George Cane, of Grand Cape Mount, became so emboldened as to extend his depredations into the Vey country, sacking and burning towns and villages, murdering scores of the inhabitants, and carrying off hundreds of others into captivity.

MILITARY EXPEDITION.

Matters being driven to this extremity, no alternative was left the government but to take immediate, decisive and coercive measures to check—may, to put an end to these acts of aggression and cruelty. Therefore, in conformity with a resolution of the Legislature, adopted at its session in December last, "authorizing the Executive to employ the most feasible, and, if necessary, forcible measures, for the purpose of bringing about a speedy termination of the existing difficulties and wars in the vicinity of Grand and Little Cape Mount," early in the month of March a detachment of two hundred and fifty men, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel McGill, was ordered to proceed to Little Cape Mount, to afford protection to the peaceable inhabitants of that district, to maintain the authority of the government, and to apprehend the offending chiefs, that they might be brought to answer for the gross violation of their solemn engagements with this government, to abstain from all wars, and that they be required to make reparation for the wrongs they had committed on unoffending tribes.

On the arrival of the troops at Little Cape Mount—after some delay—all the principal Chiefs, on both sides, except two, were assembled, and an investigation commenced of the matters in dispute between them, and of those chiefs who were implicated in the outrages committed on the Vey tribe. These matters, however, were found to be exceedingly complicated, and likely to consume much time in their adjustment; it was therefore thought advisable that the chiefs—who readily consented—should retire to a distance from Little Cape Mount, and the investigation would be resumed, and a final settlement had of all the difficulties between them. In the mean time the atrocious criminality of Boombah being clearly apparent, he was arrested, and conveyed to this place, and handed over to the civil authority for judicial consideration. He has been justly and found guilty, on the full testimony of all the charges alleged against him, and is now in prison undergoing the penalty of the law. With apparently deep humility and contrition, he acknowledges the enormity of his crime, and admits the justice of the punishment awarded him. Several of the chiefs have recently expressed their regret for his future good conduct, believing, as they say, he was influenced wholly by George Cane, who has now abandoned his interest—to ask the clemency of the Government in his behalf. I submit their request to the consideration of the Legislature, and, I am happy to say, gentlemen, that the commission of such heinous crimes, and the perpetration of such heinous crimes, is a matter of policy consistent with prudence.

GOOD RESULTS.

I have the satisfaction to inform the Legislature that the measures taken by the Government, in reference to the Vey chiefs residing at Little Cape Mount, though not producing all the good effects

desired, proved very beneficial by restoring peace to that neighborhood, and enabling the natives—especially of the Vey Country—to resume their agricultural pursuits, which in consequence of the disturbed state of the country had for some time been neglected; and but for the timely interference of the Government, another year would have found them almost wholly destitute and in great distress.

George Cane failed in his promise to meet the other chiefs here in April last, and I have reason to believe he has united with the Chief of Gormann, and has recently made one or two predatory incursions into the eastern section of the Gola Country. The intelligence, however, is not certain. I shall nevertheless be able, doubtless, during your present session, to give you further and more definite information in regard to him. With George Cane, we are to be a rally, we are to be a rally, we are to be a rally. No persuasion, I fear, will restrain him from shedding the blood of his defenceless brethren. But what he must be checked, gentlemen, is certain. Common safety requires it, justice and humanity demand it, and these claims are not to be resisted. If, therefore, it shall be established that George Cane is yet carrying on his predatory war, some measure should be speedily adopted to restrain him. I am happy to inform the Legislature that, with this exception, no serious discord seems to exist among the tribes within the jurisdiction of the Republic.

KING NOTES.

The state of affairs in relation to Trade Town remains unchanged, excepting, which was very desirable, that a reconciliation between Boyer and Jim Flo of Trade Town Point, has recently been effected. Boyer, however, has not yet fulfilled all his engagements with the government—especially in not having secured the delivery of the slaves of the Republic of Grand Cape Mount, in the attack upon our settlements in the country of Grand Bassa, in the year 1851. He has paid five hundred dollars in consideration of his misconduct on that occasion; but protests his inability, in consequence of not having secured the delivery of the slaves, to approach him. In every other respect he promises implicit obedience, and is constant in his assurances of fidelity to the government, and earnestly entreats that his ban upon him, in relation to commercial intercourse, may be removed. And perhaps it is due to him that I should state that, in consequence of the delinquency of his motives, in one instance certainly, he has demeaned himself in a manner which entitles him to some credit. A few months since a Portuguese slaver attempted to revive the slave trade in that district, and Boyer, with some others, engaged to deliver him within a certain number of days two slaves of the Republic, and received in advance a portion of the purchase money; in the mean time, however, Boyer communicated to the authorities at Grand Bassa information of what was going on, which enabled the government to take measures to frustrate the whole design.

But, gentlemen, with respect to Boyer I may also state that hitherto, that he, no chief within the bounds of the Republic, George Cane and Grand Cape Mount perhaps excepted, has been guilty of grosser deception and unblushing duplicity in all his intercourse with the government. For this reason, in connection with the measures to arrest Grand Cape Mount, I have favored, indeed advised, I have not thought proper to withdraw the interdiction prohibiting trade and intercourse with that territory.

It will now rest with the judgment of the Legislature to decide how far dependent conditions should be insisted upon, also to determine whether any other demand shall be made in lieu of the stipulation for the delivery of Grand Cape Mount—which was a covenant of the first importance—and also whether the interdiction in reference to trade shall be reiterated.

INTERDICTION OF TRADE.

I am gratified in being able to state, gentlemen, that no measure hitherto adopted by this government, for the purpose of securing the peace and good faith of native chiefs, especially those residing near the sea-coast, has produced more satisfactory results than the interdiction, and the firmness with which it has been maintained, of commercial intercourse with Trade Town. I am satisfied it has given a stability to the authority of the government which no other measure could have produced in so short a time. And I am clearly of opinion that a similar policy in reference to Grand Cape Mount, or the establishing of a settlement there, will have to be adopted to restrain George Cane from indulging that indomitable propensity for war which seems to govern him. The news of that neighborhood report that he boasts of his intention to continue the war, and should the government send troops to chastise him, he has only to retire for a few weeks into the interior, beyond their reach, and when the troops shall have left the country he will return to prosecute his designs. Such feelings of hostility, and the want of the impracticability of maintaining a military force in the country for any length of time. The antidote, however, is an interdiction of commercial intercourse with Grand Cape Mount.

Close up the channels through which he obtains his supply of arms and other munitions of war, and in a very short time he will be powerless, and, like Boyer, will return to his allegiance to the government.

In this connection, gentlemen, I am happy to state that the second attack by the troops of the Republic, in 1852, on Boyer's fortified town, which was supported by the natives to be impregnable, has, I am persuaded, fully established in regard to the natives the inviolability of our arms; and that in future the authority of the government is not likely to be opposed by open force.

MILITARY CURE.

Nevertheless, I beg to remind the Legislature of the importance of continuing the military militia, which, in reference to the natives, seems to be

the only thing that can give them an idea of the power of the government. And, gentlemen, this is not the only consideration which should draw the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of establishing and maintaining an efficient military force.

We have settlements remote and weak, surrounded on all sides by savage tribes who delight in war, and whose cupidity is easily excited, and a knowledge of the readiness and power of the government to punish their audacity. It becomes us therefore to be prepared for any emergency. Our citizens should be thoroughly trained in the use of arms, and for acting together if called into the field. But to effect this satisfactorily, our present militia system requires revision. And I would recommend to gentlemen, to your careful attention, with the hope that you will adopt such improvements as shall give promise of greater efficiency to this arm of public defence.

AMENDMENTS OF CONSTITUTION.

It has been suggested, gentlemen, in respectable quarters, that the Legislature, at its present session, should take into serious consideration the necessity of recommending to the people some amendments to the Constitution, which the times seem to demand.

An amendment to the 11th section of the Act, which defines the right of suffrage, is suggested as being particularly desirable. The object of this amendment, it appears, is to provide against the effect of the elective franchise, as also against evils which it is supposed are likely to arise in the event of a large influx of immigrants on the eve of an election, who, according to existing regulations, are permitted immediately on their arrival in the Republic to draw lands under a certificate, which certificate, if they have the right, gives only the "imperfect right" in the land until such improvements shall have been made on it, when said certificate may be exchanged for a deed in fee simple.

The section of the Constitution referred to provides that "every male citizen of twenty-one years of age, possessing real estate, shall have the right of suffrage." By some it is held that persons holding land under certificate come within the meaning of this section; others maintain that the word possession, as employed in this connection, was intended to imply absolute right or title, a freehold estate in one's own right, subject to no conditions; therefore, the party holding land by certificate only cannot claim under it the privilege of voting. This subject by some means came up before the Legislature at its last session, when the following Bill, entitled "An Act defining the right of male citizens to suffrage," was introduced, and passed by a majority of the Legislature. The Act all male citizens of twenty-one years of age, who have drawn lands, and holding a certificate, showing the time at which said lands were drawn, there by giving the drawer possession, shall be considered possessors of real estate, and allowed the right of suffrage. And after the passage of this Act, the law for the improvement of said lands. This definition of the Legislature, however, though approved at the late general election, does not settle the question at issue. Indeed, instead of satisfying the objections that had been raised, it has given rise to new grounds of complaint, and has also excited little animosity among the people. It is contended that the act of defining is in itself unconstitutional, and though adopted possibly as a fiction of policy, it is calculated to establish a precedent of a most dangerous tendency, to once repugnant to an unobscured of the principles of the Constitution. And, gentlemen, it must be admitted that the arguments carry with them some weight. It is too well known scarcely to require mention, that in forming the Constitution no one principle was kept more prominently before the Convention than a division of the three great powers of government, legislative, judicial, and executive; that they should be independent of and separate from each other—each confined to the discharge of the proper and legitimate functions assigned it. Under this wise and judicious arrangement, it is for the Legislature to make laws, not to interpret them; and even if the Legislature, in its wisdom, much less the fundamental law of the Constitution. To weigh words and sentences, to define their distinct and legal meaning, especially in reference to the provisions of the Constitution, is for another department of the government, not the Legislature.

However, it was this session of the Legislature, principally, I believe, that suggested the idea of amending the Constitution. But, gentlemen, while I confess that in my opinion some amendments to the Constitution consistent with the interest of the people, and perhaps at the present time demand, are desirable, I am far from being of opinion that no such amendments are contemplated, in regard to the section referred to. It is nevertheless quite plain that the subject which has led to these reflections is one of much importance, and is entitled to the serious and candid consideration of the Legislature. The abuses complained of, and the remedy suggested, are of such magnitude that I have alluded, are such, gentlemen, as should be remedied and provided against. And the remedies to be applied are clearly within the scope of the powers of the Legislature. A slight revision of the law regulating elections will correct the one, and the passage of a similar law will secure the object desired in relation to the other.

CHANGES OF LAW NEEDFUL.

Gentlemen, it is young and prosperous state where with the services of the peace and resources of the Government and the energies of the people are being rapidly developed, it becomes frequently expedient to make new laws, or modify old ones, to meet the exigencies of affairs growing out of these changes; hence the frequent resort of your Legislature to amend the laws of the Republic. It is presumed that you are acquainted

barrels flour, one barrel beans, one bushel corn, half bushel ground seed corn, one coffee, one pound sugar, one pound rice, and one pound can be put in with the seed. We have not yet received our keg of powder that we left in your care. I want for my mill one piece iron four feet long, one and a half inches square, one piece iron four feet long, two inches square, one bar of steel ten feet long, and one to pay money to the miller for a shodder and very cheaply.

Please show this letter, or a copy of it, to Zephtimichel. I expect, if life lasts, to visit America in three years. All thank God, we have been here over three months—live in, good health and spirit—and a good prospect. Tell our friends to come to be city of Buchanan, Grand Bassa county, Liberia. I am your obedient servant.

DANIEL RICHMOND.

P. S.—If you wish to know proper, you can let Mr. McLain, the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, see this letter, and let him know how satisfied I am.

D. R.

From the Beacon Traveller.

LETTER FROM SIERRA LEONE.

PERDUEVA (Sierra Leone), Jan. 9, 1854.

Our first part of our voyage was rather stormy. For three weeks we rode every day. We had two gales, the second pretty severe. This commenced on the Sabbath. The old broker over us repeatedly: the cabin and state-rooms were flooded, and it was with great difficulty and danger that the water was removed. The passengers called up. Our vessel sprung a leak after the gale, and at first the passengers a little frightened, but after a few hours it became manifest that it was nothing serious.

We first made the port of Gambia; I think we reached there place on the 28th of December. The town (which is called Bathurst) is situated on a very low ground, only a few feet above high-water mark, and the land on all sides around is low, and in some places marshy. The city itself, during "the rains," is almost a swamp. You will hardly need to be informed that it is an unhealthy place. As we approached, the shore had a very singular look, first as it is with trees and shrubs. The cotton tree, the cocoa, the palm, the orange, the lime, the banana, the plantain, &c., abound. In the ground occupied by an American house of medium size, the Africans will build his bamboo hut, and have space enough left for a few more. A comfortable town, situated in a city or village that is really compact and densely populated, there is a profusion of useful plants and fruit trees. The streets of Bathurst are not very fine. You are compelled to wade through sand continually. A majority of the natives are not half-dressed. A consoling thought occurred, the cloth of the natives around the body just above the hips. It would look odd and disgusting in America; but here every thing is so strange, so utterly unlike what we have been accustomed to see, that we cease at last to be surprised at any thing; nothing is wonderful to us, for our wonder is entirely exhausted.

Our mission at this place, which seems to be in a prosperous condition; they have various out-stations in the villages around, they have six chapels and two other preaching places; 817 church members; 219 Sabbath-school scholars, and as many day scholars. The mission is supported by the Government. There are on three now on the ground.

We reached the place at which this letter is dated on the fourth of this month. It is really a delightful spot. The view of the mountains which it is environed, as we rode into the harbor with a fresh breeze, was splendid. The view of grandeur. Freetown contains about 18,000 inhabitants, most of them liberated slaves from slave ships, that have been captured by the English cruisers, and the descendants of these recaptured slaves. A considerable body of the people are educated as they are called, and have been educated by the ladies and gentlemen. Then there are a few Europeans, chiefly from America, who are engaged in trade here. Finally there are the soldiers and officers of the Queen. The soldiers' barracks are on the top of a considerable hill that rises in the middle of the town—a very airy, pleasant place. Should the soldiers be sent to the front of town in various directions, are the gentlemen's country seats, or, as they are here called, "farms." The buildings are not usually remarkably splendid, though they are doubtless costly—for building materials are dear—but the grounds are magnificent. Such a profusion of vegetable products I have never before.

And this is Africa—poor, parched, and covered with this is Sierra Leone, "the white man's grave." Ah! it is a beautiful grave! But it does not deserve the name it has acquired. The climate is not so deadly as it is represented. Much of the sickness and death is due to the natives and the negroes are charged to the climate are the result of the excesses of the people. The motto of most who come out here to reside seems to be, "A short life and a merry one." They therefore indulge in what would soon cost them off even at home, and no wonder they think they would be visited by the angels, and would be the average of life here would not be much longer. Every day there are, ladies not excepted. Wine, champagne and also are found on almost every table. They take a coffee just before or after they rise in the morning, breakfast at 9, dine at 4 P. M., and take tea at about the same hour. Business is not so much as it is in America. We have now been saying applies of course only to the foreign residents, but the natives imitate it so far as they have means to do so.

Last Friday we spent at the residence of Col. Taylor, who is the American consul here; his is a very amusing place. The house we have been visiting is the seat of Mr. Effingham, who has resided here. To-morrow we are to visit Mr. J. a colored man, graduate of Amherst College now acting as Colonial Chaplain during the temporary absence of Bishop Payne. He has resided twenty-two years.

There are Mohammedans in Freetown, and many Christians, and a considerable number more of churches. The Sabbath is well observed; the streets are still, and no business is done. My health has been cheered by what I have seen here; results of missionary labors.

H. P.

NEW-YORK COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

REV. J. B. PINNEY, EDITOR.

MAY, 1854.

[VOL. IV.—NO. 5.—WHOLE NO. 42.]

The New-York Colonization Journal
IS PUBLISHED AT THE
Colonization Office,
NEW BIBLE HOUSE,
CORNER OF ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

Extra.
1 copy, delivered in the city. \$0 50
" by mail. 0 75
5 copies to one address. 1 00
12 " " " " 2 00
40 " " " " 6 00
100 " " " " 10 00

THE JOURNAL will be sent gratuitously to donors of Five Dollars, Life Members for three years, and to Pastors of Churches where the cause is presented and a collection taken and transmitted to us.

REMITTANCES to the N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made to NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Esq. Treasurer, or to the Corresponding Secretary, at the Society's office.

ALL communications for the Journal should be made to the Editor.

NOTICE TO OUR FRIENDS.

WISHING to bind up a few volumes of the Colonization Journal, we find that the numbers for January and February, 1852, and for February, 1853, are exhausted. Will some of our numerous friends to whom the Journal has been sent from its origin, look over their old papers, and spare us as many of the above numbers as practicable.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

Twenty-second Anniversary

NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

This anniversary meeting was held Tuesday evening, May 9th, at the Reformed Dutch Church in Lafayette Place, and, excepting the immense audience gathered in the Metropolitan Hall in 1852, we have no recollection of witnessing so crowded a house on similar occasions. Large numbers of ladies and gentlemen who arrived late found it impracticable to obtain seats, and retired.

The chair was taken by Anson G. Phelps, who had been elected to fill the office made vacant by his father's decease.

On invitation of the Chairman, prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Hutton.

D. M. Reese, M. D., Recording Secretary of the Society, having read an abstract of the Annual Report, the Rev. B. J. Haight, D. D., moved the acceptance and printing of the report in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are due, and are hereby tendered to the Board of Managers for their gratuitous and unremitting attention to the interests of Colonization during the year, and that they be directed to print the Annual Report, of which an abstract has been read.

The report having been accepted, the Rev. Mr. Gurley offered the following resolution, accompanied with a most interesting address:

Resolved, That the establishment of regular communication by steam or otherwise between the United States and Liberia is an object of immediate and vast importance, and that while we desire the aid of the general and State governments, our main reliance is at present on the benevolence of the country; and that we trust \$100,000 or more will be speedily raised (through the wealth of our large cities) for this great work of humanity.

He began by pronouncing a warm eulogium upon the illustrious President and benefactor of the Society, the late Anson G. Phelps, Esq., but congratulated his hearers that the deceased had left a son bearing the same name, and every way worthy of his sire. He said, Death crowns the Christian's hope. I doubt not a coronation anthem was sung in heaven when Anson G. Phelps was received into those realms. He then spoke of the purposes of Heaven in permitting the African race to be brought to our shores, where they might learn the truths of the gospel, though in a state of bondage, to be civilized, and educated, and prepared for exerting an influence upon their fatherland. He remarked that the dealings of God with the people of Africa had been quite as signal as his dealing with his ancient and select people, the Israelites.

It pleased Providence to allow the hand of avenger two centuries ago to rob Africa of her children, and bring them to the homes of a Christian people. It has been God's wisdom in this, as in ages past, to lift God from evil, and shed light from the depths of darkness. He permitted these people to be brought to our homes, and as our liberty was achieved, they have grown up to become acquainted with its lessons, as well as to become instructed in the great truths of Christianity. And when there was no missionary spirit to carry the gospel to them, there was avenger to do this great work of introducing them into the society of a Christian nation, to be civilized and elevated as they have been in the progress of a century and a half, as I can testify, who have lately been through the State of Georgia, and addressed large and respectable audiences of well-dressed slaves—alves instructed more or less in the great truths by which the

spirit of man becomes free. Let no one interpret a word that I say as an apology for any outrage upon Africa or her children. I do not utter a word in defence of any wrong to any human being at any time or any where. The principles of the Colonization Society commended themselves to his judgment, because they were based upon a broad platform of benevolence; because they were good in all directions—to those that are free and to those that are slaves—to the people of this country and to Africa. It was because of this universal aspect of the case that he would venture to commend it to the universal judgment of the people of these United States. We had much agitation on the subject of slavery. He was not to enter upon the discussion of that subject. He would simply say that, in his judgment, after attending to Colonization for thirty years, giving it his best thoughts, born as he was at the North, reared with all the sentiments of his own beloved New-England—he would say that they would accomplish more practical good for the colored people of the United States, and for all their brethren, by sustaining this scheme and building up freedom and the Church of God on the coast of Africa, and by establishing regular, and easy, and inviting communication between the people of this country and the African coast, than by any other measure—than by all other measures combined. It was a remarkable fact that the spirit of missions commenced at the same time that the first free colony, the British colony of Sierra Leone, was founded by Granville Sharpe. That colony has flourished, and in its territory are included persons who speak from one hundred to one hundred and fifty different African languages—a population of about 50,000 souls—mostly liberated slaves, who had been gathered under the direction of the people of England, and instructed in their schools and missionary instructions. There was in this single colony a nursery from which might be transplanted trees of life to make glad the Church of God throughout all the borders of Africa. This was but one of the indications of Divine favor. The Republic of Liberia, which includes five hundred miles of coast, has risen with remarkable rapidity and success, with men capable of administering its government with wisdom and energy. This Republic is a great instrumentality for the effecting of a mighty revolution for that whole quarter of the world. We should not consider this Republic as transitory. It has permanency—it is not to pass away. In the establishment of these two colonies the missionary spirit has been excited, and missionary stations were so numerous that he had not time to mention them.

At Gambia the Wesleyans have a flourishing missionary station. At Sierra Leone the native missionaries are educated, so that they can go back to the interior carrying the principles of the Christian religion. Many learned men have laid down their lives in this work, and it was a most touching sight to see their graves. In the single Republic of Liberia every denomination of evangelical Christians is represented. The mission work was extending in Africa, and the day was not far distant, in the speaker's opinion, when that great country should be fully permeated with the principles of Christianity, and be equally distinguished for its attention to the arts of civilization.

He took pleasure in noting various books that had been written concerning Africa, and called the attention of his audience to a beautifully bound volume, a copy of which he held in his hand, issued from the press of the Messrs. Appletons, of New-York, and written by Capt. A. H. Foote, of the U. S. N. Commander Foote had passed nearly three years on the coast, in the African squadron, and was amply qualified to furnish valuable and accurate information relative to Africa. They would subserve a good purpose in calling to that portion of the world the interest it merited. Nothing was so important to the welfare of African people as the establishment of regular communication with them. The General Government had the undoubted right to make appropriations for this object; and many wiser men than himself—many whose judgment was more important than his in a matter of that nature—had cherished and expressed that opinion. Among these persons was the late Chief Justice of the United States. He had no doubt of the power of Congress to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands, not simply to the scheme of Colonization, but to assist emancipation wherever the States and individuals would desire. Was in favor of the proposition of Rufus King, which provided that when the public debt was paid, the proceeds of the sales of public lands should be applied to this purpose. But Congress is occupied with so many vexatious questions, that the only hope for the slaves is in the Christian benevolence of the people. A meeting has lately been held in Washington, where it was proposed to raise \$750,000 for this purpose. If the citizens of New-York would take the first steps in this matter there would be no doubt as to its success. The line once established, it would be sustained by mail contracts.

What was wanted was regular and speedy and

safe communication between the people of this country and Africa; and it was to be earnestly hoped Congress would direct its attention to providing it.

He conceived that the great thing now was for all to unite in forwarding this enterprise. New-York should take the lead in this matter. More was expended in this city, not only vainly but perniciously, than would be necessary to secure its success. If we can rescue Africa from the jaws of death, and breathe a new spirit into her famishing people, we shall accomplish a work of benevolence that cannot be too highly appreciated.

The reverend gentleman closed his eloquent address with an earnest appeal for funds with which to carry on this work.

The Rev. Dr. BETHUNE was introduced to the audience, and remarked that he took pleasure in speaking in behalf of the cause. We meet under the auspices of another President, but not another name: It was a name which was a banner of success. He took pleasure, on this account, in addressing the meeting. It is a pleasure for us to know that, the father having departed, there is given, to fill his place, the son. He had but little to say—not because he could not find thoughts or words to express them, but the cause itself was sufficiently eloquent. Many could look back to the days of conflict. When we think of this, and now know that our enemies have been made to shut their mouths, it might well become me to be silent, and let others speak. He had the humility about him that plans out at home the outlines of a speech on colonization as he would, yet he always made the same speech. [Laughter.] He had, therefore, some diffidence in making a speech. The obvious excellency of the cause was a sufficient recommendation. When objections were made, they had a chance to answer them. God has not exactly made our enemies at peace, but has so allayed them that there is no need of giving them an answer. We have a great thanksgiving to put up to God—not that labors were finished, but because certainty of success was as plainly as possible given. The colony was feeble in its origin, some times almost extinct; and, when struggling for existence, how has it met with the opposition of its name! Yet now it is a nation—recognized a nation—where the black man has taken his place by the white man. How beautifully does that Republic refute all the calumnies heaped upon the black man. How well do they contrast with the proudest people of Europe. We have seen revolutions sweep over Europe. Men of classical names—the greatest of the world in genius of every kind—are exiled from their country. We have seen them go down deeper than before, with heavier burdens on their shoulders. In fact, what real progress has the liberty of Europe made within the last 2500 years, despite all their struggles? Where is there a nation now that is freer than they were before their revolutions? Yet, in a climate inhospitable, amid all their difficulties, with all the imperfections of character induced by servitude, we have seen that little people become strong, religious, godly, hopeful, and they now challenge the world to show a parallel, or to show an equally virtuous and happy community. I say, small as she is, there is not a nation deserving of more respect for perseverance for right, through the greatest discouragements, than the Republic of Liberia. This is no dreamy eulogy. Well may they who took part for the despised African, and have helped in the advancement of this cause, whether now engaged in laboring for it or looking down from heaven, thank God that they have been permitted to take the down-trodden and oppressed by the hand, and assist in their elevation. It is an unspeakable reward which comes to those who have labored in this cause through obloquy, and occasionally defeat. The feeble African has now become the strong, vigorous man, with an assurance of power which works out its own salvation with fear and trembling, for it is God that worketh in them both to will and suffer. This is truly applicable to the people of Liberia. We have almost reached the fulfillment of the prophecy, that "God made our enemies to be at peace with us." He came to listen to the tones of the beloved Gurley, who had witnessed the fulfillment of his early projects for the good of Africa. [Applause.] Our assurance is not upon the eloquence or wealth of man, but upon the faithfulness of God. The blood of the martyrs is the most eloquent cry that arises to heaven from those who, for man's sake, have given up the ghost. The blessing of God is upon that land; for there sleep those who died there for the black man. The speaker paid an eloquent tribute to the late Buchanan, who himself prepared the Constitution of Liberia, and taught the colored man to govern himself under God, and educated a nation of freemen. His name would not be forgotten while the waves dashed on the shores of Liberia. It was laid even in the foundation stones of that Republic. We know not his worth here. There is not one here who knew him that does not consider him not simply one of the purest philanthro-

pists, but one of the ablest minds. With his own hand he had prepared the Constitution of that Republic, and thus prepared that people for self-government. He needed no successor; he educated the Liberians to succeed him. He educated our present President of Liberia—Robert, the popular, beloved President of Liberia. Buchanan had educated the Liberian people to be as capable of self-government, to be as useful a people as the people of our own country. [Applause.]

Rev. Dr. PARKER then presented the following resolution: "Resolved, That the position of Africa and its resources, its relations to civilized nations, and the facilities for elevating its population, by the very means of restoring its injured children to their homes, ought to inspire the friends of African Colonization with the greatest animation and hope." After which he remarked: The human mind never accomplishes any great object without some adequate motive. When we aim at the conversion of a single soul we have a great object in view; but when we think of the result of the subjugation of the world to Christ, we have one of the highest incentives to action. There was an analogous largeness of motive in African Colonization. It was not merely to knock off the shackles from a few men. If a few millions be saved, that would not be much compared with what the Society aims and bids fair to accomplish. Africa herself is to be redeemed, and to hold a high place among the nations. The speaker proceeded to notice the many facilities we possess, and the many influences that are at work, in various directions, for the enlightenment of Africa. Like the prodigal, Africa was to return to the fraternity of Christians, and to put on the white robe of Christianity. The speaker displayed an outline of the map of the world, and held that good influences were at work upon Africa, both from Europe and Asia. From Europe (the British Isles) Africa is to get her cultivation and refinement, and her governmental institutions from America. The Pacific Railway, and the railways in projection in Africa and Asia, would assist in this movement, and the Colonization Society only falls in as one of these influences. Many things work together for our success. We have literature on our side; and the fact that there are a hundred and fifty tongues spoken in Africa, give us the privilege of dividing and conquering. The benighted nations cannot join together to defeat any good intended for them. God has placed pestilence in Liberia, so that the white man cannot live there, and the carrying-trade must be done by the colored man. All great nations, in ancient or modern times, have been made by Colonization. So the only refuge for the black man is in the Colonization system; and the African goes to his own land, carrying with him the lessons he has learned in America. When brought into juxtaposition with the lower mass, they strive to educate them, as they feel the dignity of superiority, and the stimulus of elevation of position. The speaker was glad that the great work was going on so well; but there was still occasion for bestowments and for hope that it may go on better. It seemed to him that the conversion of Africa was the fulfillment of all prophecy. The way is prepared for the exercise of the largest philanthropy—to make a movement in which the people shall fall in with the providence of God. The work is going onward, until the very feelings and sympathies of the black man himself shall go to Africa for fellow sympathy. The time is coming when he shall go to Africa with more rest and earnestness than the Irish ever came here to escape from famine.

Rev. Dr. J. CONSTANTINE ADAMS, from South Africa, recently appointed Agent for the Ashmun Institute in this country, made a short address. He bore testimony to the efficacy of the Colonization Society and the American missionaries in Africa. He said a few words with respect to Africa. He said it was remarkable that all the great nations have sought to share in the restoration of that land. They are all represented there. All have been blessed; all have been successful. There were wandering tribes of the desert that are now civilized; men that were once cannibals, have met together at the same church, sharing in the same gracious ordinances. Among all missionaries, of all Christian denominations, the American missionaries were found laboring with faithful and earnest hearts. Your Colonization Society has placed the black man in a new position, and a nation of his fellows has been elevated to a position among the nations of the earth. You have sent out a man who has taken a place among the loftiest of earth's authorities, (President Roberts), and it should awaken the colored man to new aspirations. The power of God is to be exerted to enlighten and to bless; and Africa shall stretch forth her hands unto God.

The following resolutions were offered by the Rev. Mr. Pinney, which were adopted: "Resolved, That appropriations by the Legislatures of Connecticut, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, to aid emigrants from their respective States, are to be held with gratification by this Society; and that the

Board of Managers be authorized and requested to use all suitable means to obtain from the Legislature of New-York similar aid.

Resolved, That the operations of the Society, being essentially auxiliary, and promissive of the great work of Christian philanthropy in Africa, it deserves, as it needs and desires, the cooperation of the clergy and churches; and that while the thanks of the Society are presented to those who have heretofore aided us by their influence and annual collections, they and all others be earnestly requested to secure collections during the ensuing year.

After the audience had been dismissed, near 10 o'clock, with benediction by the Rev. Dr. Adamson, the New-York State Colonization Society held an election of officers for the ensuing year, when, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the officers of last year be re-elected with the following changes: President, Anson G. Phelps; Vice-Presidents, (to be added to the list,) Abraham Van Ness and Washington Hunt; G. B. Collins, Recording Secretary. The two vacancies in the Board of Managers to be filled by D. M. Reese and Hamilton Fish.

For a full list of officers see head of editorial column.

Twenty-second Annual Report

NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

EARNEST workers in a noble cause find new incentives for further exertions in reviewing the past, and by gatherings for friendly consultation. Such occasions are the anniversaries held from year to year in this metropolitan city, and such is our gathering this evening. The great objects and earnest hopes of the contributors and supporters of the New-York Colonization Society have often and fully been exhibited; they need neither elucidation, comment, or repetition. Our attention may rather be directed to a review of the progress of the year just closed, and to a consideration of further efforts. Without any event of unusual importance to mark the year, there has been a succession of most encouraging results, and a regular progress in the work of the Society.

The number of emigrants, the available resources of the Society, the wholesome and regular extension of public favor, absence of excited opposition, peace and prosperity in Liberia, and exemption from severe losses among the newly-arrived emigrants, are items which will justify this general statement of encouraging progress, and elicit grateful thanksgivings to him whose favor alone confers success.

The Board of Managers of the New-York State Colonization Society have confined their immediate efforts to endeavors to diffuse correct views of the objects and results of their Colonization work, and to aid the Parent Society in meeting the expenses incidental to emigration. For these purposes they have used the press, and employed capable agents to give lectures, and, as far as practicable, to address the various churches in Sabbath discourses on the subject. They have reason to believe that both have been effectually employed, and only regret that their use has necessarily been so restricted.

AGENCIES.

The Rev. H. Connelly has continued through the year to prosecute his agency among the Associate Reformed churches, and throughout the five north-eastern counties west of Hudson River, with general favor and increasing success. He has also visited the Presbyterian churches in the counties east of Hudson River, and north of Fishkill as far as Washington county.

Rev. J. Hanson has acted as agent among the Methodist Episcopal churches with abundant labor and perseverance, but without corresponding results, owing to a great difficulty which he found in getting access to the churches, and taking collections after sermon.

Rev. F. Freeman was unable to prosecute his agency continuously among the Episcopal churches, owing to ill-health and other causes, and toward the close of the year his agency was discontinued. Still the results of his interrupted agency indicate a fruitful field, and one extensively prepared to cooperate in efforts for benighted Africa.

In our former report, the labors for a short time of Rev. C. D. Rice among the churches on Long Island not preoccupied by other agencies, and throughout the eastern part of the State among the Congregational churches, were referred to as eminently successful. Toward the latter part of the current year Mr. Rice has been induced to enter upon the work again, and we trust with enlarged prospects of usefulness to the cause.

Rev. B. W. Brown, of Utica, had for some months looked forward to an opening by which he could devote his labor entirely for the central portion of New-York, by family visitation, though all times to improve opportunities in favor of the Society.

Provisionally the

tions. Early after the last Anniversary the donations and church collections promised an unusual income for the current year. These promising indications were interrupted by the serious financial pressure of the summer and autumn, from which, indeed, there has not ceased even now to arise obstacles to success on the part of our agencies.

If, however, we include in our report the legacies which have been received in whole or in part from sources within this State to the State Society and American Colonization Society, the total funds which have accrued to the cause for the year under review is greater than for any previous year of the Society's existence, as will appear by the following abstract of the Treasurer's Report:

RECEIVED FOR NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY FOR YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1854.

GENERAL FUND.	
Balances on hand 1st March, 1853.	\$403 77
Donations in office, viz.:	
Church collections.	1,478 55
Legacies.	180 00
Receipts from agents, viz.:	6,310 30
Receipts from the U. S. Col. Soc. 1853.	1,000 00
Receipts from the U. S. Col. Soc. 1854.	300 00
Receipts from the U. S. Col. Soc. 1855.	5,000 00
Total.	17,000 44

EDUCATION FUND.	
Balances on hand 1st March, 1853.	\$60 00
Legacies and interest.	12 78 07
Total.	72 78 07

PATRONS—GENERAL FUND.	
Patrons' contributions.	\$351 50
Expenditures—Office, Col. Soc., and Agents.	\$1,100 00
Total.	\$741 50

PATRONS—EDUCATION FUND.	
Drafts for scholarships.	\$60 00
Total.	\$60 00

CASH ON HAND.	
Cash on hand.	\$20 15 00
Investments in stocks, &c. part of a permanent fund for education from Bloomfield estate.	12,000 15
Total.	12,020 15

IF FROM THE ABOVE SUM.	
We deduct the amount not paid in the 1st March, 1854.	\$1,100 00
And add a legacy from the estate of the late Hon. James Graham, of Brooklyn, one-half of which has been paid during the year to the Treasurer of the U. S. C. S.	5,000 00
Total.	\$3,900 15

NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Treasurer.

The Annual Report of the American Colonization Society in January exhibits a most encouraging increase of available means over the previous year, or any year for a long time. Its total income was \$92,458, from which deducting \$9504.50 not available, there was left \$71,953.75 as the working capital of the year—which the sum acknowledged as received by its Treasurer from the State of New-York is larger than from any other State, amounting to \$10,735.43; and had a credit, been allowed to New-York for the sum of \$685, expended in educating young men for future usefulness, as was allowed in credits to another Society, the total would have been \$11,420.85.

Among the donations of the year are instances deserving particular notice. About the time of our last Anniversary, the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society received a check for \$5000—the liberal gift of one of the noblest philanthropists of Mississippi, who has often made donations of \$1000 in former years. At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, in June, 1853, a letter was read from the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, late Minister to England, heartily approving of the cause, and conveying a donation of \$500. At the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society at Washington, in January, notice having been given in the Annual Report of the liberal act of Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, in liberating and fitting out a large number of his former slaves, and a statement that \$2400 were needed to aid the remainder of his people to emigrate, a noble response was made the next morning in a letter from the Hon. W. Appleton, of Massachusetts, now in Congress, enclosing a check for the sum named—\$2400.

LEGACIES.

The number of legacies which have been bequeathed by deceased friends of the Society indicate a deeper and more extensive sympathy in the cause than at any former period.

In former annual reports notice was taken of several liberal legacies for the benefit of Colonization and Africa. Of these was one of \$10,000, by Augustus Graham, Esq., of Brooklyn, for educational purposes, one half of which, or \$5000, was, during the year, as noticed above, remitted to the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society for secure investment. The remainder will probably be rendered available for the testator's object during the ensuing year.

A legacy of \$10,000, by the late Abraham Thompson, of this city, bequeathed to the American Colonization Society, waiting the decision of the courts; so far, the legal opinions afford ground to hope that it will come a part of the Society's fund at no very distant day.

A legacy by the will of the late Samuel S. Howland, merchant of New-York, to the estimated value of \$10,000, designed for the special purpose of aiding in the redemption of worthy individuals or families in slavery who may be willing, with the consent of their masters, to emigrate to Liberia, was also noticed. We are informed by the Executors that it will be available within eighteen months or two years.

The Bloomfield estate, still under the able and faithful management of the testator's nephew and executor, Bloomfield J. Beech, Esq., of Rome, is enhancing in value, and of principal and interest has been paid into the treasury of the year.

Several small legacies have been bequeathed to the Society, some of which are acknowledged.

EMIGRANTS.

The property of the cause has been marked by the increase in the disposition to emigrate and actual increase of emigrants, than in the increase of means for the work.

Six expeditions have sailed within the year under review. These were particularly noticed in the Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, and include the same vessels, consisting of the

Banahie.	181
Shirley.	11
Adelle.	134
Isla de Cuba.	83
Banahie.	181
Gen. Pierce.	163
Total.	783

An increase of 200 upon the preceding 12 months; the relative increase being greater the past year than for any one of many preceding years, as will appear in the following table:

Year ending April 1st, 1847, 5 vessels, 59 emigrants sent.	
" 1848, 5 "	315
" 1849, 5 "	474
" 1850, 6 "	590
" 1851, 5 "	870
" 1852, 6 "	958
" 1853, 6 "	988
" 1854, 6 "	753

If we take the three years closing with March, 1851, the total number was 1849; and the average each year 450, while the total for the three years ending March, 1854, was 1868, and the average 623.

The total number actually sent to Liberia during the six years since March, 1848, has been 3217, and the average each year 536 emigrants. This period is taken inasmuch as since that date the expenses of the civil administration of the Liberian Government has been borne by the Republic, and funds formerly devoted to that purpose by the Colonization Society have been left free for the more direct operations of aiding emigrants. Not only has the last year been one of marked increase in number, but the class of emigrants are fully equal to the best of former years, not to say superior. One large company emigrated as iron-makers; another as an associated company, carrying with them a steam-mill for sawing lumber; one individual as a daguerrotypist and merchant. With this large emigration—excepting a portion of those emigrating per Banahie, in the first expedition of the year—the emigrants have been acclimated, so far as heard from, with very slight mortality. Indeed, those from New-York have lost none; and for three years a smaller proportion have died among the emigrants sailing from New-York than would ordinarily have died had they remained in this State.

Of the six expeditions, the Oriole, fitted out in October from this port, was especially entrusted to the New-York State Colonization Society. A majority of the fifty-three emigrants composing the company which emigrated in the Oriole came from Connecticut and Pennsylvania—through the Treasuries of which State Societies the Parent Society furnished \$2000 towards the expenditures; the remainder, deducting returns for freight of passengers and others, was supplied by the Treasury of the New-York State Colonization Society, and accredited to us at Washington, as if paid directly to the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society. The latest intelligence from them affords the gratifying evidence not only of their prosperity and contentedness, but of their great prospective benefit to Liberia.

REMARKS OF THE YEAR.

With perpetual recurrence, anniversary gatherings are accompanied with an admonitory voice, from freshly-made graves, "to do with might what our hands find to do." The venerated forms and cheering presence of those whose cooperation and counsel has been with us for many years are one after another absent, to meet with us no more. The past year has its roll. Death has aimed his arrow at some shining marks, and laid low firm pillars of our cause.

Among numerous friends and contributors of many years standing, the Annual Report of the Parent Society mentions the loss from its list of Vice-Presidents, by death, of the venerable divine, the eminent merchant, the cultured man of letters, and the honored jurist. Rev. James Laurie, D.D., in whose house Mills, and Caldwell, and Finley met to pray for guidance when about to lay the foundation of the Society, December, 1816, and who, as a Manager for nearly twenty years, and as a Vice-President for sixteen years, had never ceased to favor and defend the Society, died on the 18th of April, 1853. Hon. Jacob Barnett, of Cincinnati, Judge of the Supreme Court, whose name and friendship had been for Colonization as a tower of strength, in a State which he had helped to found, and where he had settled when the poor population of Cincinnati was a cluster of log huts, died on the 27th of April, 1853. Hon. Simon Greenleaf, of Massachusetts, whose eminent character for probity and wisdom had endeared his unchanging friendship of most eminent service, died on the 5th of October, 1853. Anson G. Phelps, Esq., who, as a Life Director, and Vice-President of the American Colonization Society, had unflinchingly stood by the Society in days of trial, when many, disheartened, withdrew from it, died on the 30th of November, 1853.

To Mr. Phelps, the most helpful cause is indebted not only for the most important aid through years of liberal and earnest support, but for memorials of his approval which will prove a perpetual stream of blessings to Africa, by a noble bequest made for purposes of education in the Republic of Liberia. His connection with the State Colonization Society

dates from its origin as the Colonization Society of the city of New-York, formed in 1834; and from that time until the Anniversary of 1853, as a Manager, Patron, and President, he has been a prominent and active part in all its operations, and attended its anniversary meetings. The devoted labors of such friends, while we mourn their loss, may well serve to animate our future exertions to the utmost. It may not be inappropriate, in connection with this brief notice of our departed friend, to remind the possessors of wealth who know the great importance, not to say necessity, of a collegiate school for the proper training of jurists, legislators, teachers, and rulers of the Republic, that the liberal bequest of \$50,000 left by Mr. Phelps requires, to render it available, double that amount from them. May He in whose hands are all hearts dispose the liberal possessors of wealth to devise liberal things in this behalf!

In Africa, too, there has been by death a serious loss of valuable men. Among these, especial mention may be made of Hon. Hilary Tonge, Secretary of State of Liberia, and Dr. James Brown, the physician at Sinoe. The former had lived in Africa over thirty years, having grown up from childhood there; and, as an educated man, as well as by native talent, stood among the foremost, if not superior to all. The latter had for more than twenty years devoted his life to relieve the suffering and heal the maladies of the sick. May He who prepared them for usefulness, and disposed them to spend their lives in Africa, raise up in their stead successors competent, in some measure, at least, to fill their places, and compensate for their loss!

LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

About the time of the anniversary meeting, May 1853, a bill was pending before the Legislature of Connecticut, to appropriate a fund to encourage and assist the emigration to Liberia of free colored persons from that State. It was soon after enacted as a law, and two hundred dollars were drawn from the State treasury towards the passage of a family of four persons from Hartford, Conn.

The Legislature of Virginia, whose appropriation of thirty thousand dollars per annum, to aid emigrants to Liberia, passed in 1850, restricted the sum to be drawn from the treasury to less than half the expense, has, upon the fact being brought to its notice, amended the law in that respect, by doubling the sum for each. It is to be regretted, however, that it discourages emancipations by refusing any appropriation to aid those heretofore manumitted.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania last year appropriated two thousand dollars, and a bill has been introduced this winter, and passed the Representatives, appropriating a similar sum. The Senate hesitates to pass the bill.

The State of New-York is too much under the influence of abolition views to do any thing in this way. And while, by individual liberality and by church collections, it contributes more funds than any other State, the Legislature not only refuses to enact a law to encourage and aid such free colored persons as desire to emigrate from its bounds, but even carries its opposition so far that the request of our Board of Managers, by petition, for an act of incorporation, was reported against by a Committee of the Senate, of which Mr. Munroe was Chairman. It is earnestly hoped that the systematic diffusion of facts by the press and public lectures of agents, now forming a part of the Society's regular operations, will develop a more favorable public sentiment, and that politicians will not always regard the Society with so much of indifference or contempt. The State authorities of Indiana and Illinois have made appropriations to enable those who desire to emigrate, to do so at the expense of the State Treasury.

Governor Wright, of Indiana, commissioned a very intelligent colored man—an ordained deacon in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, named McKay—to visit Liberia with a view to report as to the true condition of affairs. He has just returned to the United States and has proceeded to Indiana, enthusiastically in favor of Liberia as the colored man's home.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH LIBERIA.

With almost universal consent, regular, rapid and frequent communication between the United States and Liberia is approved. Public opinion has been strengthened in its favor during the past year, by the events which have exhibited its importance. The Government of Liberia has shown its appreciation of such intercourse, by passing a special Legislative act exempting the line of steamers from England, from paying tonnage, light and other duties.

The President of the Republic has referred to it in his correspondence. Letters from officers of our Navy, from distinguished Americans in England, from numerous merchants of Liberia, agree in urging the importance of the speedy establishment of such a line, and united with these are the reiterated expressions of opinion in its favor by the leading commercial press.

Such a line of steamers is not established, and at present there are no signs that the Government of the United States is interested to encourage the effort, and but little that a business to make it remunerative without Government aid can be created. Still it is an object too important to be easily abandoned, and by repeated efforts to awaken attention it may possibly be attained.

With a view to test its practicability, an able committee was appointed at the last Annual Meeting. Since the Report was written the bill has passed, and appropriate eighteen hundred dollars.

ing of the American Colonization Society, to collect information and report next year, with power, if found practicable without expense to the American Colonization Society, to put one into actual operation.

Subsequent to that action of the Board, application had been made in this city for an incorporation, to be entitled the United States and Liberia Steamship Company, who have issued a circular and opened a subscription for a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, which has already received some liberal subscriptions.

At about the same period a public meeting was called at Washington City, and, with the approbation of leading men, a subscription commenced to raise one hundred thousand dollars as a donation to the American Colonization Society, to establish some regular packet line, either clipper or sailing vessels.

From some one of these efforts, all looking to secure the same result, we may hope for success sufficient to test the question of practicability and profit. Of its great benefit to Liberia and to commerce, none doubt.

RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

Three royal Governments: Great Britain, Prussia and Belgium, and two imperial, France and Brazil—have formed liberal treaties with Liberia. This act of good-will and concession to a feeble and struggling people, from royalty, is in striking contrast with the contrary course pursued by the democratic republics of the United States. In view of the not very distant influence of an African republic to attract an unemployed population from us, as well as in view of the present value of the commerce, and the peculiar claim of the origin of the people of Liberia, the course of our Government is difficult to explain or defend.

The visit of President Burt to England, and his successful negotiation with the British Government, was noticed in our Annual Report of 1853. Soon after his return, February 19, the treaty with Belgium was announced. February 21, the British Consul, J. G. C. L. Newthard, arrived, and received his credentials. March 28, Chevalier Nitoni, Brazilian Charge d'Affaires, took his departure in the most friendly manner; and from France the Liberian Government received one thousand stands of arms, and a pledge of equipments, &c., &c.

But with or without the recognition of the Government of the United States, the Republic is wonderfully prospered, whether we consider the difficulties surrounding it, or the previous history of its population, or its absolute progress.

The reports of the delegates commissioned to visit Liberia to observe and explore, have been most flattering, and all communications from Liberia, such as to gratify the earnest desires of the friends of the cause. President Roberts in his message to the Legislature, eminently religious, presents a most gratifying view of the prosperity and increasing influence of the Republic. With an income from duties on imports and taxes, adequate to meet the absolute necessities of an economical administration of government, the Republic is rapidly extending its influence against the slave-trade, and in favor of civilization among the native population. A complete census of Liberia, embracing all classes of population, is recommended in the message—an effort never before attempted, and the results of which will be looked for with lively interest.

The authority of Liberia has been consolidated by a successful interference to quiet a ferocious savage war, which had been fomented by the avarices of some restless chiefs. One of these was made prisoner, died before the Liberian tribunal of justice, and condemned to two years' imprisonment.

The active exertions of the squadrons on the coast, and extension of treaty engagements with native kings, have continued to limit and almost destroy the slave-trade, causing not only a diminution of wars among the sea-coast tribes, but a great increase of general commerce. Eighty thousand tons of palm-oil, it is estimated, were exported from Western Africa in the years 1852 and 1853.

COMMERCE OF LIBERIA AND WESTERN AFRICA.

The coast occupied now by Liberia was, in 1822, the haunt of the slave-trade and pirate, and had no commerce but in slaves. Commander Lynch, in his report to the Government of an exploring tour in Africa, affords us some statistics and opinions worth noting.

At Cape Palmas, he informs us that, in 1823 the imports were over \$100,000, the exports \$50,000. This excess of imports evidently is attributable to the amount consumed in supporting the newly-arrived emigrants, and the extensive Episcopal and Methodist missions in that colony. If, however, we take one-half that sum, \$50,000, as the commercial importations, against which \$50,000 were exported, the amount, if we consider that the whole colony numbers less than 1000 of civilized settlers, and these compelled to compete to great disadvantage with foreign vessels, which trade without hindrance along the coast, we have a larger importation than our own Custom House shows, in proportion to the population. It is probable that foreign vessels export twice as much from the Maryland Colony as their own Home indicates—which would swell the actual exports to more than \$500,000 per annum.

COMMERCE.

The trade of Liberia proper, now valuable, is in a condition of healthy and rapid increase, and from the new taxes and habits extensively spread

among an ever-widening circle of native African population, is destined, we may certainly infer, to become of value sufficient to invite for its possession severe competition.

America needs the native products of Africa: while in the tobacco, coarse cotton goods, and numerous articles used by the native population of Africa, we have the articles most important for the African trade. One firm in Boston is said now to consume in their sperm candle manufactory over 1000 tons of palm oil annually, while in this city and Brooklyn, parties have entered largely into its use. So valuable and necessary is the present and prospective commerce of Liberia.

If, however, we extend our thoughts to the delta of the Niger, and the large eastern branch lately explored by Dr. Barth, called the Tchadda, we find a tropical region here as large as the Mississippi Valley and not less productive, already occupied by a numerous population, who wait to be led by Christian civilization to pour forth its exhaustless riches. The avidity with which France and England seek to secure this immense wealth, is in striking contrast with the indifference and almost repugnance with which it appears to be regarded by the United States Government.

EXPLORATION.

Enterprising explorers, impelled by a love of discovery and desire to unravel the mysteries of that continent, have been actively employed in their chosen work. The results have been gratifying, and opened to commerce new fields of enterprise. Captain Lynch, of the U. S. Navy, who visited Africa, under Mr. Fillmore's administration, to explore the interior and coast region near and east of Liberia, we regret to add, has not been authorized by the present administration to complete the exploration—a subject of regret to the friends of Liberia everywhere.

The return of Rev. Mr. Peterson and Rev. Mr. McKay, two intelligent colored men who visited Liberia during the year, has afforded the free colored reliable testimony as to the real condition of Liberia, and if enthusiastic admiration can have any influence, it will not be wanting from them. Mr. Peterson is so impressed with the prevailing errors among the colored people as to have undertaken to publish a small work on "What he Saw in Africa."

OBSTACLES.

An obstacle to our cause is found in the settled and organized opposition of free colored men at the North. This opposition, originally strengthened very much by natural fears of failure, or excessive apprehension of dangers and sufferings by climate, no longer regards such motives; for time and experience have so demonstrated their exaggeration, that captiousness even has nothing to say. They now assume as a principle of action, that, having a natural right, by their birth in America, to dwell here, they will not yield to the aversion of races, and seek another theatre of glory and usefulness, but remain and live down the prejudice of color till it is obliterated, and their social as well as civil and political condition is equal to the whites.

This sentiment is not only cherished, but we have occasion to know that expulsion and exile from their social communion is visited upon those among them who may presume to waver and look with desire toward Liberia. Such are pronounced traitors, and denounced with a result to their business, social comfort, and family similar to such as follows the anathema of the Church in Papal lands. How can they who will not tolerate among themselves a difference of opinion, expect toleration from others, when they remember who hath said, "With what measure ye meet, it shall be measured to you again?"

This obstacle is, however, not insuperable, and increasing light is causing increased numbers, in New-York as well as in other States, to apply for a passage to Liberia.

CONCLUSION.

The Board would conclude their Report, by expressing a confident expectation that the work committed to the Colonization Society will proceed with increased power and accelerated progress.

All the motives and encouragements that have hitherto existed to incite our noble remain, while many causes are operating with greater potency, to assure eventual success.

THE SLAVE RICHARD.

The readers of the Colonization Journal will recollect that last summer an appeal was made for \$500 for the freedom of Richard, a valuable servant, the property of a lady in North Carolina. About a month ago the money was paid, and we received a letter from him, making most grateful mention of the family of his mistress, from which we make the following extract:

"REV. A. P. PHINNEY."

"SAR RICH.—I take the opportunity to write you a few lines, to inform you that I expect to make myself ready to go to Liberia by the next ship. I shall take my family with me and go to Norfolk, where I expect to meet the ship. I am very unwilling to part with me, but I think that I had better go now. I have endeavored to get all that I could, and there have many gone, and there are some to go out at this time, and there are more that say they will follow. I must now say that I thank you and the late Mr. Phelps for all your goodness to me, and hope that the good Lord will bless you in all that you do. I did not expect so much from you, but I hope it will be your gain in the end. I now must say that I am a lady in a true sense of the word."

"I congratulate you on your visit to Liberia, to see and to judge for yourself; because the accounts from hence that have gone abroad have been so highly colored as to have damied the eyes of some. You have, I trust, out of a collected mind,

[illegible]

From the Maryland Colonization Journal.
MALARIA—MIASMA,
OR THE CAUSE OF THE AFRICAN FEVER.

the persons dying in Liberia, and remaining on shore night and day, are subject to a peculiar diurnal fever, to which has been given the name of "Afro-malarial fever," or scintillating fever. In its more violent form it is attended by a chill, and a high fever, when of a milder type, a remittent; and when it is milder, an intermittent fever. None are as yet known to have died within ten days after landing, very few have died after fourteen, a large majority before the twentieth day, and, none but rare exceptions to a sweeping general rule escape two months—1 year, 2 years, and 3 years, and even 4 years, and 5 years, and 6 years, and 7 years, and 8 years, and 9 years, and 10 years, and 11 years, and 12 years, and 13 years, and 14 years, and 15 years, and 16 years, and 17 years, and 18 years, and 19 years, and 20 years, and 21 years, and 22 years, and 23 years, and 24 years, and 25 years, and 26 years, and 27 years, and 28 years, and 29 years, and 30 years, and 31 years, and 32 years, and 33 years, and 34 years, and 35 years, and 36 years, and 37 years, and 38 years, and 39 years, and 40 years, and 41 years, and 42 years, and 43 years, and 44 years, and 45 years, and 46 years, and 47 years, and 48 years, and 49 years, and 50 years, and 51 years, and 52 years, and 53 years, and 54 years, and 55 years, and 56 years, and 57 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combined with or suspended in the sky, and
have no account for its not passing through
the atmosphere, and the clouds are not
an open basin, within a quarter of a mile from
shore, near the mouths of rivers and marshy or
with a strong land breeze, impregnated with
odors, blowing directly over them for hours
together? Or how could we account for the
fact, that the insects are not blown to the
sea beach within a few yards of the surf, or
high bluff or rocky cape overhanging the
strong sea-breeze blowing thence, nor
the slightest odor of land or vegetation
either case it could not be; yet such are the
facts, and the facts are not to be denied
tendency at all. They doubtless possess the power
locomotion, like the myriads of midges and
flies which we see the oblique rays of a sun-
set sun, moving in clouds and columns wither-
some belated. It may be alleged that the
insects are blown to the sea beach, and
seeds from the coast, and thereby impregnate
near the shore. This is mere conjecture; but
there evidence of it, we might naturally sup-
pose that the insects common to all animals
came there to settle to the earth in case of
disease, and that the insects were blown
their acts upon subjects lying on the ground,
house, tents or hovels, screened from the
wind. But it is not our purpose further to
treat the subject; we merely proposed to
few facts, and the convictions they have wrought
out, thinking that the facts were so
able to be disposed fully to investigate their
ject. We will again remark, that the facts or
omnibus attendant upon this disease, so far as
referred to, have again and again come under
our personal observation during many years
in Liberia, and in the former country, and
the facts are of that part of the Coast.
statements refer especially to the limits and im-
mediacy of Liberia, being well aware that they
entirely accord with the phenomena of the disease
other parts of the Coast. In Sierra Leone, for
instance, during the dry season, the insects are
not so numerous, and the disease is not so
common, and the disease is not so
disease is far more severe than in Liberia
season. We believe the case is somewhat simi-
lar the lowland settlements on the Gold Coast.
these facts, so far as known to us, do not materially
affect our theory. The late discoveries
of the insects, and the former country, and
investments, will render the idea of animalcules, as
of a disease, less remarkable and more easy of ac-
tuation than when we first became convinced
over twenty years since. We annex the
which induced us to speak of the subject
facts therein contained seem materially to con-
firm the theory of animalcules.

Malaria—What it is, and What it Does.
 Repellent heat by fire, and it may be said
 all four elements—we mean the old-fashioned
 —must unite in the production of malaria.
 If not fire, air, water, and earth also.
 If were not essential, then malaria could board
 ships at sea, between the tropics. But she
 nothing of the kind, she only boards them
 when the four elements conspire together.
 But has she nothing vegetable in her name?
 Where there is earth subject to much heat
 much moisture, we usually find rank vegetation
 much vegetable decay. Therefore, it has from
 first been said, and is now very generally said
 of vegetable matter is essential to the
 ing of malaria. There is no genus formed among
 rotten cabbage leaves of *Coccyzoides*, or of
 termites' *Yergon*, in London. That is a small
 Dr. William Ferguson has brought together
 decisive proof that malaria can exist without
 in any decaying vegetable matter, but no
 desire.

son, "from remittent fevers of such deadly malignity that the enemy and all Europe
that the British host was exterminated."

The river Aquas, at Lisbon, about two broad, separates a healthy from a malarious. On the healthy side of the country, is bare rock, with water-courses. On the other side, the water is collected in pools, and the soil is held in occupation by malaria. In Lisbon are many gardens, in which stone is held water during the three months of water foul and putrid; close to the houses, sleeping rooms. The reservoirs do not breed among people who sleep in them, in the case of the Almajale, where no water at all seem for months—no putrid water whatever—probably serve to the peasant a strong dose of malaria.

This does not mean to say that the putrid water is the accompaniment is not malaria. It means that it is not malarial. Aquas required for the production of malaria needs that an absorbent soil be soaked with water, and then dried. The higher the drying temperature, and the quicker the process, the more plentiful the malarial accompaniment.

Male swimmers rather than a surface that has been wetted, has been dried, than from a place that continues to be wet. The edges of a swamp which dry, become wet, or dry again, according to the season, are more dangerous than the potentially wet ground in the centre. When the water has overflowed the banks, and then retreated, it is from the dried or half-dried ground on the outside of a swamp that swimmers come out. The dried or half-dried grounds that have been dry for a long time, producing fever, becomes healthy when the rains sets in that floods them over. Productive swamps have power to poison, as there are more productive swamps in the tropics than in the temperate zone, and death, agues and fevers, in hot countries than in years that are cold and more temperate. In the West Indies, in the higher grounds, the malarial fever, malaria dipsense in its milder form, producing ague; lower down, in warmest countries, the fever is more violent, and in the lowest and hottest parts, the fever is cold. This fact is cursorially illustrated by one of Ferguson's examples.

In 1816, the British garrison of English soldiers in Antigua, happened to be disposed in the three forest barracks—one three hundred, and one two hundred, and one six hundred feet above the level of the marshes. The dock-yard was annexed to the marshes themselves, and the marshes were covered with a dense growth of mangrove trees. A soldier coming down from the upper barracks, fell half dead to mount the night-guards, and was with furious delirium while standing under a shower of yellow fever, or of something very like thirty hours after he had been carried up to the barracks. In those upper barracks, including the men and children, no fever of any kind was known, who did not go down upon duty to the middle barracks. The barracks were made of mud, and were little better, but much more airy, than of stone. In the lower barracks, however, many of those who did not go down to the marshes, and who attacked with remittent fever, and one died. The Italians in the neighborhood of the Postine have been taught by experience to perch themselves

It is after the heat of summer, in autumn, when the poison of malaria begins to work. Malaria is a poverty-stricken enemy. It may kill in the heat of the summer just as well as in temperate climates, the poison is both cold and slow in its action. Many of the men inhaled the poison of malaria at Walsheben, indeed no bad effects until they had returned home, and perhaps lived for some months as Irish harvesters carry the poison home with them frequently from Lincolnshire, and are stricken weeks or months later. It is a cold enemy, it is a slow wind or a chill.

It is also a well-known fact, that the incidence of diatriotic poison to malaria become serious at Walsheben, the natives would not believe the home was unhealthy. In the pestilential

Estuamadura the natives averred that their four were swept off by mushrooms. The inhabitants of such long-lived places are not aware, strong or of malice men. They are yellow, feeble, spiritless, succulent in sweet and fatty food. Every one of them is a victim of fever, being incessantly tormented by it. The French general, Momet, who came here for seven years at Flushing, recommended that, though, however officers and men might be garrisoned should be kept stationary in a place. He adduces the instance of a French general in Wolobrin, which suffered in the year of its residence there only half the number had suffered in the first year, and in the third almost none at all.

To the statement that the dwellers in a subject to diseases, though seasoned, are un- subject to accept, he to be made in the case of "To him," says Dr. Farquhar, "mammals are in fact no poison. The warm and, and leeward situations where these peo-

There is also an exception again in favor of black color among swamps. The exhalations black post-ooms are said positively not to be intermittent. The marshy tracts in many of Scotland and Ireland, covered with post-ooms, are free from fever. The same is the instance of the Dismal Swamp, which is said to be free from fever, although it is said to be one of the most malarious in the world. It is said to be one of the most malarious in the world. It is said to be one of the most malarious in the world.

only that they can do so without discomfort. Travellers are admonished at Rome, and elsewhere, to keep coolness by crossing the Pontine marshes before the heat of the day is over. Though they start in six or eight hours, many travellers who have been there at night, have been attacked by the mortal fevers. Wise people, therefore, who visit our districts, will avoid the night air also.

Dickins's Household Words.

Nowwithstanding the stormy weather, a respectable assembly of citizens gathered in the lecture-room of Wesley Chapel, Monrovia, to hear the statements of Rev. John M. H. to the Republic of Liberia.

His Report to the Board of Colonization, in addition to which, he made a visit to the country, which was of great interest to the people. We were pleased to see a large number of colored persons in the house, and seemed to interest them.

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substantially as follows:

"A town or village should be planned with the following essential public buildings: a house for the reception of emigrants, a school-house or block-house, to be used as a school-house, if need be; a school-house, which occasionally used as a church."

The Board having no State approval of such cases—the law limiting the use of State funds to but two objects, that of the transportation of emigrants, and the purchase of land—the Secretary has been instructed to make an appeal to the public and the churches for the sum of three or four thousand dollars to meet the wants of the case."

Resolutions were adopted to the above effect, which were as follows:

Resolved, That a correct list of all the names of the subscribers to this celebration be preserved, and that a list of such as contributed over five dollars be made out and forwarded to the government of Liberia, to be deposited with the future records of the Grand Cape Mount.

Resolved, That we recommend this to the favorable consideration of a benevolent Governor Wright, the President of the colony, who expressed his gratification with Mr. McKim, and the hope that his future action as an agent and friend of the colony would be such as to secure throughout the State a favorable reception of Mr. McKim, as a man of color, making an impression on all who converse with his report will be published.

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From the Colonization Herald.

LETTER FROM REV. S. W.
MONROVIA, WEST AFRICA, 1

REV. J. MORRIS FRANK:

DEAR SIR:—Thinking that you would
time to hear from your Pennsylvania
I now take the favorable opportunity
you a few lines, hoping that they may
good health. We are all living, and all

You no doubt have heard of our before this time. We came to anchor of December, and all in good health landed on the next day, and were met by Mr. Jordan, to whose care we were had procured houses for all the family Cape, which was welcome news to us, as we feared that we would be sent to the lower river. My family, twelve in number, were comfortable in one house, and are very well with the arrangements, and all the

After getting to shore and seeing the country, we explored a considerable distance to find a place for our settlement, and found that the St. Paul's we were much of the time that the timber was not sufficient to furnish a mill to that region, and we gave attention to the Junk country. We went on till we found every facility that nature could give, and the water of the waters of the little Junk. There is no ice of timber as the eye over behold. We went down, and found that there was an abundance of timber, and we have now to go the mill. It is not far from the mouth of the Junk, and after proceeding twelve miles up, we selected a most beautiful place for our farming settlement. We went to work to clear off some land and to get in a crop of rice, to prepare for living. We have now got the ground cleared off. If we succeed, we will have rice enough to support our company next year.

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It is immediately at Marshall, and
advantage of three rivers to get out
There is the Little Junk, and the M
Little Bassa, all making out at the
connect together at this point. W
ship our lumber around to this place
this is better with a certainty of pler

We are doing a large and profitable way of selling goods. Our sales are much higher than we had any idea of. The market is opening, and the only drawback we have is in this line, if, the very slow we are getting goods from the States. We want Liberia, want a vessel of our own, have one. The Liberia Enterprise Company, strong about having one for themselves, procure one. I think very seriously of the States in about two years if we can in all our branches of business until we believe that I have friends enough in the States to aid us, with what means we can raise up by that time, to procure us a ship to traverse this place and our old friends, Philadelphia.

While the colored people of this country, the Americans, the Dutch and the English, are making their trading on this coast. Our harbor full of vessels from different ports large sales to our merchants. In the morning there were buyers of English and some of them took from two to three thousand dollars in not some of the colored men of the have capital, invest some of their trade? I know not why, unless it is Liberia. They think that all of our country are fools, but we of Pennsylvania have no fools. I have seen the fools—those who stay in the slavery, or those who come to Africa for a time and then be free—now only been here two months, and before me real liberty than I passed before.

Our people have nearly all passed to the free land and most of the although several have had it very worst case among our whole emancipated daughter. Her life for several years danger, but she has recovered to be able to walk about the room, and care she is out of all danger. I myself it has not then far done me any manner of harm. I hope to do so. I hope if I have only the gift of appetite repair the breach.

Very respectfully yours
SAMUEL

who con- THE REV. J. LEIGHTON WILSON,
fourty years of his life in Africa.

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COAST OF AFRICA.—By way of
have advices by the steamship For
the West Coast of Africa. Dates at
rooms, No. 29th; Old Calabar, Dates
Lagos, 6th; Accra, 2d; Cape Coast,
18th. The coast was healthy. From
of Liberia, delivered, on Dec. 29th,
to the Government, and to the Sen-
of Representatives. He assured the
sons of France and England with
public, and Napoleon has sent a pos-
tand of arms, and accoutrements for
the. For the fiscal year, ending Sep-
the escape of the Republic was \$5,000,
the Government, and the Secretary
shows a balance of \$6,082
of the Government.

At Lagos affairs continued unevent-
with about 10,000 men, was in re-
threatening hostilities.

LIBERATED SLAVES.—There are
 ample, on their way to Liberia, in
 crested slaves from Cuba. They li
 years, about twelve of which they
 They have saved some money and
 sage to Southampton in the West I
 at "Magdalena." They are negroes
 nation, with planning and intelligent
 They are exceedingly well-behaved a
 sons. They must have been stole
 when young, as they are scarce
 now.—*Fred Douglass's paper, May*

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK

JULY, 1854.

[VOL. IV.—NO. 7.—WHOLE NO. 44.]

IS PUBLISHED AT THE
Colonisation Office,
NEW BIBLE HOUSE
CORNER OF ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

1 copy, delivered in the city,	\$0 5
1 " by mail,	0 2
5 copies to one address,	1 0
12 " " "	2 0
40 " " "	5 0
100 " " "	10 0

The JOURNAL will be sent gratuitously to donors of Five Dollars, to Life Members for three years, and to Pastors of Churches where the cause is presented and a collection taken and transmitted to us.

REMITTANCES to the N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made to NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Esq., Treasurer, or to the Corresponding Secretary, at the Society's office.

NOTICE TO OUR FRIENDS

IN ORDER to bind up a few volumes of the Colonization Journal, we find that the numbers for January and February, 1852, and for February, 1853, are exhausted. Will some of our numerous friends to whom the Journal has been sent from its origin look up their old papers, and spare us as many of the above numbers as practicable.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL

AMERICAN SQUADRON

WITHDRAWAL FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA.

My DEAR SIR:—I find in the New-York Times of Thursday a confidential report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate, recommending the abrogation of the 5th article of the Ashburton Treaty, and the substitution of a new one, by which each shall prepare, equip, and maintain in service on the coast of Africa, a sufficient and adequate squadron, or naval force of vessels, of suitable number and descriptions, to carry in all, not less than 80 guns, to enforce separately and respectively the laws of each country, and to suppress in the two countries, for the suppression of the slave-trade; the said squadrons to be independent of each other, but the two Governments stipulating, nevertheless, to give such orders to their officers commanding their respective forces, as shall enable them to co-operate in the execution of each other's orders upon mutual consultation, as exigencies may arise, or the attainment of the true object of this article. Copies of all such orders to be communicated by each Government to the other, respectively. This article the treaty further provides shall be in force for the next year, and may be changed at the ratification, and afterwards until one or the other party shall signify a wish to terminate it.

Admitting for the occasion, the expediency of the measure at the time of its adoption, "with those imperfect or erroneous information then possessed," the report insists that the experience of twelve years has shown that the policy of the United States in the employment of numerous cruisers on the coast of Africa is the most efficient mode of suppressing the slave-trade. A calculation is then made showing the comparative force and attendant expenses of the American and Spanish squadrons, maintaining the latter at 4 ships, carrying eighty guns and costing, annually, about eight hundred thousand dollars. The report then admits that the health of the station compares favorably with that of other stations; refers to the fact that a like treaty between the United States and Spain would enable the latter to keep twenty-six vessels on the coast, for the same purpose—a number now reduced to twelve—and that the annual joint expenditure of England, France and the United States, on this account, is \$1,000,000. It then states that the American and Spanish committees of the British House of Commons, to show that the exportation of slaves from Africa, which in 1842 was 30,000, had increased, in 1847, to 84,000; extracts a portion of the testimony of Admiral Sir Charles Hotham, of the African station, who had been in command of the station for twenty years, and who had materially enlarged the slave-trade, which, in his opinion, was entirely dependent on the commercial demand for slaves, and had little connection with the squadron, whose operations had been confined to the capture of vessels and crews. He says our squadron had captured but fourteen vessels in the last five years, and then says: "The African slave-trade, in Brazil, and it is believed, been entirely suppressed in Spain and Spanish America. In the West Indies, in the United States, your committee think, the American flag is still employed in this nefarious traffic now prohibited by every Christian nation, and surreptitiously tolerated by Spain alone, the same can be more effectively corrected by the employment of numerous cruisers in the vicinity of the slave-trade."

The report concludes with repudiating, in the strongest terms, any intention of relaxing, in any way, the stringency of our legislation against the slave-trade, saying that the abrogation of the article of the treaty will have no other effect than to enable the Executive to employ the force stationed on the African coast, at any other point where its services will be more useful, while we would still be bound by the treaty of Ghent to prosecute "the desirable object of the entire abolition of the slave-trade."

consulting the Republic of Liberia; much so indeed, that I have thought that, as President of the American Colonization Society, I might, without an unbecoming intrusion into public affairs, present to the Senate of the United States of America the views of the United States of the State of which I am a member, and as the personal friend of very many years, such considerations as long acquaintance with the subject has suggested in a matter wherein the interests of the Society that has honored me with the position I occupy are deeply involved. And, in addressing you on this occasion, have I been under the necessity of stating that the State of Maryland, whose Senator you are, has upheld Colonization from its origin; that she has had her own Colony of "Maryland in Liberia," now an independent government, on the coast of Africa; that her Legislature have, for the last twenty-two years, appropriated annually, for the purpose, large sums for the cause.

The slave trade. We all know, when the slave trade was a legitimate branch of commerce, in which the English and American capital was largely invested, and in which Englishmen and Americans embarked without loss of reputation or social position. But the trade was abolished, and the slave trade is now a crime, punishable in its details, and so, gradually, came all men to think. Wilberforce and his associates brought the subject before the British Government to prohibit it, mainly by exposing the construction and storage of a slave ship, and the sufferings of wretched cargo on the voyage from Africa to America, and the cruel treatment of the passengers. In the United States it became unlawful to import slaves in 1808. The treaty of Ghent, in 1814, pledged the Government to promote its abolition; and on the 15th of May, 1820, three years after the first treaty, the United States declared it piracy. Among civilized communities, the great truths once sown, always germinate. Their substitution may be slow, but they never perish. Wilberforce stood, at first, almost alone against the slave-trade. He was hissing him, and could find no support among his people. He had no friends, and no party, no period of the interval had there been any retrogression in the public mind upon the subject. The first threatening of a backward step is the proposition now before the Senate—not that such a step would be a real step, but that such a step would be a different thing.

Prior to the Ashburton treaty, England and the United States had acted without concert against the slave-trade. The captives taken from the slavers by their respective cruisers were landed, as the case might be, either at Sierra Leone or Monrovia. The United States had no official report of the number of slaves committed, there was no treaty to maintain a stipulated number of vessels of each nation on the coast; and this, and the existing condition of the slave-trade, doubtless suggested a like agreement between the United States and England, which was effected accordingly, by the ratification of the Ashburton article the American Government.

These measures on the part of three great nations were most important steps forward, in the vindication of a great truth—that the abstraction from their homes of an unoffending people, to serve against their will as slaves, in a strange land, was a crime against humanity, and that the slave-trade, therefore, nations had been seen banded together for selfish purposes; now they were found stipulating with each other to furnish ships and men to enforce a principle of the moral law, in behalf of those whose weakness was their chief claim, and who had, by the very nature of their condition, no means of protection they received. The spectacle was a noble one, and so all good men esteemed it. If it involved the expenditure of money and the risk of life, so much the greater was its merit; though, estimating both in the largest way, far more had been expended on Africa, without success, for centuries and centuries—that might well be counted insignificant in comparison.

The Committee on Foreign Relations express their belief that, except in Cuba and Porto Rico, the slave-trade has been suppressed, and that it would be more advisable, in view of its final extinguishment, to leave it alone than to attempt to suppress it in Africa. But it is much to be feared that the committee are in error about the main fact. Admitting them to be right, however, surely it would be more humane—and the principal question here is one of humanity—to prevent the slave's voyage, which would be accomplished by the sailing of the ship, laden with cargo on board the coast of Cuba. It would at all events, save the lives of the large percentage that die on "the middle passage." It would, as the committee tell us, the suffering to which the slaves are subjected, in the case of 5,000 human beings, the cargoes of the fourteen slave ships, be the same as if the same number of slaves were taken by the African squadron. It might, not improbably, obviate, in some degree, the native ferocity and wars, under which the slaves in Africa that slaves may be procured for shipment to America; and although it would not prevent the slave-trade, it would save lives *per capita*, for recaptured Africans, shipwrecked slaves, would be winked at, that the money might be won, yet, inasmuch as the officers of the American navy are not compensated or excited by such a reward, it would be a more humane way of preventing the slave-trade by awaiting the slave in the West Indian ports, instead of nipping his voyage in the bud in Africa. There is not even an excuse for changing the cruising ground in the greater healthfulness of the West Indian location of it. This is admitted by the commander of the African Squadron, and by the senior officer of the navy, that the Home Squadron, to which, in the event of the abrogation of the 5th article of the African squadron would be transferred, is the most unhealthful of all the squadrons; and that the Brazilian Squadron, which would be transferred to it in this respect, to the square of the African Squadron, is the least unhealthful. So much, then, for the considerations of humanity and health that are involved in this matter. On the score of economy, it is not certain that the saving would be so great as is supposed. If the squadron were transferred to the West Indian ports, the African and Porto Rico might be kept in the West Indian waters, and the saving would be in the transportation of supplies.

the voyage to Havana being shorter than the voyages to the Cape Verde Islands. But then, the saving would be far more than balanced by the expense of returning to their homes in Africa, and the expense of their return there, the wretched condition that, surviving the long voyage, they find on their hands on American waters. The saving might be considerable, it is true, were the African squadron to be simply withdrawn for other service; but the paragraph from the report of the committee, already quoted, which says "that the expense of returning to their homes in Africa, and the expense of their return there, the wretched condition that, surviving the long voyage, they find on their hands on American waters," is reduced to comparing the cost of maintaining the squadron on the African coast and in the West Indies, adding to the latter the cost of returning the recaptured slaves to their country, and providing for them there, as is now done, with the cost of maintaining all prepared to admit that when, as appears from the report of the committee, England and France spend \$6,600,000, between them, on their squadron on the coast, for a purpose in which they are even more interested than we are, we would be quite justified in withdrawing our squadron, because it costs us some \$600,000.

The suggestion which has been frequently made though it is not to be found in the report of the committee, that the African squadron increase the rigour of the slave-trade, may properly be noticed here. It is not founded on fact, in the first place; and in the second, it would be the basis of action, and fully carried out, so its legislative enactment would be the legislation of the slave-trade, and placing it under rules and regulations corresponding with those that govern the passenger business from Europe. But it is not true; and for a very simple reason, which every one may understand. When we consider how few vessels are employed, and how slow they are, and how much leisure. Now, however, every slaver is a clipper. Ship must be so, to stand a chance of escape in running the gauntlet of the English and American cruisers. The consequence is, that the middle passage is made in less than half the time it formerly required, and the sufferings of the slaves are diminished in exact proportion. If the vessel were fast, and the voyage short, the suggestion true, it would not but the sailor would unless with those who would hesitate to arrest a burglar, lest he might become a murderer in attempting to escape. There are accounts of slaves being thrown overboard in a chase, that the evidences of crime might be obliterated; but as yet no such suggestion has been put forward, and it should not be pursued with view to their capture on the high seas.

In looking for valid reasons for the proposed change in the cruising grounds, I find it true, that the committee say, that the slave-trade being now confined to Cuba and Porto Rico, "the abuses of our cruisers in the vicinity of those islands, and of our cruises in the vicinity of those islands." But it is more justly suggested, that this may be doubtful, unless cruisers would be prevented by the presence of our cruisers from attempting to land their cargoes. The preventive service of our cruisers, if our guards stand almost shoulder to shoulder to prevent the landing of the same, is insufficient for the purpose, and French goods and rum and tobacco are landed in spite of it; and it can hardly be believed, that the eighty guns of our African squadron will be competent to go for Cuba and Porto Rico, what the coast-house army and the regulars of the United States would be for the slaves of that country. In fact, the committee report, that the African Squadron is authorized by the 8th article of the Ashburton treaty, and the transfer of the African squadron to this side of the Atlantic, would be very much like watching the fruit to drive away the bees, instead of closing at once the entrance to the hive. It is true, as the committee report, that the United States has no opinion in relation to the question, from which it would seem, that the closing of the hive, to pursue the simile, is an impossibility. But it is hardly reasonable to ask us here to put faith in opinions which certainly have not affected the English Government, whose officers was the witness on the stand, to the extent of humaneness, or abandoning their system on the coast of Africa, or abandoning their system on the coast of Africa, or abandoning their system on the coast of Africa.

But the report of the committee contains within itself the answer to the proposition which it recommends; and this is to be found in its statements that Cuba and Porto Rico are now the only slave markets on this hemisphere. Assuming it to be so, it certainly was not the fact in 1842, when the Ashburton treaty was under discussion, nor in 1843, when, certainly, the slave-trade, of the report shows, was a most thriving business. If, since then, it has been allowed down to the islands referred to, it is not, at least, probable, that the treaty, if made at this very result has had something to do with bringing it about, especially as no other agencies than those which are provided by it are suggested by the committee?

Having thus noticed, with the sincerest feelings of respectful deference, the reasons given for the abrogation of the 8th article of the Ashburton treaty, I propose as briefly as I can to present some suggestions in regard—first, to the value of the African squadron in view of its especial object; and second the probable effect of its withdrawal, under existing circumstances; taking it for granted that the feeling of the committee is the feeling of the country—an abhorrence of the slave-trade, and a determination to suppress it; and that the only question is, as to the best means of accomplishing so desirable a result.

The African squadron operates both directly and indirectly towards the suppression of the trade.

In the first place, it watches the coast, ascertains the position of the barracons, or places where slaves are collected for exportation, increases the difficulties for shipping them, deters the natives from the trade by its avowed hostility to it—which is well known, through the Kroonens, or native boatmen, that it employs in large numbers—and, although its watchfulness may be occasionally relaxed, yet it so increases the perils of the business as generally to compel those engaged in it to

took new fields beyond its limits. It is true, that the committee rely on the experience of twelve years to prove the inutility of the squadron; but the results here suggested are, all of them, so natural and probable, that, as no experience can prove a supposition, and no distant analogy, after all, is so good an argument as the facts of the case. It is a fact, that the squadron has been sent to Africa, how many slaves have been shipped in spite of the squadron. It is impossible to say how many would have been shipped had the squadron not been there, except by comparison with the shipments made in the years when there was a lawful traffic, which has not been attempted.

Whether the squadron that is maintained by the United States might not be more efficiently organized, may, perhaps, be doubted. A class of smaller vessels, more numerous, and more speedily fitted out, might be the best—would probably accomplish more than the present—more numerous, and more speedily fitted out, and heavy armed. Still, however, and organized as it is, the squadron has operated in the beneficial manner already referred to, and amply illustrated in this. If in no other way, the wisdom of the policy of the treaty that placed it on the coast of Africa.

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The slave-trade, like all other trade, has its origin in the wants of the parties to it. These are the native powers in Africa that furnish the slaves to the plantations, the parties in this hemisphere who purchase, being from the same source. The trade between the two. Now, the African deals in slaves, not from any inherent disposition to do so, but because he can buy muskets, gun-powder, coats, goods, crockery and the like, on better terms with slaves than with palm-oil, ivory, camwood, or other articles that he has to sell. He has no regular market on any terms. A gang of slaves, too, do their own transportation, as they are marched from the interior to the coast. Ivory and camwood must be carried through forest paths, on the heads of native runners. If, then, a native child is sold to a slave-trader, he is not the subject of a transaction, make a ferry on a neighboring tribe, it is not for love of war or danger, but because no other article of barter will suit their purpose. A settlement therefore on the coast, at which a legitimate trade will supply their necessities, always finds favor with the natives. The first of these, at Cape Palmas, was founded, in 1824, the ruins of which stand down the coast, as soon as the vessel which carried out the first expedition reached Monrovia; and, on his way to his destination, the agent was, again and again, visited on behalf of tribes, which insisted that their respective villages were each of them, the place where the Palmers had landed. At the mouth of the speech of the messenger, that the native King of Cape Palmas, afterwards sent to Baltimore, was the risk and danger of the old trade, as compared with the new, which the "Americans" had established at the Colony. Girid Africa round the Cape of Good Hope, the slave-trade will be no more slave-trade; and the slave-trade, for three hundred years, has created in Africa the wants for the products of civilization, which a peaceful and lawful commerce thereafter will supply, will then be seen for the first time, to be the cause of the great evils now pressed, and to be the means of their removal.

At this time the territory of Liberia extends from Sherbro Island to the westward of the Gallinas, once the great slave market of Western Africa, to the windward of Cape Palmas, to the Rio San Pedro to the leeward of the Cape, a distance of near 600 miles. On this line of coast, there are four principal settlements, of strength sufficient to enforce their revenue laws and keep off the slave-trade—they are Monrovia, Buchanan, Sinoe, and Harper. Throughout the entire distance, however, the slave-trade has ceased, as well as from Sherbro to Sierra Leone, and from thence to the mouths of the great rivers, the Senegal, the Gambia and the Rio Grande. The result is due to the joint influence of the colonies and the English and American squadrons.

It must not be understood, however, that the places here named are the only settlements of civilization on the coast between Cape Verde and the mouths of the Niger. Dix Cove, Cape Coast Castle, Elmina and Accra, and other points to the seaward of Cape Palmas, are stations already prepared, as *nuclei* for colonization, through which, after it has attained more strength, its influences will be rapidly and usefully extended. Even now they enter into the ordinary of commerce by whose extension the slave-trade has been almost wholly closed, the narrow limit of two islands in the West Indian sea, and a few in the report of the committee.

The first colony from the United States was established in 1820. The Abbeysburg venture was made in 1842. The total number of colonies made in Africa by the American Colonization Society

ly, up to that time, had been 3868. In 1847 the colonies declared their independence. From the date of the treaty, to the 1st January, 1854, the total number of emigrants has been 4422. The average annual emigration, prior to the date of the treaty was 173, since then it has been 368. The greatest number of emigrants, in any one year, up to January last, having been the emigration of 1833 which amounted to 762.

These figures certainly authorize the inference that the treaty, and its result, the squadron, have not been without a beneficial effect upon the colonies and colonization. The squadron has unquestionably given them a consequence among the surrounding tribes that has been a great protection to them, and has enabled them to do more than one season, to operate directly in the suppression of the slave-trade; while it has at the same time promoted their growth and prosperity by the confidence in their stability that it has produced, in the United States, among those from whom their numbers are to be increased by immigration. It is a very true fact, also, opposing to colonization here, the free will of the natives in many cases, and more active. This is only natural. But, notwithstanding the current of emigration is yearly becoming wider and deeper, and it would be matter of profound regret if, by the withdrawal of the squadron, colonization were deprived of one of the agencies to which this result is due. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Liberia will be independent of other nations than the United States.

“We African Colonisation nothing more than a scheme to put down the slave-trade, it would be worthy of all that has been done to promote it, either directly or indirectly. But it has a wider scope than that. It is a scheme to give to the free people of color of this country a firm home, when the necessity of removal before the overwhelming immigration from Europe shall become as apparent to them as it is to those who are the advocates of the scheme. It is a scheme to give to the free people of color a refuge when the exodus shall become inevitable. The repatriation of the old home, and the attractions of the new one, have been the effective agencies of the colonizations which history records. It will be the same in the case of the new colonies here. The result of the immigration from Europe and the attractions must be the advantages held out by Liberia, and every thing that can add to these, is hastening the coming of the day when a voluntary and self-paying emigration, such as now brings the Irish and the Germans to America, will be the mainstay to Africa. Hence it is, that the present question looks beyond the suppression of the slave-trade, and involves, as colonizationists believe, considerations of the deepest interest not merely to the people of color, but to the welfare and happiness of our country.”

A word now, as to the consequences of a withdrawal of the squadron under existing circumstances.

As a matter of course, all the benedicts that have been shown to result from the presence of the squadron, would be lost in this event. But this would not be a disadvantage, for the squadron would be making a step backward. To abrogate the 8th article, leaving it to the President to dispose of the squadron as he thought fit—confident as we all might be that his humanity and his wisdom would lead him to do so—would be a step forward. The destruction of the slave-trade, the presence of occasional vessels on the coast—would be to restore things to the condition in which they stood prior to the date of the treaty, when ships, on their return from Africa, would, when they were permitted to do so, could run up to the coast, and call on Cape Verde to Cape Palmas, and then, stretching seaward for an effort, make the best of their way to America. Practically, this would be the result of the abrogation of the 8th article. The presence of Africa would be a place of call for the Brazil squadron on its way out or home, and nothing more. It was so heretofore; it will be so hereafter. It was the treaty that made the change. The treaty abrogated the 8th article, and the two, the great vessels, came into their old condition.

There is a view of this subject which, though not presented by the committee, has been commented upon by the press, and may properly be noticed here. It is contained in the suggestion, that in order to reach the African coast, and trade directly to the Gulf of Mexico, might have a political, irrispective wholly of its relations to the slave-trade. The very possibility of such a state of things should keep the squadron where it is, instead of being sent to the African coast, and the committee may be justified in recommending such action in the prosecution of our interests or our ambition, to the extent of making our savings at the cost of humanity. That the withdrawal of the squadron, if accomplished, will rest on any such ground, and that the slave-trade will be thereby suppressed, need not be supposed. But, in this matter of the slave-trade, we have taken our stand before the world. The eyes of the world, too, are upon us in connection with the islands mentioned in the report of the committee; and, therefore, by far, do our squadron stand more than twenty days farther from the charge of abandoning Africa, so far as we are concerned, to the slaver, and leaving the colonies there, that have gone forth from us, without that countenance and protection to which they are entitled. It is not, therefore, to be supposed, that we make a return to us untaxed, and doing this course, from economical considerations, for our interest's sake.

There is another view of this subject also, and, when very far from being the least important of those connected with it.

The squadron is one of the main ties that unite Liberia to the United States. It Americans, so to speak, the African Republic. Withdraw it, and a British squadron taking its place, converts Liberia into a British dependency, not by force of arms, by any means, but through those influences that result from intimate associations and uniform consideration between parties, one of whom is very

weak and the other very strong. England was the markets of Africa, that it was to be approved better through Liberia than in any other way. We want the trade, and will want it more hereafter. We ought to have the advantage in the contest to force, for the people of Liberia have gone forth from us, and to them America is a mother country. But England is a watchful of her interests. In this regard, we have no one to rival her. She has recognized the independence of Liberia, which we have failed to do. She has established semi-monthly mails between Falmouth and the Coast while we rely on transient opportunities, unless we mail our letters via England. The English Government sent President Roberts home from London in a vessel of war; and the nucleus of the Liberian navy, the armed cutter Lark, was a present from the same quarter. While England therefore has done everything in her power to establish and maintain such relations with Liberia as her commercial interests demand, we have done nothing. And yet the squadron on the coast, whose vessels have been sent to Africa, and the kindly relations that our officers have always maintained with the functionaries and the people of the Republic, have thus far, in a great degree, obviated the results natural to the state of things referred to. But let us have a care. Let us not, by withdrawing the squadron, increase still further the antagonism which England already possesses over us on the coast of Africa, where the trade is an English trade, where it might be an American one. The Colonies that have been planned in Liberia are American Colonies. Let us not put them under the protection of England. Let us not build up a nation only to be excluded from its confidence. Let those who learn to self recognize our power in their new home let us acknowledge them as a people among the people; let us facilitate all means of communication with them across the sea. Let us not desert them now, when they are weak; and the time will come, when, strengthened by the accession of the thousands of thousands from amongst us, they will return to us, in benefits to ourselves—and to the world in the extinction of the slave-trade—and to Africa in civilization and religion, an hundred fold more of what has been done for them.

Trusting that you will find in this sketch the abrogation of the 5th Article of the Ashburton Treaty would have upon the interests of colonization, here, as well as upon Liberia and its settlements, a justification for my addressing you so much at length, I remain most truly and most respectfully, yours,

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,
President of Am. Soc. Col.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, JULY, 1854.

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AFRICAN SQUADRON.

The proposition made in the United States Senate to abrogate the 5th Article of the Ashburton Treaty, by giving the six months' notice to the British Government, has induced an extensive newspaper discussion as to the value of the African Squadron.

By that Article, the United States are bound to keep eight guns on the coast, to cooperate in preventing the abuse of the American flag to cover a slave-trade long since pronounced by act of Congress piracy. The advocates of abrogation give as a reason, that we ought to be at liberty in an emergency to employ all our naval force for the national defence. They also state that a few small steamers, armed with two large pivot-guns each, would be really more useful than the large frigates and sloops, which, by reason of the calms and light winds, are of little efficiency. They add that the slave-trade is destroyed, and therefore no squadron is needed; or, if any, it would be more efficient around Cuba, to prevent the landing of slaves, than on the coast of Africa. The opponents of this motion evidently apprehend that the abrogation of the treaty stipulation will be speedily followed by the actual withdrawal of the squadron now there, without substituting any steamers, and remark that the movers of abrogation have manifested no intention to have such a substitute.

They say that, notwithstanding the treaty pledge given at Utrecht by our Government, and implied in our Act denouncing the trade as piracy, the abuse of our flag to protect the trade was never prevented until by this specific pledge given to Great Britain, a squadron on the coast was obligatory; and that, judging of the future by the past, if the treaty stipulation were abrogated, the same neglect would recur, and again humanity and American honor

would be outraged by the use of our national flag to protect piracy. They say that the British Government, by its freedom to protect piracy, is guilty of an infamy such as is hardly advocated by a Christian. They think they see the beginning of a policy such as is boldly advocated by the Southern Mercury, which paper, assuming a Southern sentiment, that slavery is in conformity to reason, morality, and religion, advocates the repeal of the laws against the slave-trade. Even if such a policy is not now contemplated, they do not doubt that the withdrawal of a naval force from the African coast would result in serious disaster to the legitimate commerce of Africa, by opening the door for the renewal of the slave-trade.

The ground of this belief is, first, the clearly expressed and concurrent opinion of the officers of our squadron, and of missionaries and merchants most conversant with African affairs, that this would be the result. Second, the fact that until the American Squadron was sent to the coast, the whole British and French fleets were not able to intercept the trade, nor was Brazil willing to enforce her treaties with England against the trade, while a large degree of energy and efficiency on the part of the American Squadron, as illustrated in the late work of Captain Fox, U. S. N., struck terror into the traders and gave ten-fold efficiency to the English fleet.

Third, it is a clear case, upon the most cursory view, that if we adhere to our favorite national doctrine of "no search," by British officers, of vessels carrying the American flag, then any attempt of free-trade can be carried on in the very presence of British cruisers, by the Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, not to say American adventurers whose thirst for gain induces them to enter upon the traffic. The testimony of British officers abundantly shows that their utmost endeavors are ineffectual in the absence of an American naval force. If Mr. Silldell or his friends would connect with the proposed notice to England, a bill to be passed *pari passu* to appropriate an adequate fund to keep three small steamers on the coast, and the measure should have such a support as to evince that it was to be entered upon in good faith, there would be little objection to the plan, for it cannot be doubted that the stipulation for eighty guns secures less efficiency than the establishment of a small steam squadron of one-fifth the number of guns.

There would, also, be the feeling that it was a voluntary act and not one of treaty obligation, and hence reflect more honor upon us. Will Mr. Silldell do this? Will he introduce a bill for armed steamers which would, at half the present expense, exert ten-fold more power? We fear not, and therefore concur in the emphatic opposition so generally felt and expressed toward this movement. Our readers will find the subject ably discussed in a letter which we republish, from the pen of President Latrobe, on our first page.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF DONATIONS FOR EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

We have just read this report of what is designed to be the germ of a future college in Liberia. The past year has been chiefly employed in the needful correspondence, to enter upon the work wisely and well. A handsome and well-deserved tribute is paid to the memory of the Vice-President of the Board, the Hon. Simon Greenleaf, D.D., and, also, of Anson G. Phelps, Esq. late of New-York, whose legacy of \$60,000 for education in Liberia had reference to the efforts of this Board. The amount of funds already invested by the Board is not mentioned, but an intimation is given that enough to pay a teacher and commence with a first collegiate class is available.

The adequate endowment of the college would, if secured, soon enlist talent sufficient for its beneficial conduct, and should be urged with importunity and zeal. Let the Board get one hundred thousand subscribed, and thus secure the additional fifty thousand bequeathed by Mr. Phelps.

ANIMALCULA.

An interesting article appeared in the June number of the Colonization Journal, fourth page, on "Malaria—Miasmata," from the Maryland Colonization Journal. We perceive the theory so ably advocated by Dr. Hall is dissented from by Dr. Lugenbeel, and controverted on the ground, first, that the animalcula have never been seen by aid even of the best microscopes; and secondly, that the animalcula are carried over the water of large rivers in Africa, and hence a doubt arises whether they might not be carried to vessels at anchor on the coast.

Why do not our medical men furnish a good microscope to Drs. Roberts and Leing, with directions to bottle up some of the atmosphere by night, and give it a thorough examination next day? A question so easily tested by experiment, ought not long to remain a mere theory or opinion. Let us have the experiment.

Perhaps it would save the expense of sending the microscope, if some bottles carefully sealed or in cans hermetically sealed, filled with the atmosphere at night from Mesurado river, were brought home in the Liberian Packet, for careful examination here.

RESOLUTIONS passed by the German Reformed Synod in approval of Colonization.

The Synod held its meeting at Greensburg, Pa., and at the close of addresses by Rev. A. B. Quay, unanimously passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Synod, the cause of African Colonization, comprehending as it does the interest of true race, and the civilization of the heathen, is one of the most important and noble, but more especially as it relates to the Col-

onization and Christianization of Africa, demands the serious consideration and cooperation of every philanthropist and lover of Christ's Kingdom.

Resolved, That on this with gratification the brightening prospects of the Colonization enterprise, as set forth by the agent.

Resolved, That the understanding of the most extended philanthropy, a powerful engine for the subversion of idolatry and ignorance, and the promotion of the light and knowledge of the gospel of Christ, it is nobly deserving of the prayers and patronage of all our churches.

Resolved, That in view of the fact that has thus far attended the African Colonization, we see striking indications of the purpose of Providence to raise the descendants of Africa, and through them the barbarous tribes of that benighted country, to the condition of a free, civilized and industrious people.

LIBERIA HERALD.

Thus only periodical newspaper of Liberia suspended its issue for nine months, from alleged deficiency of paper. We have just received a re-issue, dated May 2d, proof that it is resuscitated. The old familiar type affords unmistakable evidence of identity. A font of new type would greatly improve its appearance, and some friend of Liberia would deserve and secure grateful regards by presenting the editor with so desirable an acquisition. We will with great pleasure receive and forward them from the Colonization office. The contents are an Editorial Talk, a Review of Proceedings at the Anniversary of the American Colonization Society, and acts of the Board of Directors, and notice of a Gold Medal given by M. F. Tupper, Esq., as a yearly prize, to be worn by the best poet of Liberia treating a subject national and local, with the following:

Extracted Editorials:

Preparations are in progress for erecting a new house on the site occupied by the present building; therefore notice is hereby given that the light on Cape Mesurado is discontinued until the new light-house shall have been completed, of which due notice will be given.

J. H. CHAVES, Sec. of the Treasury.

Monrovia, April 15th, 1854.

We regret that, from circumstances beyond our control, we have not been able, for the last nine months, to give our readers a semi-monthly record of events in Liberia, as had been our pleasure to do. But we can confidently say that, though this privilege was denied us, yet the noble and patriotic spirit of the people has been rapidly growing. She has within her all the requisites to enable her, with proper energies, and reasonable outlay of means, to rise her to a proud eminence. There has been no abatement in the march of improvement, either in agricultural or mercantile operations. Nothing has been done to diminish the noble and patriotic spirit of the people, but much to encourage and stimulate the energetic and enterprising. Every part of our republic shows that the present age is one of progression. New sources to wealth have been entered upon, and agriculture, the main pillar, in our opinion, of every country, is progressing with a rapidity unknown in Liberia. Indeed, we can see no cause why the people of Liberia should not consider themselves the most favored in the world. It is true, wealth does not abound in Liberia like it does in true, tested countries, nor are the people here surrounded with all the luxuries which feast the appetites of the luxurious and ostentatious; but they live in comparative peace, and can enjoy a portion of the good things of this life. While all Europe is now in a fearful state of suspense as to the probable issue of the threatened war, which, it is probable, will leave beautiful cities in ruin, destroy commerce, and set on fire the towers of the world, and thus the destruction of life and the concomitant miseries—the people of Liberia are measurably free from all disagreeable fears, and are boldly marching forward in raising their country to its proper position in the civilized world, and gaining for themselves a name which historians as a future day will hand down to generations yet unborn as the founder of the first republic on this vast continent. If at times the restlessness of some of the native chiefs within our borders makes it necessary for the Government to use severe measures to allay the inclination they have for predatory wars, (though such measures would joyfully be dispensed with if circumstances did not imperatively demand a recourse to such steps,) still it must be remembered that such matters are purely domestic, and can by no party of reasoning be held in juxtaposition to the vast military preparations now going on in Europe. Nor do the people of Liberia ever find it necessary to resort to warlike measures to add a mile to their legally acquired territory. The natives by whom they are surrounded are always willing, for a proper consideration, to sell them any land that may be required. In a word, the people of Liberia, if they properly appreciate their position, are the most happy of any in the world. They have no fears, their trade is carried on with the civilized world, their trade is coveted by all nations, and their trade increases at the ratio of a hundred per cent. per annum.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—We are pained to have to record the death of the Hon. Sion Harris, a member of the House of Representatives. Between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock on the night of the 28th ult., while in bed, he was killed by a stroke of lightning; his servant was severely scorched, his two favorite hounds killed, and his horse seriously injured. It was a fearful death, and long to be remembered. Mr. Harris was one of our most able and illustrious citizens, and will leave a void in the community. We hope in our next number to be able to give an obituary notice of this enterprising Librarian.

REMARKS FROM AN AFRICAN PRISONER.—From late advices from England, our merchants are advised of the continued advance in the price of camwood and palm-oil. We believe the prices for these articles are higher now than they ever were known to be, and it is probable that the price will continue to advance so long as the war between the British and the Americans is continued. It is not to be wondered at that the merchants and traders are unfeeling of this favorable change in their favor, as the subject of

in advance on the prices of these valuable products are under consideration, and it is thought that palm-oil will be advanced to fifty-five cents per gallon, and camwood from \$75 to \$85 per ton of 240 lbs.

REV. T. J. BOWEN.

Our readers will remember some very interesting addresses made by this enterprising missionary in this city in the spring of 1853. He was just then on his return to Yarraba, west of the Niger river, and 180 miles from the sea-coast, taking with him Rev. Mr. Lucy and wife, and Mr. Desmond. Their journey was by way of England, and thence by the British steamers to Lagos, and up the Ogbe river to Abbeokuta, thence by land to Ijaye. One of his companions, Rev. Mr. Lucy, soon after their arrival on the coast, was attacked with inflammation of the eyes, and returned to the United States. (We have had a pleasant interview with him, and found his opinions as to Liberia, where they passed a little time, very favorable.) Mr. Bowen himself had a very severe attack of fever while at Abbeokuta, induced, we are partly inclined to believe, by exposure to the poison of a Mangrove creek, which his boat took to shorten distance, on the journey to Abbeokuta. An interesting notice of *Sierra Leone and Liberia* from Mr. Bowen's pen, we extract from a letter in the New-York Tribune:

SIERRA LEONE.

On the morning of the 30th August, we found ourselves near the entrance of a broad estuary, stretching a considerable distance up into the country. This was Sierra Leone river. The left bank is flat, the right, a mass of mountains, sloping gradually down to the sea. On one of the extreme points stands a white light-house, embowered among trees, and overlooking the blue waves of the ocean. The houses of Freetown are generally situated on the steep and rocky sides of the estuary, the population, including surrounding villages, is said to exceed 30,000. Just back of the town, on an elevated spot, there is a pretty strong-looking fort, but it is completely commanded by adjacent heights, a circumstance which always causes one to expect a disadvantageous position for the city.

To me, the most interesting thing in Sierra Leone is the English missions, under the supervision of Churchmen, Wesleyans, and others. The schools are well conducted and flourishing. Here you may meet with men, born in heathenism, far off in the interior of Africa, who have made respectable progress in science and literature, including Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. Some of them are willing and even anxious to return to their distant homes, and diffuse the light of Christianity and civilization among their countrymen. Who knows but those who have remained in their native land may be as capable of moral and intellectual improvement as those who have been provisionally instructed in Sierra Leone? At the present time I think it would be premature to decide that any race of men is doomed to perpetual barbarism. Hitherto not one heathen tribe has been set in the focus of all the circumstances which are necessary to arouse in a people a sense of their degradation, and to induce an extensive diffusion of correct science, a knowledge of the world and its history, just notions of civil government, some proficiency in the arts which are indispensable to enlightened men, commerce conducted on righteous principles, a good degree of popular education, and, above all, the sanctifying influence of Christianity. All these things are now being done for the heathen, and therefore we are anxious to return to their distant homes, and diffuse the light of Christianity and civilization among their countrymen. Who knows but those who have remained in their native land may be as capable of moral and intellectual improvement as those who have been provisionally instructed in Sierra Leone? At the present time I think it would be premature to decide that any race of men is doomed to perpetual barbarism. 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How strangely the cruelty of Great Britain towards the Kaffirs contrasts with her humanity towards the recaptured Africans of Sierra Leone! In the former case, she robbed the blacks of their possessions to give land to her white sub-

* The comparative condition of the missions in West Africa, South Africa, and the West Indies, according to Baird's Retrospect for 1860, was as follows:

	W. Africa.	S. Africa.	W. Indies.
Missionaries,	93	214	283
Assistant missionaries,	170	155	86
Native assistants,	75	8	349
Communicants,	9,925	12,116	75,808
Schools,	183	80	180
Expenses,	\$3,081	\$0,105	11,048

are the Pilgrim Fathers of this land; you have come to diffuse around you in this barbarous region, life, fruitfulness and beauty; you are laying the foundations of good government and the Church of God, and in my view you are, if faithful to your trust, accomplishing a greater good than any equal number of human beings in the world."

He found them sober, thoughtful, considerate and polite—none could have extended a more wel-

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I have taken a deeper interest in the Colonisation Society than is any other benevolent institution of the age. This has partly been owing to the fact that my eloquent friend and classmate, who has already addressed you, the Rev. Mr. Gurley, at an early day attached himself to this enterprise. I knew the order of

This brig *Glamorgan*, a slaver, from New-York, was lately seized on the coast of Africa, by the U. S. brig *Perry*, and was brought into Boston on the 14th of March. Caspar Kuhrmann, the captain of the *Glamorgan*, his mate, and two seamen, will be confined in the United States Commission.

	W. Africa.	E. Africa.	W. Indies.
Missionaries,	98	214	283
Assistant missionaries,	170	155	36
Native assistants,	75	8	249
Communicants,	2,035	12,116	75,408
Schools,	123	80	190
Expenses,	3,081	20,108	11,048

NEW-YORK COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

AUGUST, 1854.

[VOL. IV.—NO. 8.—WHOLE NO. 45.]

REV. J. B. PINNEY, EDITOR.]

The New-York Colonization Journal.

IN PUBLISHED AT THE
Colonization Office,
NEW RIBLE HOUSE,
CORN OF ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

TERMS	
1 copy, delivered in the city	\$0 50
1 copy, by mail	0 75
5 copies to one address	1 00
10 copies to one address	2 00
20 copies to one address	4 00
40 copies to one address	8 00
100 copies to one address	16 00

The JOURNAL will be sent gratuitously to donors of Five Dollars, to Life Members for three years, and to Pastors of Churches where the cause is presented and a collection taken and transmitted to us.

Remittances to the N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made to MATTHEW HAYES, Secy, Treasurer, or to the Corresponding Secretary, at 105 City Office.

ALL CORRESPONDENCES FOR THE JOURNAL should be made to the Editor.

NOTICE TO OUR FRIENDS.
Writing to bind up a few volumes of the Colonization Journal, we find that the numbers for January and February, 1852, and for February, 1853, are exhausted. Will some of our numerous friends, to whom the Journal has been sent from its origin, look over their old papers, and spare us as many of the above numbers as practicable.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

ANNUAL COLLECTIONS FOR COLONIZATION IN CHURCHES.

AFTER numerous and oft-repeated resolutions recommending collections for this noble charity, made almost unanimously by religious Conferences, Assemblies, Synods, Classes, &c., the number of pastors who of their own motion carry them out is surprisingly small. We give room, therefore, and commend to the careful reading of the large number of clergymen who regularly and gratuitously receive the New-York Colonization Journal, to an article on this subject, from the Virginia Colonizationist of July, and hope it will remove doubts and objections from many who have not yet decidedly acted.

The Annual Report in Behalf of the Colonization Cause.

It has been a long-standing request, on the part of the American and the Virginia Colonization Societies, that the clergy of the country would bring the subject of African Colonization before their congregations annually, on the first Sabbath of July, or at some time as near to that as may be convenient, and take up a collection in aid of the cause.

This request has received the most decided sanction of all the leading Christian denominations of our State and our Union. These denominations, through their ecclesiastical bodies, having repeatedly and in the strongest terms recommended to the ministry and the laity the annual presentation of the subject and the taking up of collections.

And yet it is a fact which deserves attention, that while the request referred to has been so often and so earnestly repeated on the part of the Society, and brings in all its branches, very few of the clergy have, as yet, given the aid solicited, and the proportion being still very small of those who make the annual effort in our behalf. The causes of this neglect I shall now undertake to suggest and examine, presenting also, at the same time, a few hints, which I think ought to be efficient on the other side.

There is an advantage, most obvious to every person, in having a fixed time, in every year, for such an object as that proposed, and every one must feel that there is at least something annual, regular and pleasant in a simultaneous and general effort, through the country, in behalf of a great cause. And while I would by no means say that the sole reliance of the Societies ought to be upon the religious ministry, yet it may certainly be said that the most important aid—far more important than has yet been realized—might be drawn from this source.

Could the habit of annual collections be generally established on the part of the clergy, a great point would be gained. It would secure the regular presentation of the subject, at stated periods, in its various aspects of interest and the encouraging facts of its progress, while it could also secure a far wider dissemination of information and more general pecuniary contribution than can possibly be generated through the instrumentality of a few agents, whose labors are distributed over the whole State, and who ought, if possible, to be relieved of a great measure from the trouble of collecting funds and devote themselves to other more important and laborious branches of the service.

And who, we may say, are more fit persons to advocate this or any like scheme of human elevation than those who are specially appointed of God to the clergy of the Church to teach men the duties of a religion whose very elements are love to God and love to man?

It is objected that the Colonization subject is a delicate one and difficult to treat in the pulpit. It need not be so, if handled in the right way. The scheme which our Societies are prosecuting is not an emancipation scheme, and operating within the limits which it has prescribed to itself, it can be carried out in no possible way, without the aid of the State, while it offers, indeed, facilities by which the be-

nevolence of manumission may operate, without detriment to the community here, and with real advantage to those who are the subjects of this benevolence, it utterly disclaims all discussion or agitation of questions connected with our peculiar institutions and proposes nothing but the removal, to a better place than any that can here be found for them, only of those whom it may at any time find free. And there is not a citizen of the Southern States that may not here see an argument of self-interest in behalf of our cause.

Let any minister, who starts from his pulpit the subject of African Colonization, and the Virginia Colonization Societies, as set forth in the constitutions of these Societies, and then placed, in behalf of the cause, the blessings it confers on the emigrant population, and their descendants, in the happy home, and the exalted position, which it secures to the object of that great, continent. If any tell of the innumerable benefits which are to flow from it to Africa, in the sealing up of the slave-trade along its once wasted and desolate shores, and in the introduction of missions and the diffusion of Christianity and civilization throughout the heart of that great continent, and he will find, I am sure, in these topics, an ample field for the noblest intellect and the most Christian heart to employ their energies upon, without venturing on any doubtful or dangerous grounds.

Not will he employ these in vain. Properly presented, in the position which it actually occupies, in relation to our home institutions and interests, operating so peacefully and inoffensively as it does in respect to any of them, and so beneficially upon all, so far as it can affect them, the Colonization cause never fails of making a favorable impression on candid and benevolent minds. If any of the ministers who, from the sacred desk, thus already contribute to that cause, he will see enough to encourage him in his efforts to enlist the intelligent and philanthropic in his behalf.

It is sometimes objected that the Colonization cause, though very beneficial to the very important cause, is yet, in its nature, a secular nature, as it does in respect to any of them, and so beneficially upon all, so far as it can affect them, the Colonization cause never fails of making a favorable impression on candid and benevolent minds. If any of the ministers who, from the sacred desk, thus already contribute to that cause, he will see enough to encourage him in his efforts to enlist the intelligent and philanthropic in his behalf.

And as to Societies as the proper agencies for promoting this cause, we are free to say that if not for those whom I address, they will keep the public mind informed and give us efficient support, we shall be very content. Such Societies, permanently and actively sustained, may be made to afford us the most valuable aid. But were nothing of this kind to be done, we respectably submit whether the cause pursued is not too much neglected in all the Christian world. It is, in fact, the fulfilling of the case put forth in Exodus' table of the duties in the manager?

As to secularities, can it be shown that the Colonization cause is so secular in its character as to render it utterly unfit for the pulpit and the sacred desk? If so, then many of the men held most in reverence for wisdom and piety in all the Christian world, are not actually guilty of degrading both. And we beg leave to suggest to those who are scrupulous on this point, that if an objection so grave does lie, it ought not to have been held in silence when your great denominational councils were in session and you were then present at the solemnities of this very question. And by the way, would you, your Convention, Conference, Association or Synod, actually recommended the deprecation which you suppose to be involved?

But is a charity, even where it is entirely secular in its benefits, therefore necessarily secular in its motive and consequences? Is the synagogue and the contributions for the relief of widows and orphans, the poor and sick, are entirely secular and ought to be placed in the same category of exclusion from the provisions of ecclesiastical benevolence.

And if it is "lawful" on the highest authority, "to do acts of benevolence," in the case of a single sufferer or needy person, it is not equally lawful to do charity on a large scale? And what could more worthily be called such than our Librarian scheme? And how can ministers of the gospel so insist upon the secularities of the Colonization cause when they see how God is working in it? If so, then all we can judge of its working and where: how under its shadow missions are penetrating Africa along hundreds of miles of coast where they could get no footing before; how eminently religious flourishes in the colonies; how decided a religious influence, and on how low a level the colonies of Liberia is to prove the nursery of missions for that yet almost unexplored, but grand and beautiful interior?

If not directly and in name, the Colonization Society is, in its actual operation and on the largest scale, a Missionary Society. It is a Society, a Sunday School, a Ministerial Education Society; since it carries all these institutions of Christian benevolence along with it, warmed and nursed in its bosom, to the shores of Africa, just as Anglo-Saxon colonization brought them to our hemisphere.

And if, as American and Southern Christians, we want to see how God is working in it, let us take up of Ham, where can we find it to better advantage than within the borders of Liberia, or where her influence extends?

But, it is sometimes alleged, "We are already contributing for the benefit of Africa and the Afri-

cans through the channel of our denominational missions there."

I would remark, in respect to this, that the African missions are included in the general foreign missionary arrangements of all denominations. Special contribution for those missions therefore would seem to be superfluous; and if not special, the objection would seem to amount to this, that because we contribute to foreign missions we will contribute nothing to Colonization. Would you then have Colonization merged in missions; or would you, as all Christians concur to foreign missions, have none of them contribute to this cause? If Christians of one denomination may cut off their charities from us on this ground, then all Christian people may do the same.

And will the Christian church ready to abjure the Colonization enterprise, or turn it over entirely to the world out of her pale, after that enterprise has done so much for her interests? Shall she refuse to aid with her bounty the pioneer of the woods, clear out the tangled thickets and drain the deep swamps before you, do a work less important to your interests than the who comes after but to sow the seed? Are the ministers and followers of Christ willing that the world without should, in any department of good-doing, be more benevolent than they?

And while we are contributing for the benefit of her heathen children across the ocean, shall we refuse our aid in so important a matter to those very sons of Africa who have been brought nearest to us, who have probably been brought here of Providence to fit them for this special mission, and who, by your standing of them, will be so made up themselves and do a great missionary work for you?

Far be it from Christian people to overlook or neglect such a work of benevolence as the one in which their I speak, while those words of their Lord are in their hearts, "Whosoever shall give to one of these little ones a cup of cold water, shall in no wise lose his reward;" and those words still more emphatic, "Inasmuch as ye did it not," (i.e., visiting them and giving them aid in sickness and need—something also entirely outside of the temporal comfort and advantage,) "to one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it not to me."

And let me further ask, in reference to these two last objections, whether the "ministry and the Church are not under some obligation to take an active part in every work of humanity?" Does not public sentiment, and the more does not the Word of God demand of them, that they should take the lead in so doing? "Whatever is lovely, whatsoever is of good report, think on these things." "Ye are the light of the world." As we have therefore opportunity, let us "do good unto all men." "To do good to all men is well pleased."

Another objection deserves to be noticed. It is that the Virginia Society is already provided with ample means by the large State appropriation.

There is a great amount of misapprehension on this point, even among the sincere friends of the cause. The very fact that the State has appropriated at least, for private aid. The Act of appropriation provides only for persons free before the date of its passage and pays their expenses only from the time of their embarkation. This imposes on the Society all previous expenses; and as it has to find and gather these emigrants, and as it is not empowered to do so, the friends of the Virginia people, it is obvious that without private contribution it cannot touch one cent of this appropriation. If the friends of Colonization could promptly and liberally supply the means of supporting agencies and carrying on our operations, the Society, by giving them more time to operate in procuring emigrants among free people, might be able to make the State bounty much more largely available. The existence, therefore, of so large a public fund, placed conditionally within our reach, instead of being a barrier to private liberality, is a great advantage, and one that, if properly used, for every dollar that goes toward securing the benefit of this fund, more than doubles itself in our hands.

It is to be borne in mind also that we have numerous applications to aid in sending persons manumitted since the passage of the Act. These are often valuable emigrants. There are yet others who have been manumitted with the discretion of going either to Liberia or to our Free States. Now it is by no means an unimportant part of the Society's work through its agencies, to give these people information and aid in their journey, to induce them to make our colonies their home. Who would not aid in bringing about such a result and transferring them, with all their posterity, to Liberia, where all the tendencies are those of elevation, rather than that they should be left to place themselves and their children under the depressing influences of the slave States, and are to weigh them down more and more, through all generations to come?

I can hardly believe that any Christian minister will permit himself to entertain or countenance the objection which we sometimes have to meet with, "that the calls are too many," and that therefore, I would further say that any clergyman who reads this and who may fall the request of our Societies in regard to the annual effort, will not, in so doing, feel himself bound, as some seem to feel themselves, to present the Colonization subject as a mere needful thing, to be taken up and then dropped, and taken up from the scanty leavings of other good causes. The expectation of little generally falls itself. And is the Colonization scheme so pitiful an object as to be worthy only of the merest driblets of charity? There are thousands in our State—thousands in the congregations of those

whom I now address—who might each give as much as one congregation or community often contributes, where it is applied to in such a way as to show that it is expected to give but a pittance. And I believe that there are thousands of Virginia's sons and daughters who have a heart to respond with a worthy liberality to the claims of our great cause, where that liberality is not opposed by the position of mental constitution and taste, or other circumstances, often give one man a preference or partiality, or susceptibility of it, for one mode or kind of benevolent operation over another. No one that understands human nature and the benefits arising from the distribution of labor can fail to see a great advantage arising from this. We may believe that Providence, for the very reason of promoting the several enterprises of benevolence, has ordained that there should every where be found individuals who should feel, not an exclusive, but a special interest in one of them above another. Accordingly, I will venture to say that the cause in whose behalf I now speak will never be better before any man than without finding in some minds a strong sympathy for it. This is sometimes the case with individuals who scarcely contribute to any other object.

And do members of religion need to be taught that the opening of the hand to one charity does not tend to make men clench it against others? Or do you teach from your pulpits that people run the risk of impoverishing themselves by giving too much or giving to too many good objects? Do you, the special servants and representatives of Him who, "it is better to give than to receive," either preach or believe that a community can or will be made poor by benevolent contribution, where it is made under proper motives, or that Heaven will permit "the seed" of those who are thus liberal to "be beg-bred" on account of what they give in God's name?

What I may add, are more able to give than our American people? And ought we not to regard the superior means afforded us, as bestowed for the very purpose of our doing God and the world more service than any other people? Have we not, in fact, a great mission to perform in this respect? Have we not better show our gratitude or secure the perpetuity of the blessings which we enjoy than by making such use of them as I have suggested? Is not the drain of benevolent contribution—which, among us, as yet, scarce ever comes near the point of self-denial—most important, if not necessary, to the very safety of our country and the Church in this day and region of overflowing wealth and abounding luxury? Who owe more to the God of providence and of nations than the American people? Who have ever owed half so much? And what more fit season than a Sabbath day, when we better show our gratitude or secure the perpetuity of the blessings which we enjoy than by making such use of them as I have suggested? Is not the drain of benevolent contribution—which, among us, as yet, scarce ever comes near the point of self-denial—most important, if not necessary, to the very safety of our country and the Church in this day and region of overflowing wealth and abounding luxury? Who owe more to the God of providence and of nations than the American people? Who have ever owed half so much? And what more fit season than a Sabbath day, when we better show our gratitude or secure the perpetuity of the blessings which we enjoy than by making such use of them as I have suggested?

And shall I further ask whether Christian ministers can look on the developments of Providence in this matter and not feel that they owe some duty at least of a pecuniary obligation? And who may claim to be more at subjects of our philanthropy than that branch of the human family, once so universally and utterly heathen and degraded, whom God has brought into so close contact with us by the providence which, even against the will of our forefathers, has placed upon our shores and which we are sending with them, a new Virginia and a new America in that ever verdant land of the sun just opposite to us beyond the gaters?

And shall I further ask whether Christian ministers can look on the developments of Providence in this matter and not feel that they owe some duty at least of a pecuniary obligation? And who may claim to be more at subjects of our philanthropy than that branch of the human family, once so universally and utterly heathen and degraded, whom God has brought into so close contact with us by the providence which, even against the will of our forefathers, has placed upon our shores and which we are sending with them, a new Virginia and a new America in that ever verdant land of the sun just opposite to us beyond the gaters?

And do we not assert before the world the claim of being "the best friend of the colored man?" Let us prove it by our deeds. Let the first Sunday of the coming month manifest it. Virginia, in the public and private support which she has yielded it, has always taken the lead of the States in the support of this cause. To her belongs pre-eminently the claim of its incision; and I believe that, in the eyes of future generations, there will appear no brighter jewel in the crown of her honors. Along, then, with motives which ought to be regarded as superior and which appeal to us as Christians and lovers of humanity, this great operation of philanthropy has every thing to recommend it to our patriotism as Americans and Virginians. Let us, therefore, beloved and honored brethren of the clergy hear from you of something done for our cause during this and every subsequent year. Let not the resolutions of all your pasted in the highest ecclesiastical bodies of all your denominations, be a promise to the ear, while they "break it to the hope." Let those resolutions be rescinded or let them be acted out.

We are happy to acknowledge that there are some ministers—though as yet but a small number—who, while they uphold the banners of all the other benevolent schemes which constitute the glory of our day, do also throw their minds and hearts into this effort for Africa and the African race. Some have made collections from year to year, and have sent their offerings to the African Colonization Society, and have been ready to do for us.

disney of using, in calls for public contribution, such means as may be able contributors so disposed to make a larger donation than the amount which they may happen to have with them. This can be provided for by the circulation of cards or pa-pers.

If sufficient funds were derived from a general and spontaneous effort of the clergy in our behalf, then our agents would be saved a great part of the time and labor now expended in collecting funds and be enabled to do a double amount of service of the most important kind, by devoting themselves to the seeking out and forwarding of emigrants.

Now it is often, if ever, that a minister ought to plead against the claims of a favorite object, as a domestic interest, if indeed any can be said to be more domestic than this. Ought not our operation of benevolence to be wholly to supersede or exclude another? What would be the result if all ministers and Christians should not out this principle? There is not a church or community in our enterprising country that cannot plead the pressure of some domestic interest or of numerous calls. The village, the country all have their peculiar necessities and calls, and these arise in some measure from the very prosperity and onward march of our country and the Church.

The exigencies of the Colonization cause, at the present time are great. They arise, like those of which I have just been speaking, from the very progress and expansion of the colonial territory. Where such necessities exist, with such vast results and fruits before our eyes, may we not expect a corresponding liberality on the part of the Christians and citizens of our State?

If ever there was any thing, in the face of the case, to encourage liberal contribution on the part of the friends of Colonization, there is such encouragement now. Never was an experiment of the kind conducted with greater success than this has been, thus far. The testimony from all quarters is the strongest and most harmonious, in regard to the beauty and fertility of the colonial territory, the value of its products, the prospects of a great future commerce, the excellent administration of the government, the piety and moral character of the colonists, and their general contentment and love for their adopted country.

True, the process of emigration goes on slowly. But this is just as it should have been, as is now generally confessed. It has been a wise and kind ordering of that Providence which has so watched over this enterprise from its origin, and which, we may hope, has the highest ends of good to fulfill, through its instrumentality, for Africa and the African race. The emigration, though retarded, will be so, we see of what commerce and this power of attraction are doing toward the peopling of our own continent, who can be skeptical of their capabilities in the cause before us?

A clerical missionary brother, in a recent address before a meeting held on behalf of the African missions in which he had been laboring, used these words: "What Christian, looking at the rise, the progress, the present condition of Liberia, will not lay his hand on his heart with the thought, 'Where shall this grow?' And I may add, what Christian, what philanthropist, in view of the vast benevolence conferred by this scheme, and the high position which it occupies, will not feel that it is a part of our world's history the most degraded and afflicted, will refuse his pecuniary aid to the enterprise which is achieving all this good."

One of our Agents or Agents, Colonization Society.

MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

The missionaries of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, after years of labor at Calabar, are beginning to reap their fruits. A church with five members has been gathered, and there are fourteen or fifteen persons desiring to be received. One of these persons is the king's eldest son, and the circumstance has produced a most salutary impression.

Mr. Schmidt, of the Church Mission at Wilberforce, Sierra Leone, recently baptized 29 adults in the presence of 800 spectators. The Bishop con-firmed at Hastings 150 persons, April 10, 1853, and on the 14th at Begera, 75. (United Brethren) three were baptized in November, and eleven in February; and four in April at Genadendal. At one Conference Meeting 700 communicants were present. Mr. Moffat reports a continued improvement of the people of Kurruman. Twelve have recently been added to the church.

The Wesleyan missionaries report great advances in the social condition of the natives at Faku's mission, in the Port Natal Colony. At a recent Lord's Supper there were 98 communicants, 25 of whom had just received. Six years ago the number was only 5 or 7.

DEATH OF MISSIONARIES.—The tidings of four deaths of members of the missions have been received within the month. The announcement in the case of three of them reached the Missionary Rooms the same day. The persons deceased are Rev. H. E. Knapp, and Mrs. Rose, of the African mission, and Mrs. Shumway, of the Sierra Leone mission. Within three months of each other. The four latter persons had left this country within a year. During the last twelve months, six missionaries of different denominations have died in Africa, and eight have been obliged to return to America.—Boston Traveller.

and held to answer the demands of the law. The following were sent forward for trial before the court of Quarter Session, at its ensuing term, viz: Ann Thomas, Jarceny; Ben Miller and James Brander, do; William and Boliver, (native,) assault and battery on constable Martin; Daniel Brown, selling liquor without license. A case of infraction of the public peace, in which some young gentlemen were taken over to the further investigation. We forbore to name the parties at present, as the facts of the case are involved in some mystery.

We take this occasion to signify our intention to report all cases coming up for trial hereafter, or trial before the courts of the jurisdiction, or in this city, who would not like to see their names printed in connection must keep out of scrapes.

From the Liberator Herald.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT CORISCO.

At the arrival of the barge "Gem," Capt. R. E. Lawlin, from the westward, very little intelligence has reached us. A destructive fire occurred on the night of April 26, at Evansburg, a mission station of the P. B. F. M., on the island of Corisco. The mission house and nearly all the goods belonging to the mission, with the persons of the missionaries, were burned; but effects of all the missionaries were saved; but the loss of the goods is calamitous; that two women, who formerly lived in our city, and who left here in 1849, and the other in 1853, with missionaries on their way to Corisco, as "helps," were lost in the fire while attempting to save some of their effects.

The following is a description of the sorrowful occurrence, from a letter of one of the missionaries to a friend of ours: "The fire broke out between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, when all in the house were asleep; the house was built of bamboo and it burned with amazing rapidity. The girls, our boarding-school scholars, were brought out through the room which Mrs. Margaret Webb and Julia Smith occupied while the fire was in progress, and I saw them both making efforts to save their clothing. They had time and a clear way to escape from the house, and knowing them to be both active and energetic men, I did not think them to leave the house as I passed through their room.

"But what remains a mystery to us, is that their bodies were found in a different part of the house from their own room. The only conjecture we can make of their going where they were found, is in their bewilderment, when they were taken out; each seemed, from the remains of trunks by them, to have been carrying one. Both were professing Christians, and we hope they were prepared for their great and sudden change."

It appears that the missionaries are at a loss to account for the origin of the fire, or the way in which the goods were lost. The fire was so favorable many evidences they have not been able to find. It seems hard to believe that any of them would set the house on fire. Fears are entertained, however, that some villainous fellows, for purposes of plunder, fired the house; and the ground of the missionaries' premises, and it is not more than two months ago since their kitchen and store-house were burned. Then, although there were some theft, they supposed that the fire was accidental, but since there has been this fire in the latter instance also, they are in doubt as to whether the former was an accident or not. They are inclined to believe that both were the work of incendiaries.

The operations of the mission at the time the "Gem" left, had been, in a great measure, suspended. The missionaries were waiting to see what steps would be taken by the chief, in view towards arresting and bringing to justice those men who were engaged in plundering; and who, it is strongly presumed, were accessory to, if not the immediate agents of the fire. Some of the thieves, it is said, had been arrested, and would likely be punished, but no satisfactory information as to the origin of the fire had been obtained.

We cannot but sympathize with our missionary friends, who, in a strange and distant land, far from relatives and friends, and where losses such as they have sustained are with so much difficulty repaired, have been placed in so distressing a situation. It must be peculiarly painful to them in their efforts to meet with such manifestations of depravity and wickedness among people with whom they have for near five years been striving. But this is unquestionably the work of an enemy—the great enemy of the human family—finding that his kingdom, which has so long stood in that part of Africa, is being effectually undermined, and makes a desperate effort to blast, if possible, the prospects and hopes of those who have brought this more glorious than Roman war into Africa, and whose achievements, if suffered to advance, will be far more numerous and illustrious, because heavenly, than the exploits of the heroes of antiquity, and therefore the more repugnant to the feelings of his Saviour's Majesty; but he cannot thwart the purposes of the Almighty—adversary powers must fall before the approach of King Jesus. May the missionaries be encouraged by the thought that they are soldiers fighting under the banner of the all-victorious Captain—conqueror of death and hell—who promise to them of a "Lo! I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." E. W. B.

Monrovia, May 6th, 1854.

From the Liberator Herald.

LOSSES OF LIBERIA.

MR. HERALD.—It is with emotions of grief that I attempt to write a few lines for your columns. My mind, for the last two or three days, has been with peculiar solemnity upon the losses which this country has sustained within a year proper to afflict foreign Ruler of nations, and yet proper to afflict our most distinguished friends and supporters, and that abroad. The strokes, coming in immediate succession, have fallen heavily upon us, and it were well for the people of Liberia generally if they could "hear the rod," and be profited by its solemn admonition.

On the 23d May, 1853, Hon. Hilary Teague, whose name for several years has been intimately associated with the literary and political history of Liberia, and who had taken an active and eminent

part in conspicuous part in promoting the interests and protecting the rights of his country, left the scenes of earth—a traveler to

Whence no traveler.

Scarcely had the shock occasioned by his decease passed, when intelligence of the death of Dr. James Brown, of Sinoe county, reached us. Dr. B. had also for many years taken an active and prominent part in the political affairs of Liberia, and had been in other respects a highly useful and valuable citizen. He was highly respected by his fellow citizens, and was a member of the House of Representatives for the County of Grand Bassa, departed this life. Dr. B. had been, during a number of years, a successful and useful medical and legal practitioner in that country. His loss was severely felt.

A few months after, (Feb. 25th, 1854,) the people of Liberia were called to mourn the loss of Hon. Chief Justice Benedict, a name very generally known at home and abroad. The Judge was, undoubtedly, one of the most enterprising, public-spirited and useful citizens of the Republic—exceedingly benevolent, even generous in his feelings, and was highly respected by his fellow citizens as a jurist and politician. When the memorable convention of colonists met in the year 1847 for the purpose of drafting a Constitution for the new form of government, Hon. Samuel Benedict being considered the most suitable person to fill with a dignified wisdom not unbecoming his position. He was twice a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, but fortune did not favor his election. Notwithstanding, in his death Liberia has unquestionably sustained a very serious loss.

On the 26th of May, a sudden dispensation of Providence, Hon. Sinoe Harris, elected to the House of Representatives for this county, during the last election campaign, died at his residence on the St. Paul's. Mr. Harris emigrated from Tennessee to this country in 1830, and is well known to the people of Liberia, and to many of the most influential and successful agricultural farmers in the Republic. He is also known as the distinguished *Liberian hunter*, and his name is honorably associated with the Gatombar, in which he took a very active and effective part.

These bereavements are not without strikingly expressive of the progress of the Republic. The young are admonished to work earnestly and faithfully while they are permitted to work—to do all they can toward the establishment, perpetuity and success of the institutions of Liberia, while time is allotted to them—the shades of darkness gather around them, when to man can work; ere death approach with its withering influences and paralyze their energies.

The young are also most loudly and solemnly called upon to consider the duties and responsibilities that must soon devolve upon them as citizens of this rising Republic. Oh, that they would heed the importunate voice of the reflection that there who seem to give the future of their country a moment's thought! They seem to live and act as though the present upholders of the government were to live for ever, notwithstanding the many young and vigorous, brave women of Liberia, arise from your lethargy, shake off your puerile notions and practices! It is high time to bestir yourselves, to be men and women! Let the brave achievements and noble deeds of fathers rouse you to effort. Bet the future glory that awaits your country kindle in you an honorable ambition and urge you onward.

Independence, happiness and respectability lie before Liberia, and are obviously within her reach, but their attainment will depend upon your intelligence and exertions. What say you? Shall she attain to them?

Independence all depends upon you; prepare yourselves then, mentally and morally, for the arduous duties and solemn responsibilities connected with the glorious future.

Yours respectfully, K. W. H.
Monrovia, May 3d, 1854.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE OR LAW.

WHERE shall they go? This is a question for the friends of Colonization to answer. The Secretary of the American Colonization Society. They were communicated to him by one of the executors, a gentleman well known to us, of the very highest respectability.

About a year ago, a gentleman residing in Georgia, had received a very large estate, consisting mainly of lands and negroes. He left a will in due form, of which he appointed five persons executors. Upon an examination of his will, they were at once fully satisfied that the great and leading object of the deceased was to secure to his negroes—about 180 in number—emancipation from the bondage of the South, and all necessary purchase and procure, for the comfortable settlement of his said negroes, a sufficient quantity of good arable land, with sufficient timber thereon, and have them furnished with every necessary outfit to make them a comfortable agricultural people, including the purchase of necessary tools, implements of husbandry, together with all necessary and convenient articles for housekeeping, and also a good supply of provisions for one year.

The testator left neither wife nor child, brother nor sister. He had some nephews and nieces, to whom, after providing for the most liberal manner for his negroes as far as the law allowed, he left the residue of his estate. They will inherit a very handsome property. But he stipulated, that if any of these heirs should make any attempt to defeat or thwart his wishes in regard to his negroes, then and in that case such offender should be disinherited from his inheritance, and his portion in the estate, whatever it was, should be applied to the use and benefit of the poor of the country in which he lived.

One of the executors, immediately after he ascertained the responsibilities which would devolve upon the executors, opened a correspondence with the Governors of Indiana and Illinois, and he soon

learned that the negroes could not be admitted and established in either of those States upon the terms provided by the laws of the will, therefore, he concluded to liberate the negroes.

What shall be done? The same number of negroes are seldom seen together, who are more likely, healthy and promising. A part of them are very intelligent, and are very anxious to go to Liberia.

The executor alluded to above desired to have the case brought before the probate tribunals of the country, and a decree obtained authorizing and requiring the executors to deliver the negroes to the Colonization Society, for transportation to Liberia; and also to settle upon them the money which they are entitled under the will. He says: "I have an earnest and abiding solicitude to send them to Liberia. Every feeling of my heart revolts at the idea of those people remaining here, in a state of bondage, contrary to the most ardent desire of their late master." And again: "Should I labor under any misapprehension in regard to the subject being legitimate for the cooperation of your Society, my apology must be found in the fact of my zeal to vindicate the rights and promote the welfare of those who are incompetent to protect themselves, and whose good conduct while in a state of bondage induced their late master to provide for their freedom by his last will and testament, and make liberal provision to carry the same into effect."

The laws of the two free States designated by the testator, render it impossible for these slaves to go thither; the will provides no alternative for such a contingency. What can be done?

It is not a case for the friends of Colonization to answer. If the law will allow the executors to send them to Liberia instead of Indiana, then it is in their power, as the expense to Liberia will not exceed that to Indiana. If the law forbids, Colonizationists have nothing to do with it. To us it seems clear that the testator designed simply to put the executors in the hands of the law of his own State to emancipate his slaves and settle them well.

The location he selected is impossible in the latter, but the spirit animates any other location equally advantageous. Let them be sent to Liberia by the executors.

From the Breckenridge Bulletin.

FREE COLORED RACE IN THE UNITED STATES.

A SLIGHT hint is often very significant, and so we regarded a certain feature in the report of a recent census at Harrisburg, the chief center of the Pennsylvania colored population, for published last week. That report showed that while the whole population had increased, since 1850, about 4,200, the colored population had declined 105; or, in other words, the white population had, within four years, increased 92 per cent., and the colored population had decreased 114 per cent. The report also disposed of the negative slave law, which, it was suggested, had driven away so considerable a proportion of the negro inhabitants of the town, and we therefore extended our researches, as to the decline of the colored race, into the United States report of 1850. The result is, that the colored population of the United States, in 1850, was 2,714,000. Part of the advance of the white race—though in reality quite a small part—is to be attributed to immigration. The slave population has gone on with slight variation, and the colored race is now in this in spite of the gradual emancipation of slaves in some of the old States, which ought to have produced a corresponding increase of the free negro population. The heaviest statement in the progressive increase of the free negro population has been in the last twenty years, and the year 1850, the whites had advanced from 35.68 per cent. to 37.14 per cent. Part of the advance of the white race—though in reality quite a small part—is to be attributed to immigration. The slave population has gone on with slight variation, and the colored race is now in this in spite of the gradual emancipation of slaves in some of the old States, which ought to have produced a corresponding increase of the free negro population. 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NEW-YORK COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

REV. J. B. PINNEY, EDITOR.]

SEPTEMBER, 1854.

[VOL. IV.—NO. 9.—WHOLE NO. 46.

The New-York Colonization Journal
IS PUBLISHED AT THE
Colonization Office,
NEW BIBLE HOUSE,
CORNER OF ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

TERMS.

1 copy, delivered in the city,	\$0.50
1 copy, by mail,	0 55
10 copies to one address,	5 00
12	6 00
14	6 50
100	10 00

The Journal will be sent gratuitously to donors of Five Dollars to Life Members for three years, and to Pastors of Churches where the cause is presented and a collection taken and transmitted to us.

Subscribers to the N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made to Messrs. HARVEY, BAY, PRINCE, or to the Corresponding Secretary, at the Society's office.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE JOURNAL should be made to the Editor.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1854.

REV. J. B. PINNEY:

DEAR SIR:—REV. C. C. Hoffman has permitted me to take a copy of his Address on African Colonization, delivered by him in this place on the evening of the 4th inst.

I hereby transmit the copy to you, hoping that you will find room in your Journal for its insertion. As Mr. Hoffman has spent four years in Liberia as a missionary, his testimony concerning our colonization work will be considered by the unprejudiced as very important. Yours, H. C.

For the New-York Colonization Journal.

ADDRESS ON AFRICAN COLONIZATION.
DELIVERED BY THE REV. C. C. HOFFMAN, MISSIONARY FROM CAPE PALMAS, LIBERIA, IN THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NEW-YORK, ON THE EVENING OF SEPT. 4TH, 1854.

There is a power above us, which sees the end of all things from the beginning, though we see it not. Almighty God is His own interpreter of the events of His own Providence; and I sometimes contemplate with amazement, and I may say with adoration, events which have taken place through the instrumentality of the cupidity and criminality of man, designed, nevertheless, to work out great ends of beneficence and goodness, by our Creator.

Such is the language of one of our own most illustrious, and now lamented statesmen, and it applies to the subject of *African Colonization*, one of the results of that justly condemned and most nefarious traffic, the *slave-trade*. Even this so great an evil, has been overruled by the love, power and wisdom of God, to the highest good of the African race. Therefore, while we cannot too strongly condemn the traffic, we cannot too highly extol the name of Him, who out of the very crimes and blackest sins which men commit, causes results to spring, the most beneficial to the human family.

That such has been the result with regard to the *slave-trade*, I shall first endeavor to show. I need not here speak of its sin, its horrors, and its enormities, they are well known, and too heart-sickening, to be repeated.

I. The English and American Governments have united for its suppression, and united effectually; the trade has been entirely broken up from the Senegal to the Equator, a distance coast-wise of about twenty-five hundred miles, and as a result, along that vast coast, once marked by beacon lights from slave barcacos, and lit by the flames of burning villages, are now operating more than twelve distinct missionary societies. The restoration of peace to millions along the coast and in the interior, had prepared them for the gospel of peace, while the squadrons afforded protection to those who came to proclaim it; thus thousands and tens of thousands have been brought within its influence.

II. The slaves recaptured by the English men-of-war, have been carried to Sierra Leone. There are now found at that place representatives from two hundred African nations; they are there civilized and Christianized. In a report made to the British Parliament in 1851, it was stated that out of a population of 45,472, 36,458 were Christians, and these are now returning as Christian teachers and preachers to their own idolatrous people.

III. As a third result, we find on the Western shore of Africa the *Christian Republic of Liberia*. On the high and verdant promontory of Monrovia floats the banner of freedom, a single star is the country's emblem, and what blessed promise of future brightness does that star bring to darkened and down-trodden Africa! Could the group of benevolent and patriotic men who conceived and matured this glorious work, who only saw in its beginnings through the clouds of obstacles and oppositions which obscured its brightness, could they now see it, only thus far unrolled on the scroll of time, how would their hearts throb with joy, and their lips pour forth praise to Him who had designed to make them His instruments in a work so noble, conducive to the temporal and eternal welfare of millions in our own land, and in that neglected and degraded land beyond the sea. The founders of the Colonization Society were

neither unprincipled politicians, nor men prejudiced against the colored race; they were men who sought the highest good of the colored man; wise men and true, whose judgment and far-sighted wisdom assured them that among the Anglo-Saxons the African could never enjoy the rights he justly claimed, and was entitled to; they piled this justification of inferiority and degradation, and would see him elevated and made happy in the land of his forefathers. Christian men and Christian ministers were (in 1818) the founders of the Colonization Society. Only six months since, died the venerable man, Rev. James Laurie, D. D., at whose house Mills, Caldwell, and Finley met, to pray for guidance when about to lay the foundation of the Society, in December, 1816.

Christian principles were the basis of its laws and regulations, and Christian love the key-stone of the arch which has, and we trust, ever will uphold it. The names of Robert Finley, Henry Clay, Elias B. Caldwell, Francis S. Keys, Bushrod Washington, William Thornton, with others, the early active friends of the noble cause, will go down to posterity with lustre ever brightening, with the glorious destiny of the Republic of Liberia.

While the plan of colonizing in Africa (with their consent) the free people of color, was a conception wise and great, it was most difficult in its execution. There were pecuniary difficulties in the way. There was the insalubrious of the African climate, particularly dangerous to the white man, whose presence there was then required. And there was the unwillingness of the colored man himself to leave the place of his nativity, and seek a new home in the land of his forefathers.

But the cause was of God, and what are obstacles to the Almighty? As he prepared a way even through the sea for his ancient people, delivering them from bondage, and bringing them to their own inheritance, the land of their fathers; so also with His right hand and holy arm began he to lead forth this oppressed people to the country from whence they had been unjustly taken.

In the month of November, 1817, the Rev. Samuel J. Mills and the Rev. Ebenezer Burgess sailed for the coast of Africa; commissioned by the Colonization Society to make observations preparatory to the establishment of a colony. Mills was the first martyr in this noble cause; he died at sea on his homeward voyage.

The following year, 1820, went forth the first company of emigrants under the auspices of the American Colonization Society. They embarked from New-York in the month of July, in the ship *Elizabeth*. The expedition consisted of eighty-six colored emigrants, and three white persons. Their first location, on the island of Sherbro, was sadly unfortunate; it proved exceedingly unhealthy, and, in the course of a few months, all the white men and about half of the emigrants were buried on the shore.

The second expedition sailed from Norfolk, in 1821, with thirty-eight emigrants and four white persons. Through the good judgment, wisdom, and boldness of Commodore Stockton and Dr. Ayres, a tract of land was purchased from the natives about the Mesurado river, and on the 26th of April, 1822, the American flag was hoisted on the Cape, the site of the present town of Monrovia.

Here serious difficulties arose with the natives, which threatened the entire destruction of the colony; but the arm of the Lord was present to defend, and in the gallant *Ashtum* was found a man equal to the exigency. He stood forth as the brave leader in the battle, the wise statesman in council; the thoughtful and sympathizing friend, the patient sufferer for the good of others, the humble Christian. Liberia's history honors the name of *Ashtum*, and writes it high on fame's undying roll, which marks the good and wise of each.

And after *Ashtum*, God raised up *Lot Cary*, by birth accounted a slave. He was a nobleman in soul and a freeman of the Lord. "His great object in emigrating to Africa was to extend the power and blessings of the Christian religion." In one of his letters he uses this language: "O American Christians! look this way—come this way—and help, if you cannot come. Send help for the Lord's sake! Help Africa's sons out of the devil's bush into the kingdom of God. The harvest is already white. The heathen in our vicinity are very anxious for the means of light; they will buy it, beg it, and, sooner than miss it, steal it." In confirmation of the last, he gives the following fact: "In removing our school establishment up to Cape Mount, I had upwards of forty natives to carry my baggage, and though they had every opportunity to commit depredations, nothing was lost except *after spelling-books*." At the departure of Mr. *Ashtum* for the United States, the whole government of the colony devolved upon Cary, and he conducted himself with such energy and wisdom as to do honor to his previous reputation, and fix the seal upon his enviable fame. His death, greatly lamented, was premature and unexpected. He was killed by an accidental explosion of powder when preparing to

defend the colony from the hostility of natives and the slave-trader.

From the death of Cary, in 1829, till the arrival of Thomas Buchanan, in 1839, four gentlemen were sent from this country charged with the administration of the government—Dr. Richard Randall, Dr. Joseph Michlin, Jr., Rev. J. B. Pinney, Rev. Ezekiel Skinner, M. D. Dr. Skinner, whose impaired health obliged him to return to America in 1836, left the administration of affairs in the hands of a colonist, Rev. A. D. Williamson, who retained it for three years. During all this time, not only had emigration increased, but valuable concessions of territories had been made, and new settlements commenced. In 1835, a valuable tract was purchased on the St. Johns River, and a settlement commenced at Edina.

In 1834, Cape Palmas was settled, under the superintendence of Dr. James Hall, of Baltimore. In 1835, a settlement was made at Basa Cove, and in 1836, Marshall, at the mouth of the Junk river, was commenced. The same year a tract of land was purchased on the Sinou river, and a settlement commenced under the auspices of the Mississippi Colonization Society, and in 1838, on the same river, five miles from its mouth, was commenced a second town.

The year 1839 was a new era in the history of Liberia, when the different colonies, except that of Maryland, were united under one government, styled the "Commonwealth of Liberia," and Thomas Buchanan appointed Governor, an office which he executed with dignity and usefulness for two years and a half. It was in discharge of duties connected with his honorable office that he lost his life. Deep was the sorrow of the Society at hearing of it, deeper still that of the Liberians as they laid in their own soil, beneath the tall trees, under whose shade in life he had often sat, the form of this noble man, whose life was the embodiment of his own words, "The work is God's to which I go, and is worthy of all sacrifice."

At the death of Buchanan, the government devolved upon General J. J. Roberts, the Lieutenant Governor, who was immediately appointed, by the Society at home, Governor. Mr. Roberts is a colored man, and emigrated to Liberia from Petersburg, Va., in 1829. With dignity of manner he possesses great politeness, and with his intelligence is joined a becoming modesty and refinement of feeling. The dangers of his life have proved him brave. The perplexities of his position have assured us of his wisdom, while his entire successful career has marked him out as worthy of the high office to which he was inaugurated on the 3d of January, 1848, as President of the Republic of Liberia. This high office he still holds. Beloved and honored by his people, he claims the respect of nations. During his administration, native wars have been quelled, new towns and districts settled, and territories acquired. Three hundred thousand natives are, by treaty, brought within the influence of the Government, while ten thousand Liberians, living happily and religiously under a government modeled after our own, give promise of future greatness unequalled in the history of the colored race.

And here let me speak of Liberia as it is; for I am not a stranger in that land of the free. My vocation has called me to labor for four years on its shores.

Including the Maryland colony, its territory extends from the Shebar river on the north (near the British colony of Sierra Leone) a distance of about six hundred miles toward the south and east between the parallels of 4° and 7½ degrees north latitude. Perpetual verdure clothes the ground, while the face of the country is diversified with gentle hills and sloping valleys. South of the Junk river are two remarkable peaks with a depressed ridge between, called Saddle Hill, towering above the sea of verdure and measuring one thousand and seventy feet in height. Along the Basa coast, a range of hills, about twenty miles interior, is observed, while further below are hills and peaks, the highest of which rises eight hundred and eighty feet. The trees are covered with the richest foliage, while vines of luxuriant growth hang gracefully from the branches. Along the coast the country has been under native cultivation at different times, and after yielding its first crop it is abandoned, and a new clearing made for the succeeding one. Thus few remains of the primitive forests can be found till you ascend the rivers; here they are seen in all their grandeur and beauty. Says Bishop Scott: "The climate, in my opinion, is healthy, much more so than that of our southern coast. I never saw a more vigorous and healthy people than the natives, nor did I ever see the human form better developed. The acclimated colonists, too, enjoy excellent health. As to emigrants from another climate, they must pass through a process of acclimation which will, in general, be severe or otherwise, according to their own habits."

Between twenty and thirty rivers, flowing into the Atlantic, water the country, the chief of which are the St. Pauls, the Junk, the St. Johns, the

Michlin, the Sinou, and the Cavally. Almost all are obstructed by bars at their mouths, and I know of none navigable, except for boats, more than thirty or forty miles. Yet seems is thus afforded to the interior, and the valuable productions of the country may thus be easily brought to the sea-board. Most of them flow through lands rich and fruitful, though untouched by the hand of civilization and industry. Not so with the St. Pauls, a headwater stream, deep and placid, whose banks are studded with comfortable dwellings, many of which are of brick. About four hundred farms are located on the river, on which reside more than three thousand cultivators. Land is sold at forty and fifty dollars per acre. The soil is a loamy clay, equal in fertility to the best sugar lands in Brazil. In 1832, about 9000 lbs. of sugar were made on the St. Pauls; it is of good quality, light in color, and well granulated as the best Porto Rico. This present season, fifty new sugar farms were to be laid out, and large corn-fields may now be seen waving in every direction.

But the most important article that can be raised, and that which will probably become the great staple of the country, is *Coffee*. It is an indigenous plant, and can be cultivated to any extent; it is of excellent quality, equal to the Mocha. Beyond keeping the land clear when it is planted, it requires comparatively little care; it is beginning to be extensively cultivated, particularly at Basa, many of the Liberians having from 1,600 to 15,000 trees. Cotton, too, of various qualities, can be raised to any extent. The English are encouraging its cultivation, and have an agent on the coast with a small vessel at his command, going from place to place distributing seed and urging its culture.

To the agriculturist, Liberia presents an inviting field. Besides these great staples, sugar, cotton, and coffee, there can be raised to an indefinite amount, rice, coconuts, ginger, pepper, groundnuts, and arrow-root. The plant from which indigo is made is one of the commonest about the country.

Besides nearly all our garden vegetables, those peculiar to the tropics may be abundantly cultivated. A great variety of fruits grow abundantly. The banana, pine apple, guava, lemon, tamarind, coconut, and orange, are only a few which might be named.

In a commercial point of view, and to the enterprising merchant, how important is this country! Its resources, though undeveloped, are inexhaustible. Gold and ivory are not by any means the most valuable articles found in the country. Besides valuable woods, suitable for building and furniture, there are immense forests of the cane wood so extensively used in Europe.

The most common tree of the country is the nut-bearing palm, from which is extracted the palm oil, the article now most extensively exported to France, Germany, England, and America. Eighty thousand tons were exported from the coast in 1852 and 1853.

India rubber, so greatly sought after, and other valuable gums, all grow in this favored land. In speaking of the commerce, President Roberts, in a letter to a friend, says, "Depend upon it, Sir, the time has come when the United States, as a government, must do something for Liberia, if it expects that their citizens will avail themselves of the immense trade which is rapidly springing up in this part of Africa." The imports of the Republic of Liberia, on which duties were paid for the year ending Sept., 1851, amounted to \$100,000. The exports, of which no account is kept, may be safely estimated at a much larger sum, as along the entire coast commerce increases rapidly.

In the Maryland colony, the imports the same year were \$100,000, and the exports upwards of \$80,000.

To the Christian how deeply interesting is this new nation on the African coast. The inhabitants of Liberia are strictly a religious people. Sunday is truly a day of rest. The churches are crowded, the Sunday-schools are full, and throughout the length and breadth of the land is heard the voice of prayer and praise. As many of their most intelligent men are ministers, so have these been chosen as their representatives in Congress. Various missionary societies are endeavoring to disseminate truth and righteousness among the people. The Methodist Episcopal Church stands first in this good work; its Conference consists of 21 members, all of whom are colored. They number 1801 members, of whom 116 are natives; 15 Sunday-schools, and 839 scholars, of whom 50 are natives; 20 week-day schools, 513 scholars; 7 native schools, 127 scholars. They have erected a seminary building in Monrovia, at a cost of \$10,000, which is now affording instruction to youth in the higher departments of science and literature. The Baptist Missionary Board, under whose auspices Rev. Lot Cary went out in 1822, have 15 stations, 20 colored missionaries, 7 teachers, 4 native assistants, 13 day schools, 486 pupils, 600 communicants.

The Rev. J. B. Pinney was in 1833 the pioneer

of the Presbyterian Board of Missions. They number 3 ordained ministers, 1 homelie, 8 churches, 116 members, and 3 Sunday-schools. They have day schools for slaves and colonists. A very excellent one at Monrovia contains from 50 to 75 scholars, while at the same place is the *Alexander High School*, under the charge of the Rev. D. A. Wilson, a white gentleman of finished education.

The mission of the Episcopal Church was commenced in 1836, at Cape Palmas. It has since extended itself to the three prominent export towns in the Republic, Monrovia, Basa, and Sinou, besides having a flourishing station at Clay Ashland, on the St. Pauls. Among the colonists it has 4 settled ministers and 1 candidate for the ministry, 5 common schools and one high school, 5 teachers and assistants, and about 150 scholars. A stone church is built at Cape Palmas, and one is being erected at Monrovia, while a brick one is finished on the St. Pauls. At Cape Palmas also is an Orphan Asylum. Heretofore the chief efforts of the Episcopal Church have been directed to the natives. Among them are five stations, while an entire tribe of 25,000, whose language has been reduced to writing, have the gospel preached to them. About 100 of their children are in the boarding-schools of the mission. There are 8 or 10 native teachers, 3 candidates for the ministry, and 3 ordained native ministers.

Other missionary societies are operating, but their success as yet has been limited.

And what a cause of rejoicing it should be, my friends, that not only is education encouraged, but the more blessed light of Christian truth diffused throughout the length and breadth of the land! and herein is its wisdom: *Here the secret of its unexampled prosperity.* Where 30 years ago the degraded heathen native built his hut, or the tangled bush overthrew the earth, a Christian nation dwells; 18 towns and villages are the happy abodes of 10,000 freemen. The public buildings, the school-houses, and the churches, tell us we have here all the elements of an enlightened Christian community. As Africa once afforded refuge to the infant Saviour, so will Christian truth be cradled and grow strong in this home of Christianity on the African shore, till, like a mighty giant, it shall go forth with strength to the overthrow of idolatry and superstition, and the establishment of the glorious kingdom of the Redeemer.

What else, then, can we say to my friends; to philanthropists and to Christians, that help forward this great and glorious cause! If you regard only the well-being of your fellow creatures in time, aid the Colonization Society in its endeavor to colonize to the land of their forefathers. He will then fill that position for which God designed him, a man, not a slave; he will be more useful; live happier, it may be longer, than here. His children and his children's children will rise up and call him blessed. If you regard the eternal welfare of your fellow creatures, aid the Colonization Society in that noble work, for from Liberia the glorious gospel is to be sounded forth to millions yet unborn. While the white man's presence cannot be more dispensed with in the work of missions, his honorable and glorious work must be carried on here, and his children must be trained. Their constitutions ultimately by the climate, and they, as men of the world, are adapted to the most acceptable and successful mission. Let all Christians heartily encourage every effort made for the diffusion of education and the preaching of the gospel throughout the Republic of Liberia. As a nation, it has just risen above the world's horizon, but its destiny is to rise higher, and higher, and higher, to mediate angelic diffusing light, and truth, and peace throughout the continent.

And now bear with me while in conclusion I address a few words to my colored friends whom I expected to see present: "For this subject concerns them more especially. O! that you might look upon this Colonization movement, not with the eye of disdain and prejudice, but with recognition in its Divine providence; see it the offering of the love, power, wisdom, and God toward yourselves, your children, and your whole race. O! that the feeling of *drum*, and *right* be yours; when urged to remain in a station of usefulness and comfort in this country, he exclaimed, 'I am an African, and in this country, however meritorious my conduct, and respectable my character, I cannot receive the credit due to either. I wish to go to a country where I shall be estimated by my merits, and not by my complexion; and I feel bound to labor for my suffering race.' Are not these feelings which the colored race should have? respect for himself as the intelligent creature of God's creation, with a noble desire to be God's instrument for the good of his people.

The colored man no longer trembles on the free soil of Liberia, than he is transformed, a new life is breathed into his soul, he feels a new energy pervading his spirit; his very look, the expression of

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20th, 1854.
 REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—I am much encour-
 aged by the following letter from one who has
 already distinguished himself by a liberal contribu-
 tion of one thousand dollars, in aid of steam com-
 munication with Liberia. This gentleman dwells
 far away in the sandy South, where I am con-
 vinced, are found many of the truest and most gen-
 erous friends to Africa and her depressed and
 afflicted children. The fine spirit and example of
 the excellent lady of this, our friend, and her
 father, cannot fail to excite a kindred spirit in
 other hearts. May it be felt through this great city
 and this entire Union.—
 Yours, &c. AUGUST 29th, 1854.
 "MY DEAR DR. SMITH,—I take particular interest
 in procuring to you the assurance of a thousand
 dollars in aid of the steamers for Liberia, because the

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1854.

OFFICERS OF THE NEW-YORK STATE

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.
President.
ANSON G. RHELS

[illegible]

REV. JOHN B. PINNEY.
Recording Secretary.
J. B. COLLINS.

Treasurer.
NATHANIEL HAYDEN.
Executive Committee.

REV. THOS. DU WITZ, D.D.,	FRANCIS HALL,
REV. B. I. HAIGHT, D.D.,	I. T. SMITH,
A. G. FIELDS,	L. B. WARD,
THOS. DAVENPORT.	

OCTOBER EXPEDITION.

in our autumn expedition are requested at once to inform us of their intention and hasten preparation so as to arrive in New-York by the 9th of October. Applications for passage or freight should be made to the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

Clothing, farming utensils, implements of trade and ordinary furniture, except feather beds, which should never be taken, will all be of use in the new home.

THE FIFTY SLAVES.
In the Journal of August, a letter from Rev.

O. Herndon, of Virginia, was published, asking the means to defray the passage of an interesting family of nearly 80 slaves, liberated by Rev. A. A. Love,* the father of Mrs. Herndon, and by a brother of Mr. Herndon.

We are happy to announce that, in response to a circular on their behalf, issued from Washington, more than enough was cheerfully and voluntarily forwarded, of which nearly \$1000 was from the State of New-York. Meantime a slave, intermarried with these, was permitted by his owner to come to New-York to ask for aid to redeem himself, that he might accompany his wife and nine children.

and has left with more than half the sum secured
S. and with an assurance from his owner that he

Baptist Church are thus set free, and go forth to exert an influence upon Pagan and Mohammedan Africa.

*This name was misprinted Low instead of Love.

HEALTH OF LIBERIA.

It is most gratifying to all engaged in Colonization, to observe the comparatively small loss which occurs in the acclimating of new emigrants. H. J. Roberts, who has had the medical charge of the emigrants from New-York for two years, has

letter dated Monrovia, June 14th, 1854, mentioning but three deaths in six months, among the fi

One of them was over four-score years, the mother of one of the most courageous emigrants, whose days could: scarce have been protracted had she remained at home, and who rejoiced to have lived to see her people free and honored.

Another was the son of S. Ajon, of Newbury, whose death had nothing especially to connect with acclimation.

We regret to learn that this instance of death

been magnified into the loss of the whole Ajon family, and that such a baseless story has gained credence among his acquaintance. We have no doubt, that on the arrival of the bark Shirley, expected, Mr. Ajon's friends will have many letters from him, to assure them that he is alive and unmolested. In all new countries, newly-arrived emigrants must endure some hardening, the first

CONDITION OF THE FREE COLORED PEOPLE.
We publish the following table compiled from

We present the following letter, compiled from the Census of 1850, to call the attention of our free colored friends to the lessons which its figures teach. They have been led to believe that the possession of equal political rights would afford to them all the advantages needed for their immediate elevation to an equality with the whites, and to a condition of prosperity that would leave nothing more to be desired for themselves and their offspring.

They will see, from this table, that in most of the States where equal political privileges are secured to them, there has been, generally, a gradual diminution of their numbers, for many years past. This is a startling fact that should lead them to seek out the causes which produce such strange results. At present we must leave the question with themselves, but may refer to it hereafter.

TABULAR STATEMENT SHOWING THE WHOLE NUMBER OF THE FREE
COLORED PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES, IN EACH TEN YEARS
FROM 1790 to 1850, WITH THE INCREASE OR DECREASE AND
PERCENTAGE IN EACH PERIOD.

RATES PER CENT.		1750.	1800.	1850.	1900.	1950.	2000.
MAINE.	...	338	519	699	999	1,199	1,200
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	59	134	171	440	901	12.01
MINNESOTA.	...	600	700	700	700	700	700
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MISSOURI.	...	300	500	970	700	900	900
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEBRASKA.	...	300	300	710	900	900	900
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW YORK.	...	118.40	118.40	118.40	118.40	118.40	118.40
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW JERSEY.	...	5,400	6,000	6,700	6,700	7,000	7,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	...	3,400	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW MEXICO.	...	2,900	3,000	4,000	7,000	8,000	8,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW YORK.	...	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW JERSEY.	...	7,700	4,000	7,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW YORK.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW JERSEY.	...	7,700	4,000	7,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW YORK.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW JERSEY.	...	7,700	4,000	7,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW YORK.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW JERSEY.	...	7,700	4,000	7,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW YORK.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW JERSEY.	...	7,700	4,000	7,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW YORK.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW JERSEY.	...	7,700	4,000	7,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW YORK.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW JERSEY.	...	7,700	4,000	7,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW YORK.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW JERSEY.	...	7,700	4,000	7,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW YORK.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW JERSEY.	...	7,700	4,000	7,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW YORK.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW JERSEY.	...	7,700	4,000	7,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW YORK.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW JERSEY.	...	7,700	4,000	7,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW YORK.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW JERSEY.	...	7,700	4,000	7,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW YORK.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW JERSEY.	...	7,700	4,000	7,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW YORK.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW JERSEY.	...	7,700	4,000	7,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW YORK.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW JERSEY.	...	7,700	4,000	7,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW YORK.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW JERSEY.	...	7,700	4,000	7,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW YORK.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW JERSEY.	...	7,700	4,000	7,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW YORK.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW JERSEY.	...	7,700	4,000	7,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW YORK.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW JERSEY.	...	7,700	4,000	7,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW YORK.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW JERSEY.	...	7,700	4,000	7,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW YORK.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW JERSEY.	...	7,700	4,000	7,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	...	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Actual increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent increase,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NEW-JERSEY SETTLEMENT.
The valuable iron ore supposed to abound on

St. John's River, Basco co., Liberia, upon the purchase for the New-Jersey Colonization Society is stimulating the friends in that State to raise a fund of some \$10,000 for the purpose of opening a road, erecting necessary buildings, and forming a settlement in that region. It is a noble object and would reflect honor upon that State who eminently benefitting Liberia, if the effort should be accomplished. We hope it will be done speedily.

found upon them portrayed by pencil or chisel, but
as a captive and slave.

An inference from the unchanging characteristics of races or types as here recorded for over three thousand years, we think is rather dogmatically put by the author, militating as it does against the commonly received Mosaic account of creation and unity of race, and agreeing only with Agassiz and Morton in their theories. If Mr. Taylor or any who think with him could show that in the three thousand years of the Mosaic history of man no reason or process was possible whereby the Creator of man should make distinct varieties of the genus *Homo*, their argument might be offered with greater show of reason. But the same Power that scattered men and confounded their languages, was adequate to modify the race as to color and form as His will, and modesty at least becomes those who would propound theories calculated, if not intended to weaken faith in the Bible History.

With this single exception we have read the work with unabated interest and pleasure. If space would allow, we would transfer whole chapters to

would allow, we would transfer whole chapters to the Journal. As it is we must be content for the present to give a portion of the 23d chapter containing a clear description of the region from Nubia South, both on the Eastern or Blue Nile, and on the Western or White Nile, and the 27th chapter, containing Dr. Knoblocher's exploration of the White Nile. These extracts will be found on our fourth page.

**CAPTAIN CANNOT; OR TWENTY YEARS
IN THE SLAVE-TRADE.**

THIS is a work abounding in adventures and hairbreadth escapes. The author seems to have been courageous even to recklessness, and to have made a full trial of the exciting life he had chosen. A desperately enriched or beggared, as he was enabled to elude the cruisers or fell a prey to their watery furies. We find him retiring from the traffic, at twenty years of fruitless labor, without riches or honor. The scenes of distress and cruel disregard of human life, which cannot even be concealed by the excitement and interest with which we devour the story of his dangers, are heart-rending and enough forever to justify civilian Europe in its behalf of humanity, in efforts to suppress the slave-trade.

On one occasion we find him in a vessel filled with slaves from the east coast of Africa, and four or five hundred perishing with the loathsome small-pox. He is on board a vessel with some hundred natives near Cuba, one, a boy, is found to have symptoms of the dread disease, and our hero, to prevent contagion, coolly makes way with him poison. Again we find him a pirate, attacking other slaves and taking his cargo by force. Perhaps no chapter on the whole more clearly presents the horror with which, in Africa, the white slave-trade is regarded, than that in which Captain Canot goes into the interior to Tsembo for slaves.

One does not wonder in reading this book that in Africa, as in China, white men are called "White Devils." We rejoice that Canot has abandoned the trade, and that his book contains such a testimony in favor of Liberia and Liberians.

We have no doubt that it will be extensively read and read, notwithstanding the seeming incredulity of many of the scenes depicted, there is abundant internal evidence of their general correctness.

Perhaps a willingness to please Louis Napoleon's present passion, may have given color to some passages concerning Louis Philippe, and a natural sympathy to his pertinacious watchers, the British cruisers, may have had a similar effect in the passages relative to them; but from personal acquaintance with some persons and careful examination into some events narrated by him, we are persuaded that so far, at least, the narration is true.

In the above remarks reference is made especially to his chapter in vindication of the memory

J. F. C. Finley, Esq., agent of the Mission State Colonization Society, and Governor of Sierra Leone, who was cruelly murdered and robbed by the slave fishermen of Bassa.

Among numerous notices of the work, we serve a full and discriminating one in the Chinese man of last week, and regret that it is too long for our columns.

Arrival of the *Mark Ida* from the Coast of Africa, Bona, Thursday, Aug. 10.

CAPTAIN FREEMAN, of the bark *Ida*, from coast of Africa, reports the United States Constitution at Monrovia July 8, and the United States ship *Marion* at Goree July 15, with hands well.

The *Marion* was to sail on the following day for Gambia.

The rainy season had set in before the *Ida* sailed, and it was very unhealthy. Several of the crew had died of *bilious fever*. For years, had died. The *Ida* brings letter-bags to the Constitution and *Marion*.

in announcing to you the assurance of a thousand dollars in aid of the steamer for Liberia, because the

promise is given by good wife's father, in response to an urgent appeal from her, which she had spontaneously prepared, and she even to me made known the intention, no small proof of the deep interest she feels in that important movement. I cannot but wish that the better part of oration would be commensurated in the good cause, for the influence of her very great and powerful persuasive efforts is doubtless very great. The donation and on which this thousand dollars will be given, is, that a sufficient amount is obtained to insure the object. It is as certain as any earthly event can be, and may therefore be implicitly relied on. If it was not a work of supererogation, I would guarantee for the *handwerk of a small pen*. We have promised to advise our fathers when you are in the condition indicated, and I hope that will be very soon, for the friends of the Cause should do quickly what is in their hearts and minds. Great and good actions are ever vital, and the human soul cannot resist their power. May the rich and prosperous of this city and our whole country, imitate without these high examples; thus will honor and a Divine blessing rest upon us, and joy warm the bleeding and sad heart of Africa."

Yours, with great regard,
R. R. GURLEY.
REV. J. B. PINNEY,
Secretary New-York Colonization Society.

REPORT OF REV. C. D. RICE.
As circulating the progress of Colonization.

popular favor, and also the trials and obstacles of an agency for the cause, we introduce the following extract from a Report made in July by a secret agent operating among the Congregational Presbyterian churches:

REV. J. B. PINNEY:

DEAR SIR:—It is well, no doubt, for the friends of colonisation to note, for their encouragement, that the progress of the cause is not without its difficulties.

whatever sign of progress.
 The Rev. Mr. Mann's Church, Poughkeepsie,
 (Dutch Reformed) has long contributed to your Treas-
 ury, though on a small scale. Two years since
 their collection amounted to \$30. Last year, it
 \$25. Last Sabbath it was \$41. Dr. Dwight
 Church, Brooklyn, two years ago contributed \$5.
 This year, \$87 20. But I have not been respec-
 tive of old fields altogether. A Baptist church here
 has heretofore given nothing, without any
 previous notice took a collection of \$45 75. The
 N. S. Presbyterian Church, in this place al-
 ways pastor long stood in the hottest ranks
 Abolition, but who has become a hearty Coloni-
 tionist now, after a sermon from the first ag-
 ents of the Society ever admitted to its pulpit—
 cheerfully gave \$115, in order to constitute Rev.
 H. G. Ludlow a Life Member. Here are signs
 of progress of the right kind, if not in the
 degree. Hence, I feel strengthened in the position
 taken some time since, viz: Give me access to the
 people, and I will obtain funds for the noble
 enterprise of colonization. At present, however,
 gain an entrance to the pulpits of the largest por-
 tion of the churches requires more labor than for all
 other work to be done. We want more men
 in the Conventory, the Session, the Committee Rock-
 and in the pulpit, of the spirit of the man who
 once said, "I'll take the responsibility." But
 we are making a slow and sure progress, the
 times, which so try man's souls, will soon be
 less trying. Our motto is, "*Labor vincit omnia*"
 Here is good ground for hope, especially as true
 and love are with us. Yours, truly,
 J. S.

C. D. RICE

DEATH OF DR. JAMES L. DAY
 Died of bilious fever, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Satur

August 26, Dr. JAMES LA WRENCH, aged 46 years, died at his residence, 101 West 12th street. He was pained to announce the death, which terminated his life, of one who had been a meritorious and public benefactor. Dr. Day appointed to the duties of the office of the Medical and Sanitary Physician by the American Medical Society, embarked in the barquentine for Liberia Sept., 1840, and arrived late in November; and after nearly four years of noble endurance and useful exertion, took passage, and arrived in New-York in the brig Atlanta, June 1, having left Monrovia May 16th, thirty-five days previous. Dr. Day was less injured by the long sojourn in Africa than most white men have been, but had suffered enough to deem it dangerous to remain in America, and soon located at Williamsburgh, Pa., where he continued to reside until his decease. The friend who announced the melancholy intelligence, accompanied it with a short notice of Dr. Day, which we subjoin.

Wilmington, Pa., 1st Sept.

REV. S. P. FENNEY:

DEAR SIR:—The enclosed notice I take the

As I followed the course of the Nile, from the eastern limit of the tropical rains to Khartoum, the attractive soil¹ have given some idea of the fertility of this country and the abundance of its products and beyond the Atbara, is still in a great measure unexplored. Burckhardt was the first European who visited it, but his route lay among mountain-ranges near and parallel to the coast of the Red Sea, along the coast of Djebel Langany, which, although it crossed, is the first step of the Nile, and, like the mountain-spine of the island of Ceylon, never has the same season on both sides of the coast. When it rains on the eastern slopes, the western are dry and the contrary. There is another mountain range, called the *Shukra*, the western part of this region consists of sand, but the mountains towards the south into the first terraces of the land of Abyssinia. The land of the *Shukra*, the *Shukra*, is called *Belat*, lying on both sides of the Nile, it is during the summer of 1851, in consequence of the military expedition under Mousa Bey, I travelled for three or four weeks through the country where no day ever had been before. I travelled for four days over the plain, I travelled through with gazelles and hyenas, to a village called *Goz Radjeb*, on the Atbara River. This was to the Shukra, against whom the expedition was in part directed. He then crossed the Nile, and after three or four days through the broken mountain country, inhabited by the wandering races of the *Halle* and *Haddend*.

the great kingdom of Dar-Far offers a rich field for the soldier's future exploits. The extensive region is supposed to furnish the hay of the steppes and rivers and mountain-chains of Central Africa. Through the fear and jealousy of its rulers, a stranger has been allowed to pass its borders, the visit of Mr. Browne, half a century ago, has, however, the relations between the Egyptian ruler and the Sultan of Dar-Far have been so friendly and amicable, and if nothing occurs to disturb this harmony there is some hope that the Sultan will be written. Latif Paşa informed me he had written to the Sultan on behalf of the Emir of Persia, who wished to pass through Dar-Far to reach Persia. He had at that time received from the Sultan a written permission to allow the Sultan would reply, giving Coss. Peel permission to enter the country and travel in it, but to pass beyond it. There is an almost constant war between the Sultan of Bornou and the Sultan of Dar-Far. The Paşa was of the opinion that it would be impossible to traverse Africa from east to west in the present day.

from lat. 9° 26' to 6° 50' north there is considerable change in the scenery. The magnificent forest disappears, and the shores become marshy and unhealthy, covered with tall grass, whose prickly leaves render landing difficult, and embarrass the navigation of the shallow. The air is heavy with various miasmas, and filled with countless swarms of gnats and mosquitoes. The water of the river is highly stagnant, and, with vegetable matter, is the cause of a very offensive odor. I took it. Dr. Knobbecher classified it by means of a microscope, and ascertained it to be malarial in nature, and escaped with a sore mouth. In order to pass, however, he was obliged to wear thick gloves, muffle up his face, almost to suffocation. The river of *Ghazal*, or *Gasselle* Lake, lies in lat. 9° 16' N. It is thus named from the *Gasselle* River, which flows into it on the western side, and which

It was probably under the pretense of being a "fisherman" that the White Nile hawk was brought to the attention of the writer. It was a small bird, about the size of a sparrow, with a white head and neck, and a brown body. It was a very common bird in the area, and was often seen perched on the branches of the acacia trees. It was a very common bird in the area, and was often seen perched on the branches of the acacia trees. It was a very common bird in the area, and was often seen perched on the branches of the acacia trees.

THE NIGER-CHADDA EXPEDITION has been rather unfortunate. By a former arrival the death of its leader, Capt. Becraft, was announced; and we now learn that the Prussian ethnologist, Dr. Bleek, who was sent out to join the *Pleiad*, has been informed home in the same vessel in which he started from Plymouth a few months ago. Dr. Bleek, N., is now the leader of the Expedition; and Commander Miller, of Her Majesty's *Sussex*, has kindly permitted his second Master, Mr.

Missions.	Plantations.	Members.
Frederick's	3	194
LaSaurche	11	545
Boyan Block	6	336
Madison	6	185
Bastrop	4	
Monroe	2	36
Caddo	24	273
Baton Rouge	3	105

NEW-YORK COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

REV. J. B. PINNEY, EDITOR.

NOVEMBER, 1854.

[VOL. IV.—NO. 11.—WHOLE NO. 48.]

The New-York Colonization Journal
IS PUBLISHED AT THE
Colonization Office,
NEW BIBLE HOUSE
CORNER OF ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

TERMS.
1 copy, delivered in the city, \$0 40
" by mail, " 0 75
5 copies to one address, 1 00
10 " " " 2 00
12 " " " 2 50
100 " " " 10 00

THE JOURNAL will be sent gratuitously to donors of Five Dollars, to Life Members for three years, and to Pastors of Churches where the cause is presented, and a collection taken and transmitted to us.

REMITTANCES to the N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made to NATHANIEL HAYES, Esq. Treasurer, or to the Corresponding Secretary, at the Society's office.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS for the JOURNAL should be made to the Editor.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

TRIAL FOR BEING ENGAGED IN THE SLAVE-TRADE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT BEFORE JUDGE NELSON.

The United States against James Smith. This case being called on, Mr. John McKeon, United States District Attorney, and his associate, appeared for the government. Mr. Charles O'Connor and Mr. B. V. Dunning appeared for the accused.

The indictment contained seven counts.

The following is the section of the law under which it is brought. It is Section V. of the act of May 15, 1820:

And it is further enacted, that if any citizen of the United States, being of the crew or ship's company of any foreign ship or vessel engaged in the slave-trade, or any person whatever being of the crew or ship's company of any ship or vessel, owned wholly or in part, or navigated for, or on behalf of any citizen or citizens of the United States, shall forcibly confine or detain, or be an abettor in forcibly confining or detaining, on board such ship or vessel, any negro or mulatto not held to service by the laws of either of the States or Territories of the United States, with intent to make such negro or mulatto a slave, or shall on board such ship or vessel offer or attempt to sell, or sell, as a slave, any negro or mulatto not held to service as aforesaid, or shall, on the high seas, or anywhere on the water, transfer or deliver over to any other ship or vessel, any negro or mulatto not held to service as aforesaid, with intent to make such negro or mulatto a slave, or shall land or deliver on shore from any ship or vessel, any negro or mulatto, with intent to make sale of, or having previously sold, such negro or mulatto as a slave, such citizen or person shall be adjudged a pirate; and on conviction thereof before the Circuit Court of the United States for the District wherein he shall be brought or found, shall suffer death.

The Assistant of the District Attorney opened the case for the prosecution.

The following, from the testimony of the principal witness, gives a narrative of circumstances attending the offence charged:

James Willis called as a witness and sworn.—Examined by Mr. McKeon. I am a mariner; have known Captain Smith about five years, and was introduced to him by Mr. Blanchard and Mr. Valentine. Mr. B. used to be a ship-master; now keeps a ship-chandlery store on No. 154 South Street. Mr. Valentine kept a ship-chandlery then at No. 108, now at No. 154 South Street; Captain Smith promoted him from charge of a vessel in his business; he kept me about a month, deceiving me every time, and then asked me if I wanted to go mate with him; that was after he came back from Boston with the Julia Moulton. I met him in South Street after he got back; he said he was sorry he had not a vessel for me, and asked me to go as mate; the wages out were to be \$1200 to \$2000; I wished him to make a specific agreement, but he said it was not usual; I shipped, and received forty dollars a month out; I went on board 7th or 8th February, in this city, as first officer; my duty was to take charge of the vessel in his absence; the captain seldom came there; the reason he gave was that a lawyer was after him, and also shipping merchant from Boston. I met Captain Smith at Mr. Valentine's office, and also at No. 372 Water street, where he boarded. I reported to him what I had received on board and what had transpired; I received the cargo from him; I received thirty barrels meat, thirty barrels beans, eight barrels pork, two barrels prime beef, nine barrels rice, nine barrels pork, a quantity of peas. I went to the Custom House, accompanied by Captain Smith, Mr. Valentine, and a Custom House broker, whose name, I believe, was also Smith; we stopped, and the broker asked me to sign the crew list. I signed the crew list by the name of J. Hine; Captain Smith told me he wished me to sign a fictitious name, as he wished me to sign my real name at the Custom House to the regular bond. I know Captain Smith's writing. I was present at the Custom House when the papers were signed by him; [the papers were necessary to the clearing of the vessel;] saw him sign the register oath; it was Saturday, and I was very busy; there was a quantity of scuttling and boards put on board and received by me; the papers in barrels. After the vessel was cleared I went to the shipping-office for my two months' advance. I received for the two months' advance from Mr. Val-

entine; it was Saturday afternoon; the crew came on board next morning, and Captain Smith came on board as he was hauling out; the pilot was in charge. Captain Smith, when he came on board, pointed out to me on the wharf Signor Lemos and Don Salvador de Castro; Captain said that Signor Lemos was the real owner of the vessel; we then went to sea; we had seven men before the mast, two mates, cook, and steward, and a supercargo named Velaz; Captain Smith told me that the Secretary of the Portuguese Consul, in this city, went on to Boston with him and paid for the vessel. I have seen one of the crew since I got back; the cook, and the steward, and one man before the mast; the latter was a Portuguese, the two first, one an American and the other an Englishman; we shaped our course to the north of Cape Verde Islands, but fell off to the southward, and the captain said it was just as well, as we should not be so likely to fall in with any of the men-of-war. Velaz was a Portuguese; we left New-York on the 12th of February; on going out we laid the slave deck; had been out about forty days when we began to do so; we laid down the scuttling and the boards then, and the captain told us we had seventeen thousand gallons of water on board; it was taken on board at Boston, and replenished at New-York; we made a place called Cobra on the coast of Africa; Smith showed me a letter and read it to me [later shown]; it was written in Portuguese. He said it was a letter of a certain person, came on board, and told us that as where he was to take the cargo on board, and the latitude and longitude of the place on the coast of Cuba at which he was to discharge the cargo; I do not know that he said anything else; Captain Smith continued to Cobra to keep command of the vessel; we hoisted, and set a signal, and the crew were laid down, three or four miles from the coast; they answered it by the same signal; we sent a boat out with Mr. Velaz, the supercargo, to put him on shore, and were in the act of doing so when we saw a launch (a boat) under sail, and Captain S. and the supercargo mistook it for a man-of-war, and we stood off; we then saw a boat come off from the shore, which came alongside; she had two white men and three or four negroes; one of the men jumped on board and handed a letter to Captain Smith, and after being on board about an hour talking, the boat went ashore again, taking Mr. Velaz with him; Captain Smith then told us that he would have to cruise ten days and come to a place called Ambretea and take in cargo; Ambretea is south of the Congo river, as Cobra is; we made sail, and got to a distance of two or three degrees; Ambretea is a little north of Ambrea; we had one of the negroes that came in the boat as a pilot; we dropped anchor close to the shore as we could, when the negroes were brought on board in lighters and canoes; I was one side of the vessel, and Captain S. the other, in receiving them. There were 603 or 604 of them; we were about three hours getting them on board; there were forty women among them, the rest were men; we had a meeting and they came on the right side, on deck and under deck, in a bending posture; the women were stowed on the quarter-deck in good weather, and in the cabin in bad; the sick men and boys were stowed on deck; we took them out of the hold occasionally afterward. Mr. Velaz came on board five men, two Portuguese, who had been a portion of the crew of the Glamorgan. We had sailed under American colors; the captain paid the crew all off the day before we arrived at Ambretea; he said the sailors were to have \$440 each for the passage home, from the Coast of Africa to the Island of Cuba, and the sailors to have \$100 each for the passage from the Island to the United States; the captain told me that the vessel was sold, and it was the custom to pay the men off, and pay their passage home; some wanted to leave her; I was one; Captain Smith said to me, if I wanted to go on shore I should have to leave to the beach, or be pointed out by him, as his mate had been, and he had not received it again. The accounts shown I identify; the sick negroes received very little difference in fare from the others—sometimes a hard biscuit and beans were given to them.

The District Attorney inquired as to the mode in which the crew were lodged, which was objected to, also as to the number that died on the voyage, which was also objected to by Mr. O'Connor, as was the question as to how many were landed at Cuba. [The Court did not consider it necessary to show the details; it was only necessary to show the fact that they had been taken on board with intention of making them slaves, and to show they had been landed.]

The slave deck was in the hold, from fore to am of the vessel; the captain, when we started from the coast of Africa, said the negroes were to be sold in Cuba; we steered to cross the line in longitude twenty-one; we arrived on the south of the line, and the crew were lodged, which was objected to, also as to the number that died on the voyage, which was also objected to by Mr. O'Connor, as was the question as to how many were landed at Cuba. [The Court did not consider it necessary to show the details; it was only necessary to show the fact that they had been taken on board with intention of making them slaves, and to show they had been landed.]

explained to the captain that he was American Consul at that place, and showed some papers that he was so. Soon afterward a second lighter came alongside, and a person in her said he was the consignor. After a while Captain Smith concluded to deliver the cargo to the second lighter, on sailing from the shoal water, a third lighter came, and a person said he had a letter for Captain Smith; Captain S. discovered that it was the same person that had received the cargo from the bark Republic; the second lighter then discharged the cargo into the third lighter, and the next morning we landed the cargo; we had been forty-five or forty-six days on the voyage from Africa; the slaves were landed between Santa Espirito and Trinidad; the brig was then set fire to; it was an hour or two hours after we all left the vessel; we ran the lighter into the bushes when we landed the slaves, Captain Smith counting them; there was a man from the lighter guiding us; he told us to wait till he went up to the farm and gave notice that the ship's crew; the slaves went freely, in charge of the ship's crew; the sick were carried to the farm; we waited a long time before the man came back, and Captain Smith went ashore; while he was gone, two or three soldiers came; we took the ship's chronometer, and all our baggage, and some other things to the farm. I went to wind up the chronometer at the farm, and on opening the bag found a paper, being the instructions which have been shown; after we had been at the farm, three or four persons came on horseback, counted the slaves, and took them away; I never saw Captain Smith after we landed at Cuba, till I saw him in Mr. Valentine's office the Monday after I arrived here.

District Attorney.—Take this chart and show us the route the vessel took after she left New-York. Witness, with the chart spread before him, traced on the vessel's track on her voyage to the African coast; she crossed the line, he said, between longitude 4° and 5° east, going to the southward of the Cape Verde Islands.

Q.—Where did that course take you to on the coast of Africa? A.—To the westward of Congo about two degrees from Ambretea.

Q.—The second place you landed at was where? A.—A little further South.

Q.—When you were lying there, how close were you to the shore? A.—About a mile or a mile and a half.

Q.—When you started home, what line did you take? A.—We took a westward course, and steered for the south coast of Cuba.

Q.—In what way did you make the south coast of Cuba? A.—We passed between the islands of Martinique and Dominque, and between the islands of Cuba and the Republic.

Q.—Till you reached the south side of Cuba? A.—Yes.

Q.—Show us where you approached the south side of Cuba? A.—We passed near Cape Cruz on the south side of Cuba, and entered on the shore between Zanzas de Fuera and Marchos de Fuera. Trinidad represented on that map? A.—Yes.

Mr. O'Connor.—You don't mean the Island of Trinidad, but Trinidad de Cuba, as it is called? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is Cayo Blanco represented on that map? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is Cayo Zazo? A.—Yes.

Q.—Can you point out where the vessel was burned? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where were the negroes put on board the lighters and landed? A.—Close by here [pointing to a spot on the map].

From the testimony of another witness for the prosecution, Henry Flagg, employed as cook on board the vessel, we take the following:

After the vessel had got out to sea, the crew made an awning from the mainmast to the galley-door, and the galley was grating in the middle, and the smaller one that was in front of the galley-door; the gratings were made by fastening strips of wood fore-and-aft, and then laying on them cross-pieces so close that a man could not crawl up through the open places; when that was done they laid scuttling over the water casks.

Q.—What was done with the stores? A.—There was a small after cabin; they put down the bulk head and made it smaller, and put up bins in it; on each side were the beans; in the centre was the rice; and the meal was put in the second mate's cabin in the barrels. Captain Smith bought a small boy who had been brought with his father in the Republic by De Laila, and he sold him \$7.50 American money for him; the negroes in the day time were sitting between each other's legs; in the night time they lay down on their sides as close to each other as they could get. On the coast of Africa, Captain Smith said any night leave. I could read the registry and fourteen other papers, in which James Smith (prisoner) swore he was a citizen of the United States, a resident of New-York, and sole owner of said brig Julia Moulton, 11, 1854, which states that she was bound to Cape Town, (Cape of Good Hope); said cargo consisting of slaves, and other articles, and that she was sworn by witnesses to have been used as food for the slaves; also, that the vessel was built at Newcastle, Me.; also, the crew list.

He also read the translation of alleged instructions, dated New-York, February 12th, 1854, and signed with the initial L. The instructions were as to the landing on the coast of Cuba, after taking in slaves at Africa, stating that the brig would be boarded, &c., and the slaves to be delivered to the order of Don Salvador de Castro.

THE DEFENCE.
Catherine Monier, Albert Hinck, and Peter Volschmann, natives of Hanover, proved that the prisoner was born in the village of Boden Kesser, about fifty miles from Hamburg, in the kingdom of Hanover; that he was the second son of a family of six boys; that his age was not more than twenty-four or twenty-five; that his name was not James but Julius; and that he could not be a citizen of the United States, inasmuch as they (or some of them) knew he had not emigrated to this country until after his mother's death, which took place sometime about April, 1849.

Judge Nelson charged the jury at great length, and after reading the various Acts of Congress having a bearing on the case, he said in order to simplify the case I will take an abstract of the 4th Section of the Act which declares it to be piracy for any citizen of the United States to be one of the crew or ship's company engaged in the slave-trade, and the intent to take any negro forcibly, or bring or carry such negro with the intent to make him a slave. It also declares it to be piracy for any of the crew of a vessel, owned in whole or in part by citizens of the United States, to forcibly bring, or carry, or receive a negro on board with the intent to make him a slave. According to our construction and understanding of the provisions of the Act of Congress, it is necessary for the government to prove either that the prisoner indicted for this offence was a citizen of the United States at the time of the transaction, or that the vessel thus employed in the slave-trade was owned in part or in whole by a citizen or citizens of the United States. And we agree with counsel for the prisoner, that the crime charged against the prisoner, proscribed in the Act of Congress, was not an offence according to the law of nations, and that the government must bring home the charge against the prisoner within the provisions of the Act. In order to sustain the indictment, it is necessary on the part of the prosecutor to establish either that the prisoner, at the time he was engaged in this navigation and alleged violation of the law, was a citizen of the United States, or that at that time the vessel—the "Julia Moulton"—belonged or was owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, in part or in whole.

If you come to the conclusion that the vessel was owned in part or in whole by citizens of the United States, then so far as regards the offence involved, it is not material whether the prisoner is a citizen or a foreigner, for if any person whether citizen or foreigner, be engaged in the whole or in part in slave-trade, he is engaged in the crime proscribed by the Act of Congress. But if you come to the conclusion that the vessel was owned by foreigners at that time, it is necessary, on the part of the government, to satisfy you, before you would be warranted in convicting the prisoner, that the vessel was owned by a citizen of the United States at the time of the voyage.

The jury after a deliberation of about an hour, found the prisoner GUILTY.

AFRICA.

A REMARKABLE EXPLORER.
An officer of H. M. S. Pluto writes under date Fernando, July 26th:

We have had a most exciting cruise; after leaving this place and communicating with the senior Congo to settle a dispute between the master of an English merchant-ship and some Portuguese trader, we were arranged to sail for the Lousa; for a while, but the Polyphemus not arriving in time, the ship sailed again for the Congo, and I was left behind in one of our gigs, with four kroomen, for the mail. During our stay, I met, at the house of one of the Commissioners, the one of the most extraordinary men I have ever seen—Dr. Livingston; he had just arrived from the Cape overland—a most arduous undertaking, and one never accomplished before, though often attempted. His plan of proceeding differed materially from any of his predecessors. Instead of setting out with half a hundred attendants, horses, bullock-wagons, &c., he commenced with a single horse, four servants, and as many days' provisions, relying on Providence and his gun for a supply when these were gone.

After leaving Cape Colony, he had to travel a long way to the north-east, in order to avoid the desert, and to reach the river Zambesi, he crossed the river Zambesi, and others, the names of which I have forgotten, till he arrived at a large town; there, as the chief was very hospitable, he remained a short time to recruit his health, having been severely ill during the journey, and half-drowned times during the nine months it took him to perform this part of the journey, and his arm badly broken two places by a lion. It appeared he had wandered one evening from his attendants, after they had pitched their tent, in quest of game, when he came suddenly on a large crocodile, which he was ready for a spring at him; without waiting a second he fired, and must have been knocked down at the same moment and stunned, as he remembered nothing from the time he fell till he was found by his servants next morning, when they came up and found the Doctor insensible, and the lion lying dead alongside him.

He said, the chief, who was very desirous of finding a route to the westward for the transport of his ivory, gave him twenty-four of his people to assist him on his journey. After leaving,

he again travelled to the north-east, until he arrived in the parallel of Loanda. Now came the tug of war. He had upward of a thousand miles to travel, across the unexplored countries of his charts—a tract never hitherto trodden by any white man, and should, even to the eyes of the blacks, he had seen as yet; however, this part of their journey proved to be the easiest, and it was not until he arrived near Cassinga, on the Portuguese frontier, that he met with any molestation.

The country he found to be thickly populated, and the inhabitants very peculiarly disposed. From their dress having been white, and before, you may fancy what an object of curiosity he became to them. Wherever he stopped, the people from far and near flocked around him with the utmost astonishment pictured on their countenances. As the Doctor was very much embarrassed, he color did not so much surprise them as his bear, which was very long; this was the great object of suspicion, wherever he went, and highly favored were those who became the possessors of a lock of it. Every tribe he met with had some idea of an Supreme Being and a future existence, though they all worshipped in addition various animals that they hold sacred.

At every place where he stopped they supplied him liberally with provisions, and it was not, as I mentioned before, till he arrived near the Portuguese territories that he met with any trouble. There the inhabitants have been in the habit of kidnapping the people further inland to sell to the Portuguese for slaves; and fearing, should a road be opened that way, it would spoil their traffic, they became very troublesome, and wanted the Doctor to pay toll nearly every step he took. However, by putting on a bold front, he managed to make his way through, and to find a shorter road, than the one he came by. He had the whole of his attendants on board, and showed them over the ship. Having never seen salt water before, or any thing affrighting larger than a canoe, they were very much surprised and delighted, though they told the Doctor they would never be able to get any of their people to believe them on their return, as perfectly astonishing did everything appear to them.

Correspondence of the Vermont Chronicle.
MONTPELIER, October 30, 1854.

VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Last night the Annual Meeting of the Vermont Colonization Society was held. Dr. Tyng, of New-York, it was hoped, would be present. But not coming to attend the meeting of the Bible Society, the preceding evening, he was not on the ground. The meeting was crowded, and the business for the Bible Society, and the disappointment there prevented a large assembly on the evening of the Colonization Society. Besides, a large caucus was held at the same time. Cannot good men arrange their political meetings so as to allow two evenings during the session of the Legislature to objects of a benevolent kind, which, for obvious reasons, cannot be held at any other time than during the session of the Legislature? It seemed almost unkind in certain gentlemen to have so little thought about those who are seeking the good of the colored race. The meeting was held. Albeit the subject was crowded, it was fit. The meeting was called to order by the President. Rev. A. G. Pease read a short passage from the Scriptures, and offered prayer. The President made a few introductory remarks, and the Secretary, Rev. A. C. Converse, read an able report, which is soon to be published. The Treasurer made his report, which, together with the report of the Agents, by Edward Kirlin, Esq. of Brattleboro', Mr. K. has been collected during the year, besides the donation of Mr. Shedd, of Peacham, of \$2000—one thousand of which were paid this year. The Agent spoke about ten minutes, giving some stirring facts of great interest relative to the progress of the cause. He said, however, by Edward Kirlin, Esq. of Brattleboro', Mr. K. has been by taking up at large a point suggested by Mr. Mitchell, the agent, viz: the economy of slave labor, or rather its prodigality, as compared with free labor; thence, by an easy transition, to the value of colonies in creating wealth, civilization, and the progress of the cause. He said, however, by Edward Kirlin, Esq. of Brattleboro', Mr. K. has been by taking up at large a point suggested by Mr. Mitchell, the agent, viz: the economy of slave labor, or rather its prodigality, as compared with free labor; thence, by an easy transition, to the value of colonies in creating wealth, civilization, and the progress of the cause.

The historical illustrations were apposite, rich, varied, beautiful, and full of force and power. They swept the audience as though they were courting down the very current of the world's history, and they were filled with wonder and amazement at what colonization had accomplished in the past ages. Mr. K. then passed to consider what had been done by the Society, and without dwelling upon the facts, proceeded to speak of the results that could not but spring from such labors. He illustrated his point in a most full and vivid manner by the results of the American Colonization Society. He said, however, by Edward Kirlin, Esq. of Brattleboro', Mr. K. has been by taking up at large a point suggested by Mr. Mitchell, the agent, viz: the economy of slave labor, or rather its prodigality, as compared with free labor; thence, by an easy transition, to the value of colonies in creating wealth, civilization, and the progress of the cause.

George W. Benedict, Esq. of the Senate, closed with a resolution, (see Journal, I think) which was adopted, with singular fervor and enthusiasm, productive of deep and stirring emotions. Daniel Baldwin, Esq., who has been the Treasurer for twenty-eight years, resigned his office, and as a parting record of his deep interest in the So-

Messrs. Editors, with all respect to the politicians of the Legislature, I do not think there will be found, during its present session, any occasion when the subjects discussed will be so profoundly political, so strongly and directly bearing upon the rights, duties, and characteristics of humanity, or so truthfully and eloquently discussed, as was seen at the meeting of the Colonization Society.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER, 1854.

President.
ANSON C. BUELL

Corresponding Secretary.
REV. JOHN B. PINNEY.
Recording Secretary.
J. B. COLLIER.
Treasurer.
NATHANIEL HAYDEN.
Executive Committee.
REV. THOS. DU WYFF, D.D., FRANKS HALL,
REV. B. L. HANCOX, D.D., L. S. SCOTT,
A. G. PHILLIPS, L. B. WARD,
THOS. DAVENPORT.

(From the Minutes.)
JOSEPH B. COLLINS,
 Rec. Sec. of N. Y. State Colonization Society.

WHILE the Rev. Mr. Pinney, our general *chargé d'affaires*, is absent, the administration of the Society falls more directly upon the Executive Committee of the Board of Managers. His skilful and watchful hand is missed from the helm, but it will be our care to see that the Society's business, at least does not suffer from neglect. The correspondence, and other matters, shall receive prompt and careful attention, as heretofore.

We hope Rev. gentlemen laboring for the Society as agents, will take this into consideration, and increase rather than remit their exertions in favor of our treasury. To the generous friends of Colonization we present the same suggestion, and urge also the slowness of our income from the prevailing "hard times," as claims to their *present* special consideration.

WHILE the trade in slaves from West Africa was a lawful traffic, it was possible to obtain, with accuracy, details as to its volume and extent. There was then no motive for concealment. Many of the most opulent, and some of the reputable merchants of Liverpool and Bristol engaged in it openly. Slave vessels were fitted out and prepared specially for the trade in British ports. English merchants even appeared, by voluntary association, before Parliament, and through every stage of discussion, again and again renewed during a tedious period of twenty years, without shame or scruple publicly justified the traffic, and opposed vehemently its abolition.

From thence, statistics of the slave-trade, even those from hands quite reliable, have necessarily been, in a great measure, the production of conjecture, inference, or guess-work. Secrecy became with the trader a principal element of success. He approached the slave-coast by stealth, under false colors and pretences. His human cargo was shipped by night, or by stratagem. He avoided detection and capture, by every shift and device of a cunning ingenuity. The place, time, and manner of discharging his freight were equally impenetrable secrets, to all but those immediately interested.

On the part of the governments engaged in the laudable duty of suppressing the traffic in slaves, all methods have been employed calculated to effect the object. Legislation without stint and international conventions without number; judicial decision; squadrons along the whole African coast, and other stringent measures of repression,

And, while the armed vessel has thus lingered along the African shore of the Atlantic, in a state of constant preparation and watchfulness, burning down the barracoen; breaking up the slave factory; capturing the trader; condemning and taking away the instruments of his nefarious calling, the slave-coast itself has been constantly diminishing in extent, through the direct instrumentality of Colonization.

Not only have the localities of the trade, and facilities for its prosecution thus become greatly lessened in number, but that which stimulates or restraints commerce of every description, namely the *demand*, has decreased to a much greater extent. When the slave traffic was in its prime, and flowed along in channels altogether free, it infested at discretion the whole North American sea-board, the coast of South America on the east and north, including the Spanish Main, and every island of the West Indies, capable of giving employment to slave labor. For example—between the years 1680 and 1786, slaves, amounting to 1,039,835, or at the rate of 10,000 a year for the whole period of 106 years, were imported into the island of Jamaica alone.

This vast region, embracing in fact the whole Atlantic side of our continent, has been reclaimed piece by piece, from the domain of the slave-trade, so that at most there remain to it Cuba, Porto Rico, and *perhaps* Brazil to a doubtful extent. Yet we are frequently called upon, and with apparent confidence, to credit the assertion that, after all measures of prevention, and with a diminution so vast in the *market* for slavery, the trade has actually increased rather than diminished on our hands.

Such an impression, set on foot and carefully cherished by the too credulous and designing, has done and is calculated to do the greatest harm, and should be as carefully exposed and refuted. It involves a sad discouragement to the benevolent, who have warred so manfully, and for so many years, with the trader in human flesh; it adds to the courage and numbers of the recent clique of political economists, who will have it that slavery and the slave-trade are blessings, to be grateful for; and above all, it tends to annul the systematic measures to eradicate the greatest of evils, adopted by Great Britain, the United States, and other powers acting in concert; measures which have tended greatly to promote Colonization, and through it to civilize and Christianize the African continent.

Has the assertion that the negro-traffic is not seriously diminished and on the decline, foundation in fact, and reliable evidence to support it? and whence are the sources of information on the subject, upon which the public are asked to rely?

The slave-trade for many years has been all secrecy and concealment. It exists only by remaining hidden and unseen. Mystery is the fruitful parent of exaggeration, and imaginary conclusions. Particularly is this the case, where deep feeling and great interest are in question. No class of topics has moved the heart, during the century in which we live, or influenced the policy of humanity to a greater extent, than those connected with the slave-trade and its abolition, and, at the same time, there is no matter engaging public thought and sentiment, upon which we are, in some respects, more at fault, or left more completely at the mercy of surmise and conjecture. There are no tabular statements or official records to consult; nothing, indeed, of accuracy sufficient to furnish even the faintest materials for history. The evidence presented to us, and with which we are compelled to content ourselves, for it is all that can be had, consists not of facts, but of inferences.

The only class of informants, at all qualified from position and experience to hazard conclusions on the subject, are naval officers, and others connected with the different services employed in the squadrons, maintained upon the slave-coast to suppress and eradicate the trade. Their opinions are entitled to deference. Let us for a moment consult them.

Quite recently, a faithful and elaborate work has appeared from the American press. It is receiving a large share of attention from the most thoughtful portion of our reading public. Commander Foote, its author, was for years in active command upon the African coast, under circumstances most favorable for observation. His conclusion, and it is that of American officers generally who have been similarly engaged, is that coast squadrons, and the other measures of repression employed, have been effectual in causing a hopeful diminution in the slave-trade.

The confidential report, at the late session of Congress, of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate, which has on many accounts occasioned serious regrets, particularly to the staunch friends of Colonization repts its suggestions for executive action under the Ashburton Treaty, almost entirely upon the statements of a select Committee of the British House of Commons. Those statements, in turn, depend upon the testimony of Admiral Sir Charles Hotham, of the African station.

What is the force of his testimony? It is, as quoted in the report of the Senate's Committee, to the effect that his operations had neither stopped nor materially checked the slave-trade, which in his opinion was *entirely dependent on the commercial demand for slaves*, and had little connection with the squadron. This expression of the English officer is not to the same effect as Captain

Upon the same authority, the Senate's Committee assert that the exportation of slaves from Africa, which in 1842 was 30,000, had increased in 1847 to 84,000, and says: "The African slave-trade has, it is believed, been *entirely suppressed in Brazil*; and in this hemisphere the remaining colonies of Spain, Cuba, and Porto Rico, are its only marts."

It is almost inconceivable, that grave and thoughtful Senators should follow hear-say so implicitly, and decide without due consideration in so important a matter. Too little examination, with too much faith! Their conclusion, from the statements as above taken together, (1.) that the annual exportations from Africa amounts to 84,000 slaves or thereabouts; (2.) that the extent of the slave-trade is entirely dependent on the commercial demand for slaves; and (3.) that the African slave-trade has been entirely suppressed in Brazil, and that Cuba and Porto Rico are now its only marts, amounts almost to an absurdity.

Cuba and Porto Rico together contain a population, freemen and slaves all told, of not much under 2,000,000 souls, and about stationary at that, according to the rate of progress in our latitudes. But the latter island, Porto Rico, is not slave-importing to any extent. Its entire population is short of half a million, of which slaves constitute only 10 to 15 per cent. Between 1807 and 1836, according to accurate official returns, the average slave increase, in numbers, was only eight hundred and thirty-seven a year. For the last six years of the period, that is between 1830 and 1836, the annual increase was still less, only seven hundred fifty-seven; not much if any beyond a natural increase. In Porto Rico white and colored men, bond and free, tillage the same field without any difference of three shillings. The antipathy elsewhere between white and black does not exist here. The price of labor is so low, as not to afford remuneration for risks of the slave-trade. It is true that fresh land, to a considerable amount, has been taken into cultivation of late years in Porto Rico, but the demand, in consequence, for additional labor, is supplied mainly by the blacks from the British Leeward islands. The imports immediately from Africa, must be so small as scarcely to effect general estimates of the slave-trade.

Now, if Admiral Hotham, the report to the British Commons, and our Senate's Committee, tell the truth, we are compelled to adopt the conclusion, that the whole current exportation of slaves *westward* from Africa, at least 84,000 a year (they say, is absorbed by Cuba alone; when, in the year 1769, during the time all Europe assented to the traffic, which was then at full tide, and slave-freights openly and freely crossed the ocean in British, French, Dutch, Portuguese, and Danish vessels, to a market the amplest of any period before or since, the exportation did not exceed 97,000. Is not this absurd? Mr. Hume, the most accurate of thinkers and reasoners, whose statements, particularly as to matters resting in figures, carry with them great authority, asserted in the course of a debate quite recently, in the House of Commons, that in consequence of the treachery of Spain, "not fewer than 10,000 negroes had been landed in Cuba during the six months previous." His estimate, therefore, allows 20,000, (the Spanish officials aiding and abetting the traffic), as the present annual slave importation of Cuba. It would be easy to prove, even beyond cavil, that Mr. Hume's estimate provides for the demand of that island.

We wish, with all our heart, that Senators of the late Committee on Foreign Affairs, may prove to have been more sound in their facts than their logic. The fallacy consists in overlooking or not estimating the capacity of Cuba. If Brazilian slave-importation is no more, and Cuba the only remaining slave mart, so far from repining at want of success, we should regard the slave-trade as upon its last legs.

We have carefully prepared and present in this number of the *Journal*, from reports in morning papers, a statement of an important trial in this city, before Justice Nelson, in the United States Circuit Court, commenced on the 6th inst., giving so much of the testimony as may serve to place the circumstances and nature of the offence clearly before our readers. The case excited a painful interest in our community during its progress.

We have given elsewhere various items of intelligence from the last Liberian papers, as familiar evidence of "progress" in the Republic.

23 The following, from our agent, the Rev. Mr. Rice, has just come to hand. We insert it in the Journal with pleasure:

FOURCHURCHES, Nov. 7, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—You will perceive, by my last report, that the churches on Long Island are contributing somewhat freely to the treasury of your excellent Society. Permit me to speak of *East Hampton*, more particularly. No people on the Island, out of the city of Brooklyn, have contributed with a liberality like theirs to your cause, (1802.) Their kindness, cordiality, and cheerful cooperation will long be remembered by your friend and servant, who will ever pray that they may enjoy the blessedness of those who consider the poor.

C. D. RICE

We are in receipt of a pamphlet of eighty pages, doubtless from head-quarters, entitled "Proceedings of the National Emigration Convention of Colored People, held at Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 24th, 25th, and 26th of August, 1854." Upon its face, it is evidently a genuine article, not prompted or put together from without, and manifests on every page sincerity and originality of purpose not at all second hand. If the colored people were allowed habitually to act and speak for themselves, similar expressions of opinion would often come to light.

The occasion brought many together from different places in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and other States, as appears by the list of "delegates." How far it was properly a Convention we are unable to say. There was clearly a great gathering of colored men, collected with a definite purpose, and prompted throughout as well as managed by themselves. The forms of a Convention were observed, and the proceedings enlivened, we are assured, by a speech of "the most withering sarcasm," and given "lengthly and rhetorical," "replete with classical elegance," not unusual at gatherings of the sort. The assemblage altogether was all its promoters claim it to have been—"of vastly more importance,—than any other similar body of colored people ever before assembled in the United States."

"The Platform, or Declaration of Sentiments," sets forth things very much to the point—among them, that the colored people of the Union have been looking, hoping, and waiting in expectation of realizing the blessings of civil liberty, dependent upon their "white fellow-countrymen" to effect for them that desirable end, but in vain; "instead of which they have met with disappointment, discouragement, and degradation;" "that no people can have political liberty without the sovereign right to exercise a freeman's will;" "that a people who are *free*, under any pretext or circumstances whatever, to enslave by the laws of a country, cannot be *free* in that country;" that, as a people, they will never be satisfied or contented until they are acknowledged "a necessary constituent in the ruling element of the country in which they live;" "that the liberty of a people is always insecure who have not absolute control of their own political destiny;" that they shall ever cherish "their identity of origin and race, as preferable," in their estimation, "to that of any other people."

The "Report on the Political Destiny of the colored race," after discussing quite elaborately the condition of that race *here* and elsewhere, says:— "Having glanced hastily at our political position in the world generally, and the United States in particular—the fundamental disadvantages under which we exist, and the improbability of ever attaining citizenship, and equality of rights, in this country—we call your attention next to the places of destination, to which we shall direct emigration." They desire it "distinctly to be understood,—that in the selection of their places of destination,—they do not advocate the Southern scheme as a concession, nor yet at the will or desire of their North American oppressors; but as a policy, by which (they) must be the greatest political gainers, without the risk or possibility of loss to (themselves)." They say: "In no period since the existence of the ancient enlightened nations of Africa, have the prospects of the black race been brighter than now."

"We must take advantage of these favorable feelings, and strike out for ourselves a bold and mainly course of *independent action and position.*" "Can we be satisfied—amid the advantages which now present themselves to us—with the degradation and servility inherited from our fathers in this country?" "A secondary position was all they asked for; we claim entire equality or nothing." "No! neither is it true that the United States is the country best adapted to our improvement."

"But that country is the best in which—manhood—morally, mentally, and physically—can be best developed—in which we have an untrammelled right to the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty."

"When the condition of the inhabitants of any country is fixed by legal grades of distinction, this condition can never be changed except by express legislation. And it is the height of folly to expect such express legislation, except by the force of some irresistible internal political pressure. The force necessary to this imperative demand on our part we can never obtain, because of our numerical feebleness."

"The rights of oppressed people have ever yet been obtained by a voluntary act of justice on the part of the oppressors."

"Where, then, is our hope of success in this country? Upon what is it based? Upon what principle of political policy and sagacious discernment, do our political leaders and acknowledged great men—colored men we mean—justify themselves in telling us—and insisting that we shall believe them, and submit to what they say—to be patient, remain where we are; that there is a 'bright prospect and glorious future before us in this country'?"

These extracts express the sentiments of the Cleveland Colored Convention more faithfully, than could any comments of ours upon the contents of the pamphlet. The "Report" inclines to favor "the South—Central, South America, and the West Indies," for reasons peculiar and peculiarly stated—the direction in which the supposed emigration

should take place; but "should anything occur prevent a successful emigration" thither, it "have no hesitancy, rather than remain in the United States, the worst subordinates and serviles the whites, should the Canadas still continue separate in their political relations from this country, to recommend to the great body of (their) people, to remove to Canada West." The selection of a locality, however, is left to commissioners to be chosen to visit and investigate for them.

They indeed appear to set their faces, as "Africo-American sons of the Western Continent," against Africa: "Upon the American Continent, then, we are determined to remain, despite every opportunity that may be urged against us." Here is plainly exhibited the perverse impression, produced upon portions of the colored race in this country by enemies of Colonization, who, unable to refute the arguments, or discredit the policy of the Society on the merits, assail the motives of its patrons, representing them as leagued to regard and treat the colored man as an *alien enemy*, and remove him from the country under false pretences. Would that a spurious sentiment, produced by systematic misrepresentations of the sort, had not obscured the reason of the black man, and rendered him, for the time, unable to appreciate that entire respect and sympathy for his race and its trials, which seek, with constant anxiety, to elevate his condition by advising and leading him aright.

It is very evident from the fact of the Convention, the proceedings of which we have touched upon, and from other plain indications continually greeting us from the press, particularly of the West, that a new impulse, one of inquiry, has arisen, and is on its way among the free colored population in that region, towards emigration or Colonization. It has been assailed by our old enemy, but so far in vain. A sort of opposition gathering, or "Anti-Colonization Meeting," we see was held in Cincinnati on the 5th ult., the percentage of which is quite apparent in the resolutions, and proceedings. In the former, the Society is mentioned as "that foul libeller, bitter persecutor, and steady enemy of the elevation of the colored man."

We are probably right in supposing that the new Colonization Society in Ohio, the organization of which was fully noticed in the *Journal* for October, sprung up, at least partly, with reference to the pending agitation there among colored men on the subject of emigration, and with the intention to avail themselves of it for their good.

Many are ready to regret any want of unity in action, where there is entire community and harmony of purpose. At the West, Ohio has been a stronghold of Colonization. At an early day she gave in her adhesion to the principles of the national Society. Year after year she was represented at Washington by delegates from more than one of her auxiliary bodies, and in 1829 reported to the parent Society twelve separate county and State organizations, besides the more considerable body at Cincinnati.

The legislative bodies of the State have been equally zealous and prominent in the cause. In 1828, by resolution, they expressed emphatically their approbation of the Colonization Society (there was then but one), and recommended it to the patronage of the general government, as "eminently calculated to advance the interests of our common country." Even previous to that by five years, in 1824, in the very infancy of the whole movement, Ohio, by legislative action, had recommended the gradual but entire emancipation of slaves and a system of foreign Colonization, recognizing the evil of slavery as a national one, as well as the principle that all the States should share in the duties and burdens of removing it. In 1850 she recommended the general government to acknowledge the independence of Liberia, and in 1851 her State Constitutional Convention, then in session, memorialised Congress in favor of a line of steamers to Africa.

Some of the most munificent friends of the cause belong to Ohio. By the noble liberality of a citizen of Cincinnati, not long since, a large tract of territory, north of Monrovia, was purchased, and placed at the disposal of colored emigrants from Ohio.

As late as 1853, her State Society acted with the American Colonization Society, and was represented by delegates to the Board of Directors.

We now recall these facts with a purpose: To show the steady support Ohio has given to the Colonization cause on a national platform, and, by inference, the almost certainty that a course so consistent deviates for a time, only to meet requirements of her position at home, which we are able in some degree to appreciate.

We conclude with a remark, which has already suggested itself to many readers, that the streams of emigration to Liberia now, however diverse, must all prove healthful if they bear thither the right class of emigrants. There they cannot but unite as citizens of the same republic.

REV. J. R. FINNEY:

NEW-YORK, October 27, 1854.

SIR:—Since my arrival in the city, I find it is currently reported that Mr. Stephen Ajon, and several members of his family, have fallen the victims of the African fever. It gives me pleasure to contradict this report, except as to his son, whom he lost in a short time after his arrival in Monrovia.

I left Monrovia on the 30th of August, when Mr. Ajon was residing. I visited the family or that day, and found them much recovered from the affliction, removed through which all were

NEW-YORK, October 27, 1854.

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remains were hitherto unrequited, and the force of which, we trust, we shall never forget. I believe, most sincerely, that a great and noble door is open for furthering the gospel of Christ and deepening impressions already made in these years. The seed here sown ~~will~~ ^{will} bear fruit in not lost; it is springing up, and with careful, patient, and methodical cultivation, I doubt, will yet abundantly reward the toil of sowing.

The fear to put the Bible into the hands of slaves, argues, in the first place, a want of confidence in the efficacy of its divine teachings, which we may, especially as Christians, should allow ourselves to feel or acknowledge. It is a fact, that in our remembrance upon this subject, the effect of Bibles, as read by himself upon the heart of a slave, is entirely overlooked; no allowance w

have seen him jeopardise his life in defence of master and his family; and all this, too, under operation of a system which puts the Bible in the background, so far as they are concerned, and which rays of its light are but feebly reflected. How much might this happy state of things have been made more and more permanent by the guidance of the light of Revelation beaming from

The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The defendant was sentenced by the Court to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

We know nothing of the defendant, and therefore have no personal feeling in the matter, we do rejoice that no signal example has been made; that righteous retribution has visited on

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The Methodist Episcopal Church was among the earliest, if not the first, to plant missions on the part of the western coast of Africa within the limits of the American and Maryland Colonies. Soon after the Revolution, Rev. J. B. Coles, with a burning with the flame of Christian love, offered himself for this hazardous service; but long after he reached Monrovia and commenced his work, he was attacked by the fever of that country, and went soon to his grave, with the heroic utterance in death: "Thy thousand thanks." Nor has Africa been given up. Spaulding and Wright followed in the course of the succeeding year, the former to retire with shattered constitution and utterly impaired health, and the latter sleeps in an African grave by the side of his devoted predecessor. Subsequently, Barton, Serr, Chase, Stocker, Piquette and Beaman, his brethren beloved, who "have lived their lives for the name of our Lord Jesus Christ" at the call of the Church gave themselves to work on this distant and deadly coast. These faithful and zealous men met with true-hearted and able fellow-laborers among the natives of Liberia and Cape Palmas, and by their united efforts in carrying Christ they have succeeded, after the lapse of less than twenty-five years, in introducing into Africa a regularly organized branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church, embracing a numerical congregation, including two States of Liberia

NEW-YORK COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

REV. J. B. PINNEY, EDITOR.]

DECEMBER, 1854.

[VOL. IV.—NO. 12.—WHOLE NO. 49.]

The New-York Colonization Journal

NEW BIBLE HOUSE
COURTESY OF AFRICA PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

TERMS.
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THE JOURNAL will be sent gratuitously to donors of Five Dollars, to Life Members for three years, and to Pastors of Churches where the cause is presented and a collection taken and transmitted to us.

REMITTANCES to the N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made to NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Esq. Treasurer, or to the Corresponding Secretary, at the Society's Office.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS for the JOURNAL should be made to the Editor.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

The following is from the pen of the Rev. B. Waugh, now the oldest Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Colonization Society, and has long been a distinguished friend of African Colonization.

From the Missionary Advocate.

AFRICA—POOR AFRICA!

Ms. Editor:—Not entirely ignorant of what has been done for generations past, by Christian philanthropists, for the elevation, civilization, and Christianization of this large and populous continent, I was, nevertheless, struck with this remark, made by a warm friend of the African race, in a recent communication, in which he expresses his desire and purpose to visit this country: "We can and we ought to do more for Africa." Yes, we can and we ought to do more for Africa. Long has she suffered from the cruelty of men, the Christians of Europe and America, who sedulously engaged in that most barbarous of all, the merchandise of human beings. Here have been kept in a state of war and rapine, the purpose of supplying material for the slave. Alas that America, either in her colonial or independent state, should have been stained with the blood of thousands, and hundreds of thousands of these hapless of Ham!

It is due, however, to the United States of America to state, that in the organization of the Federal government a constitutional provision was adopted, prohibiting the importation of slaves after the year 1808; and by treaty stipulation and law it has since been classed with piracy, and made punishable with death. But in defiance of the armed national ships of three great maritime powers, the nefarious trade is still being carried on, and thousands are brought to market in America, although not to that portion belonging to the United States. What a foul blot in the nineteenth century! I should not have alluded to this revolting subject, only to show how much more has been done to degrade and deprive Africa than has been done for her regeneration and elevation in the scale of existence. Now, to the chief object of this communication.

Among the most benevolent and efficient agents embarked for the good of Africa, we may name the American Colonization Society, and the institution and maintenance of Christian missions. If they have not done all that was possible, let not their beneficial results be overlooked. Much good has certainly been accomplished by them, and much more, without doubt, will be effected by them. In noticing the instrumentality of missionary labor, I speak only of those performed by the Methodist Episcopal Church; not because the efforts and successes of other Christian denominations are either overlooked or undervalued, but having more intimate knowledge of Methodist operations, we can speak more accurately concerning them. Not, indeed; that we intend, in this brief article, to give even a succinct history of the mission, but we merely introduce it for the purpose of connecting it with the dialogues which are designed to make up the body of this paper.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was among the earliest, if not the first, to plant missions on the coast of the western coast of Africa within the limits of the American and African Colonization Societies. In 1820, Mr. M. B. Cox, with a heart burning with the flame of Christian love, offered himself for this hazardous service; but not long after he reached Monrovia and commenced his work, he was attacked by the fever of the country, and went soon to his grave, with the following inscription in death: "Though I have been in Africa but a few years, yet I have been given up. Spaulding and Wright followed in the course of the succeeding year, the former to return with shattered constitution and utterly impaired health, and the latter sleeps in an African grave, by the side of his devoted predecessor. Subsequently, Barton, Berry, Chase, Stodder, Piggens, and Bonham, brothers beloved, who "harassed" their lives for the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, at the call of the Church gave themselves to the work on this distant and deadly coast. These faithful and zealous men met with true-hearted and ardent fellow-laborers among the natives of Liberia and Cape Palmas, and by their united efforts in the cause of Christ they have succeeded, after the labor of less than twenty-five years, in introducing into Africa a regularly-organized branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church, embracing a mission annual conference, including two States, Liberia and

Maryland; four districts; twenty-one circuits and stations; twenty-two itinerant preachers, and nearly as many as missionaries, including the wives of the men; fourteen hundred and twenty-eight communicants. There is an academy in which classical and scientific education is given, together with several schools of lower grade. There is also a goodly number of Sunday-schools. In these and private schools are found facilities for educating the children of the distress of the states, and of the natives of the country bordering on the coast. Thus it is clearly seen that a hopeful commencement has been made. Widely as the influence of these combined agencies has diffused, the future is full of hope. We have now connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church a body of the most zealous and active ministers, who are actively and successfully engaged in "preaching Jesus and the resurrection" among emigrant citizens, and native tribes, along the African coast. I make the following extracts from a communication of Rev. Francis Burns, who writes under date of May 10, 1854. Among other things he says:

Up to the 29th and 30th of April at Robertsville, holding what I believe is a sacramental occasion—that is, a quarterly meeting in everything excepting the quarterly conference. It was an interesting session. One man, Joseph Ames, converted years ago, when young, now grown up to a vigorous and head man of a town, said to me, "We have no plenty preacher for help we now, sometime he come; so I try myself now. Dat thing I know I tell my people. Every night we have prayer-meeting in my town. I have one boy; him mission school, can read, and I can read for me." I urged him and others to be all they knew about Christianity to use, assuring them that God would bless their efforts in the conversion of their countrymen.

During the intervals of the meeting I took opportunity to converse with several of these devoted converts of religion, in order, if possible, to ascertain the amount of Christian knowledge each one talked with had, and also to what extent those ideas pervaded the minds of the natives generally. George and Peter answered the questions as set forth in the following lines:

George. You profess to be a Christian man, George?
Peter. Yes, I love God. I think so.

I sit down often, George, and ask myself what your people think of this God-palaver? If I could satisfy myself on this point, I should know what to do. But I do not speak your language, and I do not understand mine; so I do not know what they always what steps to take. What your people hear say about this God-palaver?

George. Plenty people believe him—plenty.
What God-palaver be, George? Tell me what you think it is.

George. Well, God him make we all. We all say he make us, and we are one God heart.

Where the bad heart come from?
George. Dat be devil part. Devil make him. We can all die, George?

George. O, yes, we ababy all man can die.
What if some man have bad heart then?
George. He must go fire forever.

What because of you, when God want, he call him.
George. He lay ground. When God want, he call him.

What your people do on Sunday?
George. All man sit down to work that day. He day God give we for rest.

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We have our calculations as to the stability of the nation, based upon the possibility of civil, or of a don't—say to make it perfectly impregnable.

But, on the other hand, show me a man who looks upon the institution of slavery as a *one-sided* affair—as an institution *alone* for the benefit and advantage of the master, and who regards the slave as he does the mule or the ox—a beast of burden; whose mind is ever revolving the problem, the greatest amount of labor at the least expense of food and clothing—who visits the slave in sickness, as he visits the sick horse, with a drench, hoping to witness his successful efforts in his speedy recovery to do his work; whose capacity impels him to drive him, under the point of the lash, from earliest dawn to latest eve, to promote his own selfish purposes—to accumulate the riches of this world for the luxurious rioting of himself and family—and I will show you servants whose hearts and feelings are utterly estranged from their master, and in whose souls there is a hatred and an antagonism towards their master, and towards the institution of slavery, as deadly as the reptile's poison. And, moreover, I will show you a man who ever lives in fear for his own life at the hands of his slaves, and in constant dread of an insurrection; who is ever hovering about his door, as to the stability of the institution, calling loudly for stringent measures to secure its perpetuity; and who is ever ready to stigmatize the man who does not fully subscribe to his own cowardly and tyrannical whims with an odious epithet; to whisper into the ears of the community the hint that his sentiments would better be heeded, the atmosphere of a high northern climate. A state of affairs like this between master and servants would not bear the light of the Bible, we confess. It is in such a state of affairs that the fear to put it into the hands of the slave would not be out of place. It is just such a state of affairs, if allowed to continue, as will ever keep it from.

But, in view of the gross ignorance and superstition of our slaves in all things pertaining to religion; in view of the utter indifference of the great mass of them upon the subject of religion; in view of the degrading vice, immorality, and pollution which they are the victims of; in view of the vast disproportion in the numbers of those who ever profess a hope in Jesus, and are found within the pale of the Church, and those who know him not, and are found without; and of the disproportion in the number of blacks and whites converted to religion; in view of the repulse of denying them the privilege of reading the Word, one of the appointed means for the conversion of the world—should we not rather fear and tremble, lest God in His anger would use them as instruments in His hands, to execute upon us terrible judgments for the assumption of such a position? And can we say that these results are not attributable to this cause? To what else can we attribute them? Not to the Church; for it is our boast that the negro, with the white man, has an equal right to all the privileges of the Church, that they enjoy in common all the advantages of the administrations of the sanctuary. Not to defects in the moral discipline of the family; for it is one of our favorite arguments in defence of the institution, that the slave is blest with the religious instruction, counsel, and encouragements of the Christian master. We ask, then, to what else are they attributable? To what else, but to the fact that we do not fearfully and awfully defend in duty, the conclusion is irresistible.

Would it not be wise, then, to pause and examine well the foundations of the position we have taken—to study profoundly the tremendous import of the responsibility we have assumed—and never cease to ponder the solemn question, what we are saying in our hearts, minds, and consciences, that there is no fallacy in the argument which excludes the slave from the light of the Bible, as reflected from his own pages. Risk the dangers of the thunderbolt—risk the dangers of the tempest—may, of the bloody plot, of an insurrectionary war; but risk not the danger of the wrath of a God, who will not with the woe denounced against him who adds to or subtracts from the law. Tamer not with the responsibility of detracting, in the slightest degree, from the full influence of the written Word of God, than to run the risk of eternal damnation. Better to suffer the utter destruction of the body, than that the soul should dwell in eternal burnings.

It is strange, that when the question is as to placing the Bible in the hands of the slave, we are inclined to ascribe to it a teaching, a reverse influence to that usually claimed for them. We argue as though the Bible, in the hands of the slave, would metamorphose him into a demon, a blood-thirsty insurrectionist, a midnight assassin. Not so when the question is as to placing the Bible in the hands of the Chinaman, the Hindu, or the Mohammedan. Then we are loud and long in praise of its power upon the human heart—to melt it, to humble it, to subdue it, and to disgorge it of every thing that is fierce, angry, turbulent, rebellious, or that is at all hostile to the peaceful way of Immanuel's sceptre. It is passing strange that when we place the Bible in the hands of the slave, we reverse our opinions as to the importance of an ability to read the Word, and argue the ample sufficiency of oral Scriptural instruction for all the essential purposes of salvation. Not so when the question is as to placing it in the hands of the heathen. Then we argue the perfect impotency of oral instruction, and call loudly for the school-house and the printing-press, even at the cost of immense expenditures. But, to me, the strangest thing of all is the fact, that the very same Christians, followers of the meek and lowly Jesus, who invoke the prayers of the Church and the nation for men and means to put the Bible into the hands of the idolater, should invoke legislation, and use the strong arm of the law to wrest it from their own slaves, members of their own families, nurses of their own children.

It does not do the fact, that the slave lives in a land of Bibles and Bible institutions, and enjoys the benefit of the reflected light of the gospel, justify the assumption of responsibility upon our part to withhold from him the written Word? We admit the possibility of the slave's salvation with the light of the Bible, and we go further, and say that the Bible is the only way of his salvation, and that the only way of his salvation is by the use of the instrumentality now enjoyed. But we are prepared to say that many more of them would not be saved by means of the reading of the Word? This is the question for our consideration, and a grave one it is. Are we satisfied that the spiritual interest of a single individual of the colored population would be promoted by means of reading the Bible? If we are not, it is not a fearful responsibility we have assumed? We should see to it that we stand not in the way of the salvation of souls—yes, of even one soul.

Now, if, as masters, we would only do our duty—if we would only study the full import of the "Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal, knowing that ye also have a Master in heaven;" if we would meet the full measure of duty imposed upon us, when we exacted the fulfilment of the measure imposed upon our servants, we should not be content with exacting more than the law authorized, and less rendered on the other than it required; or, in other words, if the Scriptural view of slavery were allowed to prevail—that is, a reasonable obedience and service on the part of the servant, and humanity and kindness on the part of the master, upon the nature of the interest of the slave, as an inspired volume, aside from any simple principle of human nature, we would have nothing to fear from putting it; or in my opinion, any other book into the hands of the slave? He would be drawn towards and bound to the master in the strongest bonds of friendship by the ties of a friendship that no influence could break.

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We respectfully submit to the friends of those who have been reared up amidst the privileges of a Gospel land, and in the light of a Gospel day—that this legislation is unbefitting the South—that it is unbefitting the state books of our own chivalrous State—and that it is a slur upon the Christian age in which we live.

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But, in view of the gross ignorance and superstition of our slaves in all things pertaining to religion; in view of the utter indifference of the great mass of them upon the subject of religion; in view of the degrading vice, immorality, and pollution which they are the victims of; in view of the vast disproportion in the numbers of those who ever profess a hope in Jesus, and are found within the pale of the Church, and those who know him not, and are found without; and of the disproportion in the number of blacks and whites converted to religion; in view of the repulse of denying them the privilege of reading the Word, one of the appointed means for the conversion of the world—should we not rather fear and tremble, lest God in His anger would use them as instruments in His hands, to execute upon us terrible judgments for the assumption of such a position? And can we say that these results are not attributable to this cause? To what else can we attribute them? Not to the Church; for it is our boast that the negro, with the white man, has an equal right to all the privileges of the Church, that they enjoy in common all the advantages of the administrations of the sanctuary. Not to defects in the moral discipline of the family; for it is one of our favorite arguments in defence of the institution, that the slave is blest with the religious instruction, counsel, and encouragements of the Christian master. We ask, then, to what else are they attributable? To what else, but to the fact that we do not fearfully and awfully defend in duty, the conclusion is irresistible.

Would it not be wise, then, to pause and examine well the foundations of the position we have taken—to study profoundly the tremendous import of the responsibility we have assumed—and never cease to ponder the solemn question, what we are saying in our hearts, minds, and consciences, that there is no fallacy in the argument which excludes the slave from the light of the Bible, as reflected from his own pages. Risk the dangers of the thunderbolt—risk the dangers of the tempest—may, of the bloody plot, of an insurrectionary war; but risk not the danger of the wrath of a God, who will not with the woe denounced against him who adds to or subtracts from the law. Tamer not with the responsibility of detracting, in the slightest degree, from the full influence of the written Word of God, than to run the risk of eternal damnation. Better to suffer the utter destruction of the body, than that the soul should dwell in eternal burnings.

It is strange, that when the question is as to placing the Bible in the hands of the slave, we are inclined to ascribe to it a teaching, a reverse influence to that usually claimed for them. We argue as though the Bible, in the hands of the slave, would metamorphose him into a demon, a blood-thirsty insurrectionist, a midnight assassin. Not so when the question is as to placing the Bible in the hands of the Chinaman, the Hindu, or the Mohammedan. Then we are loud and long in praise of its power upon the human heart—to melt it, to humble it, to subdue it, and to disgorge it of every thing that is fierce, angry, turbulent, rebellious, or that is at all hostile to the peaceful way of Immanuel's sceptre. It is passing strange that when we place the Bible in the hands of the slave, we reverse our opinions as to the importance of an ability to read the Word, and argue the ample sufficiency of oral Scriptural instruction for all the essential purposes of salvation. Not so when the question is as to placing it in the hands of the heathen. Then we argue the perfect impotency of oral instruction, and call loudly for the school-house and the printing-press, even at the cost of immense expenditures. But, to me, the strangest thing of all is the fact, that the very same Christians, followers of the meek and lowly Jesus, who invoke the prayers of the Church and the nation for men and means to put the Bible into the hands of the idolater, should invoke legislation, and use the strong arm of the law to wrest it from their own slaves, members of their own families, nurses of their own children.

It does not do the fact, that the slave lives in a land of Bibles and Bible institutions, and enjoys the benefit of the reflected light of the gospel, justify the assumption of responsibility upon our part to withhold from him the written Word? We admit the possibility of the slave's salvation with the light of the Bible, and we go further, and say that the Bible is the only way of his salvation, and that the only way of his salvation is by the use of the instrumentality now enjoyed. But we are prepared to say that many more of them would not be saved by means of the reading of the Word? This is the question for our consideration, and a grave one it is. Are we satisfied that the spiritual interest of a single individual of the colored population would be promoted by means of reading the Bible? If we are not, it is not a fearful responsibility we have assumed? We should see to it that we stand not in the way of the salvation of souls—yes, of even one soul.

Now, if, as masters, we would only do our duty—if we would only study the full import of the "Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal, knowing that ye also have a Master in heaven;" if we would meet the full measure of duty imposed upon us, when we exacted the fulfilment of the measure imposed upon our servants, we should not be content with exacting more than the law authorized, and less rendered on the other than it required; or, in other words, if the Scriptural view of slavery were allowed to prevail—that is, a reasonable obedience and service on the part of the servant, and humanity and kindness on the part of the master, upon the nature of the interest of the slave, as an inspired volume, aside from any simple principle of human nature, we would have nothing to fear from putting it; or in my opinion, any other book into the hands of the slave? He would be drawn towards and bound to the master in the strongest bonds of friendship by the ties of a friendship that no influence could break.

ever is made for this—it never once enters into the calculation. We look at its influence upon the intellect, and argue learnedly and plausibly therefrom; but no view of its influence upon the heart is entertained for a moment.

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COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY, 1855.

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HAPPY NEW-YEAR!

In obedience to the universal custom and our best feelings, we wish our readers a "HAPPY NEW YEAR!!!"

OUR NEW VOLUME.

The present number of the Journal commences a new volume, and we have renewed occasion to thank the many friends who have aided in extending its circulation and subscribers since the commencement in 1850. Our present issue is about eight thousand, and monthly. The paper was established to collect and to furnish to the friends of African Colonization, information and the news concerning the great cause.

Our terms have been most liberal; only twenty-five cents a year. Having no agents devoted to procuring subscribers, we earnestly solicit our friends, and especially the many clergymen who receive the paper, to aid its publication by a voluntary agency. If each one only would obtain a single paying subscriber, at the small price of the paper, the JOURNAL would then defray its current expenses. By remitting one dollar for five copies, a convenient way, and the paper in return mailed to one address, the Journal would become a source of income to the Society. The law authorizes postmasters to forward money, and subscriptions for sums less than a dollar can be sent by means of stamps. We will still endeavor to make the NEW-YORK COLONIZATION JOURNAL a welcome and instructive visitor to its friends and patrons, and to increase, at the same time, its usefulness and value.

OUR PRESENT NUMBER.

In compliance with many requests, in the present number is inserted an article on President Roberts, and the Republic of Liberia. It is copied by the kind permission of its editor, the Rev. Mr. Stevens, from a that capital periodical, the National Magazine. We also insert his own editorial on the topic, with a valuable letter from the Rev. Mr. Gurley. To Messrs. Carlton & Phillips we are indebted for the use of the beautiful illustrations. We have only to add that the sketch is authentic, and may be referred to as such.

This is an illustrated number of the Journal, and, desirous of placing our sheet among the holiday papers for once at least, it has been issued two weeks earlier than usual. On this account, the notice of the usual receipts for the month of December must be postponed until our next number, when they will be published with those of January.

ANNUAL COLLECTIONS.

This is the season when we call upon our friends for their annual donations, and an authorized agent for the city will attend to this duty. Our prospects are daily widening, and the desire to emigrate to Africa is increasing among our colored population North and South. All the Colonization Society needs are more funds to extend their good work in this wide field of Christian philanthropy.

ANOTHER LEGACY.

During the past month our Society has received \$500 from John M. Donnelly, Esq. This is a legacy of Henry Whitely, late of Catskill, N. Y. Nothing more clearly manifests the deep and extending sympathy and benevolence towards African Colonization than the increasing legacies by deceased friends of the Society.

Not only the dying, but the living remember this great and good work. The Philadelphia Ledger states that Judge Welfenstein, of Northumberland, Pa., will dedicate to duty (December 10th) and forever, a valuable coal estate, in the Shamokin Coal Basin, for the benefit of the destitute poor in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, Carlisle, &c. He lays the corner-stone, also, of a free college at Shamokin, which is to be endowed from the proceeds of another coal estate; and then he dedicates another coal estate for the benefit of African Colonization. Noble example! Praise to his liberality!

SPECIAL EFFORTS FOR MANUMISSION.

Besides the ordinary receipts of the Colonization Society, the Board, during the past year, has made special efforts to secure the freedom, and a passage to the Libian Republic, for a number of individual cases of peculiar interest. When such appeals have been made, they were cheerfully and promptly responded to, and about THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS were contributed in this way from our State, and whole families thus redeemed are now with thankful hearts on their voyage to Africa and its free Republic. In all such generous works the Journal of Commerce has been our most valuable co-laborer. Thanks to their liberality! Without any secrecy, dispute, or interfering with rights, does the Colonization scheme quietly and constantly advance emancipation in our land.

EXPEDITION TO LIBERIA.

The General Pierce was advertised to leave Baltimore about the 20th, and Savannah the 31st of last month for the African Republic, with emigrants. Among them is George Wright, a young colored man from our city, and sent out by our Society.

PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

We noticed last month that this gentleman intended to give a lecture on Colonization in Exeter Hall, and was endeavoring "to obtain a practical expression of sympathy from the British Government, viz: the cessation of Sierra Leone to the Republic! An important movement. It is a noble sight to behold the Liberians pleading the cause of liberty before crowned heads, and actively devoted to the extension of those free blessings and institutions which they enjoy, to their brethren on the western coast of Africa. Here is a fine opportunity for British philanthropists to manifest to the world an evidence of their boasted and well-known charities.

AFRICA NEWS.

THERE have been no arrivals from Monrovia since our December number—hence "no news" for this interesting column. Neither have we any word via England, which is now becoming an ordinary channel of African intelligence by means of her steamship lines from that continent. How much longer will the enterprising American merchants delay to participate in this increasing and enriching commerce! African produce continues to bring high prices in our markets, and is in demand.

A CHRISTIAN REPUBLIC.

FROM the Cape Town papers of September last, we learn the important and pleasing intelligence of a new Republic founded on Orange river. Its sovereignty was relinquished by Great Britain, and it is now organized as a FREE STATE or REPUBLIC, by the election of Mr. Hoffman as President, he obtaining 624 votes over 631 for two other candidates. It is a singular coincidence that the citizens propose to unite the Trans Vaal country to this new Republic, and the two to adopt the glorious title of the *United States!* Twenty-two young workmen will be sent from Berlin, by the Lutherans, to teach the natives European trade.

LAW IN LIBERIA.

THE law triumphs in the infant negro Republic, which is more than it always does in our boasted land of freedom. Some restless chiefs, incited by their aversion, originated a savage and ferocious war, when one of them was made prisoner, cited before the Liberian tribunal of Justice, and condemned to two years' imprisonment! Thus does the Christian settlement lessen wars among the native tribes, and as civilization and Christianity are introduced, they will abolish these evils.

DR. LEONARD WOODS, formerly of the Andover Theological Seminary, and recently deceased, has left one hundred dollars to each of the named societies: American Tract, Foreign Mission, the Association for Home Missions, Doctrinal Tract and Book Society, American Education, and the Colonization Society.

MISSIONARY APPROPRIATIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

For Foreign Missions:	
To Liberia, Africa.....	\$26,400
China.....	10,000
Germany.....	10,000
Italy.....	10,000
France.....	5,000
Norway and Sweden.....	5,000
India.....	2,000
South America.....	2,000
New Mexico.....	3,000
Total amount for Foreign Missions.....	\$75,900
For Domestic Missions:	
Among the German population of the country.....	45,700
Foreign population, other than German, viz: Scandinavians, French, Welsh, and Chinese.....	17,850
Indian Missions.....	16,940
Among our native population distributed through thirty-eight different annual conferences.....	103,300
Total amount for Domestic Missions.....	184,090
Making an aggregate appropriation of.....	\$260,000

CRUSA AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—Nearly 1200 Africans are said to have been landed lately at Cienfuegos, only 70 or 80 of whom were captured by the authorities. The whole number of negroes

landed during the year is represented to be about ten thousand.

For the Corresponding Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON, DC, Dec. 5, 1854.

Mr. Dana Sir:—I respond to your appeal in a brief note, such as my limited time, having been obliged to leave to refuse almost every request for occasional poetry, from want of leisure.

With best wishes for the success of the good cause of African Colonization.

Yours very respectfully,

I. H. S.

For the New-York Colonization Journal.

AFRICA.

"WATCHMAN! WHAT OF THE NIGHT?"

"Watchman! on your cloud-capp'd height,
Watchman!—that of olden's right is clearing.
And down through the mist like a halo is leaving—
The Niger and Nile are in majestic flowing.
The palm and the spice tree luxuriantly growing;
Methinks, toward the West, a bright morning is waking.
The slave-ships are casting the barbed hooks of yore,
And the clang of the tyrant's scourge is no more."
"Shall the glories of his glory come?"

"Watchman on Liberia's height,
Canst thou tell me of the right?"

Then the sound of the church-bell's sweet note o'er the ear,
And the voices of children rose joyous and clear,
As they stood in groups when their school was o'er;
And the white sails of Commerce enfolded the shore;
For Freedom and Law were in union blest,
And the monarchs of Europe their greetings had sent
To the dark-brown sister who nobly sustained,
Bore the Gospel of Christ where dire paganism reigned.

I. H. S.

STATE OF MARYLAND IN LIBERIA.

IN our October number we published an account of the formation of the new Republican Government at Cape Palmas, with the names of its officers who were elected on the 6th June last. On the 8th William A. Prout, the Governor, was inaugurated, and we now have the pleasure of presenting to our readers his Inaugural Address.

It is something new to have written upon the historical pages of our world the inaugural messages of negro Presidents and Governors to free Republics in Africa. But that blessed day has visited that continent, where we see the wonderful spectacle of emigrant negroes from our land, founding and sustaining among themselves free and independent governments.

The Colonization Society is accomplishing this great work, and we know of no other agency that can do it. What a sublime spectacle to contemplate! Here we behold a mere handful of colored men successfully organizing free and Christian Republics amidst surrounding darkness and heathenism. They found, in fact, a miniature nation of our own glorious Confederacy. And they obtain, in a quiet, harmonious way, all those glorious privileges of right and freedom which the refined, proud, and boasted nations of Europe cannot secure by arms, bravery, or bloodshed. We repeat, What a sublime, moral spectacle! We ask ourselves, How does all this happen?

The truth is, in democratic countries the master and the servant are close together; they are in daily, personal contact, and have common occupations, although their interests differ. The colored men breathe an American atmosphere, and amidst all the obstacles which prevent their elevation, still they see the workings of our free institutions. When he reaches Africa, the negro at once sees and feels no permanent inequality between the servant and the master, and thus the transition from one social condition to another goes on easily and with entire success. The slave of the United States soon becomes the democratic voter and statesman of Africa. Servile obedience loses its power and importance—society and law no longer interfere with his rights—the bondman is freed at once and forever from his slavery, and stands up in the Liberian Republic in every respect, as much a FREEMAN as his former master in the United States of America! Thus, in the gracious providence of God, we behold the descendants of those cruelly stolen from their own land, in our day, returning back to become her Christian benefactors. Blessed sight!

The Little Christian Republic of Liberia now embraces over 250,000 souls within her limits, and this new empire is, in fact, only a transfer to Africa of American CIVILIZATION, RIGHTS, and CHRISTIANITY.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. PROUT.

Filler Offices of the Senate and House of Delegates.

Your present session is the first which succeeding ages will find noted in the annals of the history of the State of Maryland in Liberia. The tender and gentle soil of the earth over twenty years ago, and whose feebleness required shelter, nursing, and protection against the too forcible and overpowering influences of external elements, has thrown off its veil, and now stands unmasked in the light of the noon-day sun. Unbacked by foreign powers and supported by friends abroad, it is in our power, gentlemen, to act wisely and deliberately in the establishment of wholesome laws for the improvement of the condition and governance, under Providence, of a people whose every eye is directed toward you in search of the course you would pursue with reference to their social and moral elevation. The permanent stability of this State, and the growth, peace, intellectual and numerical, of its people, depends in no small degree upon your action, influenced and regulated by a careful examination into their capacity to meet such exactions and assessments as you may deem expedient to the support and maintenance of the State.

The present era of our political existence commences with the most auspicious and favorable circumstances. It seems to have pleased an all-wise Providence, at the present juncture, to throw

over us a ample shield as a savior from those external evils with which countries more favored in other respects than ours, have had to contend. And except certain factions and bickerings, which now prevail between several tribes in our jurisdiction, and which by a patient examination into their causes and feelings, we hope in a short time to settle, nothing threatens to disturb or check the onward march of our new State. Our former relations are changed; and this change involves expenses which formerly were incidental to the exercise of the functions of an authority, from which in our independence, we hope in a short time to be free. This being the case, your attentive consideration is invited for a moment to a subject of the revenue.

I would recommend, gentlemen, that you take into your special consideration the law regulating the imports on foreign commodities, of which large amounts are consumed in our State. Herebefore the revenue growing out of this source, owing to a large proportion of the expenditures being supplied by means arising from appropriations made by the State Society, met but a small amount of the common expenses. And I suggest that the duties be raised to nine per cent. of the value, and that every individual should be offered to men or importers, at the rate of five per cent. This would enable the Government to realize a considerable improvement upon the former rates of imports, and would give a lift to the finances of such importance. I need not dwell on this subject; much depends on the views which you may entertain, men or importers, at the rate of five per cent. 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PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE ON REGULAR NEWSPAPERS, &c.—Under the law and regulations of the Post-Office Department, it is held that postage cannot be prepaid on regular newspapers and periodicals for less time than one quarter; and in such cases postage must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

J. A. GRAY, Printer, 97 Cliff street, cor. of Frankfort, N. Y.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

Our attention at the time, was called to several letters which appeared in the New-York Tribune, and were written by Augustus Washington, of Liberia. Mr. Washington was sent out by the New-York State Colonization Society, who aided him in his outfit. He is a man well educated and of observation; and as we have never yet met with any emigrants to new countries, but some of them were disposed to find fault with their new abode, so it is not strange to us that Mr. Washington participates in this feeling. Some have returned dissatisfied from the golden mines of California, and others are quitting Kansas.

There may be reason for some of the complaints of this emigrant and writer; and as far as the comforts of our settlers are concerned, our agent, the Rev. Mr. Pinney, is now on a visit to Liberia himself, to ascertain the facts in the case and to correct difficulties, if any are found to exist.

The Rev. Mr. Orcutt, the able and well-known agent of the Connecticut Colonization Society, has felt it his duty to correct Mr. Washington's views as to the "missionary" results of African colonies upon the natives. "We cheerfully transmit his communication to our columns. After all the faults of Liberia, Mr. Washington declares his intention of remaining there, and advises his colored friends in this country to follow his example and emigrate!"

From the Religious Herald.

COLONIZATION.

Mr. Entor:—I noticed in the last number of the Herald, a letter from Augustus Washington, of Liberia, headed with some brief comments in which colonization has received another thrust; not fatal, even in design perhaps, certainly not in effect. If colonization had not been imprudent to such blows it would have been dead long ere this; but it still survives, and has a fair prospect of living to witness the funeral day of all its enemies. In the comments referred to, the writer says: "We never had any faith in colonization as a missionary scheme among the natives. The only immediate advantage it could be expected to supply the natives by a new population."

Now, sir, as the opinion here expressed seems to have been greatly strengthened by what Washington has seen fit to say after a residence of about six months in Monrovia, and as it seems to be important that his letter should be copied that the public may be further enlightened into the truth, it may not be thought improper that they should also have the benefit of what others have said on the subject, whose opportunities of judging in the case will not be called in question.

We were first introduced to this intelligence, J. J. Roberts, President of the Republic of Liberia, and let him speak after a residence there of more than twenty years. In his last Annual Message he says: "Here government is purely a benevolent arrangement, looking to the good of Africa, affording encouragement to the progress of civil and religious improvement among her children, leading them to that elevation where, in the providence of God I believe they are destined to rise, that they may see good days wherein they have seen evil." I am sensible, gentlemen, that this subject has long engaged your attention, and that you are deeply interested in the welfare of the heathen around us, and especially those in the providence of God, placed under our immediate care; and I doubt not, you will adopt such additional measures within your reach, as will bring them more speedily to the enjoyment of all the blessings of civilization and Christianity. Considering the state of these people, so debased and degraded, through long ages of neglect and misery, it is exceedingly gratifying to observe the great and important changes which are now so rapidly being wrought in the social and moral condition of many of them. And these changes are steadily going forward, although it is only the small number of the African colonies of the government, but their influence is penetrating into the interior, and will ultimately and speedily be felt by those at the remotest distance. So far, certainly, the end has been commensurate with the means. And it is a matter of great encouragement to know that there is still an increasing willingness on the part of the natives to accept the benevolent offers of instruction held out to them by the Government, and by Christian associations. "Do good and communicate to all men as you have opportunity." I may repeat here is a Divine command and strictly applies to us in reference to the improvement of the aborigines of this land. And I know this to be your most earnest desire."

Mr. Brooks, of the Mendi mission, in speaking of a tribe of the Mendi Nation, living back of the colony of Liberia, who observe the Christian Sabbath, writes thus: "By visiting that colony for the purpose of seeing the tribes, and observing the custom of Sabbath-keeping home with them; and now, they say, the whole tribe work six days and rest on the Sabbath. A violation of this rule is punished by fine. Two of this tribe have been with me a few days, from whom I learned these facts, and that they are so strong that neither of the men had missed their work although they had been travelling for many weeks among a Sabbath-breaking people."

The Rev. John Day, agent of the Southern Baptist Board of Missions in Western Africa, reported four years ago: "In our schools are taught, say, 250 children, and 92 of our natives. To more than 10,000 natives the Word of life is steadily preached; and in every settlement in the colonies we have a church, to whom the means of grace are administered; and in every village we have an interesting Sunday-school, where natives as well as colonists are taught the truths of God. To say in our Sunday-schools are taught 400 colonists, and 200 natives."

I would here remark, that the Northern Baptist Board has a prosperous mission in Liberia, entirely in the hands of colored natives.

Mr. R. B. Conley, who speaks from personal knowledge, acquired by his residence in the Colonies, says: "Faithful and zealous missionaries of the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal churches are dedicating their lives to the instruction of the native Africans. Their influence is

widely felt, and many cruel customs and superstitions are retreating or vanishing away." And says Dr. J. W. Langbehn, who spent five years in Liberia as a colonial physician. "The social, moral, and intellectual elevation of the benighted children of Africa, is in my judgment, the important result of the colonization enterprise. And I am greatly encouraged in my noble labors in behalf of this enterprise, by the reflection, resulting from my own observations in Liberia that much, very much has already been accomplished through the example, influence, instruction, and generally the treatment of the children of Liberia in promoting this important and desirable object."

I will only add the testimony of Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, who has devoted some fifteen years or more of his life to the missionary work on that coast. "What he says, was the condition of Western Africa twenty-five years ago? There were very few civilized settlements along the coast; no educated natives except a very few at one or two of the chief English settlements; no missionaries between Sierra Leone and the Cape of Good Hope, and the country responsible to missionary efforts; there were only a few little colonies in the natural products of the country, and all its sons and shores almost entirely given up to the slave trade and piracy. How striking the contrast now! The number of Christian settlements, European and American, is nearly twice as many as formerly; not less than fifteen thousand native youths were received Christian education; more than two hundred missionary stations and out stations have been established along the coast; lawful commerce has more than quadrupled itself during this period; the foreign slave trade and piracy have well nigh disappeared from the country; on the whole coast of the extent of nearly four thousand miles, there is no single point inaccessible to Christian influence."

I have at hand testimony in point to any extent; but what I have already adduced is quite sufficient to show that "faith in colonization as a missionary scheme," may not be entirely misplaced. Nor have I discovered any thing in the writer's letter applied to make us an unprejudiced mind such impression, but rather the reverse; and allow me, sir, to express my gratification that it has found a place in your columns. Yours truly,

J. O'CONNOR.

HARTFORD, NOV. 24, 1854.

From "Appendix" to the Sixth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

At the present time, when a Grand Jury at the South, (rather on the "QUATTEMBER" order) presents the slave-trade as a public blessing, and seriously recommends its re-institution, it can do no harm to refresh the public recollection of some of its horrors.

HORRORS OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

EXTRACTS FROM QUERIES PROPOSED BY VINCENY GARRIGUES, IN 1816, TO THE AFRICAN INTELLIGENCER IN LONDON, DECEMBER, 1816.

QUESTIONS 10, 20.

Has it not been found that the trade is conducted with peculiar inhumanity and waste of life, by the treatment of the negroes, under Spanish colors?

ANSWERS 10, 20.

Undoubtedly. The slave ships are now crowded to excess, and the mortality is dreadful. The following are some of the instances which have come to our knowledge:

1. The ship *La Manilla*, under Spanish colors, sailed under the Spanish flag, and took on board in the passage to the West Indies, previous to her capture, amounted to 140.

2. The *Gertrude*, a ship sailing under the Spanish flag, took on board upwards of 600 slaves. The ship was taken by the British African coast, and brought to Sierra Leone for adjudication. But notwithstanding the short time that had elapsed since the slaves were taken on board, such was the dreadful state of crowding, that about 200 died before the ship was brought in, or within a short time after her arrival; many, many of whom were so much debilitated by their sufferings as never to be likely to enjoy health.

3. A *Nueva Constantine*, a vessel under the Spanish flag, of only 30 tons burden, had on board 81 slaves; but having been brought in within a few days after the slaves had been taken on board, the deaths were much less than followed from the state of crowding on a very long passage, were prevented.

4. The *Marina Primita*, a ship under Portuguese colors, took on board upwards of 500 slaves. This number was reduced to 403, in consequence of extreme crowding, before she was brought into Sierra Leone, and nearly 100 more died soon after, in consequence of the diseases contracted on board.

5. Portuguese brig, *San Antonio*, of 120 tons, took on board 600 slaves. When captured, although she had only sailed eighty leagues, thirty slaves had already died, and many more were dying, in a dying state, and died soon after. The capturing officer took 160 of the slaves on board his own ship, to prevent the almost universal mortality he apprehended. When he first went on board the slave ship, he found a dead body in a state of absolute putridity, lying among the sick.

6. The Spanish ship *Orion*, under 200 tons burden, took on board 419 negroes, in addition to a crew consisting of 84. About 80 slaves died during the voyage, and the rest were in a most deplorable state. Many more instances might be added, but these may be considered as exhibiting the ordinary rate of mortality on board the ships engaged in the illicit slave-trade.

The number of slaves imported from the 1st of January, 1817, to the 1st of January, 1818, into Rio de Janeiro, in forty-two ships, was 18,033.

A much larger number, viz. 30,076 had been embarked, but 2043 had died in the middle passage. On the 1st of January, 1818, there were 230 slaves at Monrovia, of whom 330 died during the voyage.

On the 6th of May, 1818, Mr. Chamberlain writes that the slave-trade had now increased be-

hind all former example; twenty-five vessels having arrived since the beginning of the year, none bringing less, and many of them more than 400 of these unhappy beings, which made the importation at least ten thousand during the preceding year.

The number of slaves imported into Rio de Janeiro, from January 1st to December 31st, 1818, was 18,032. The number embarked had been 28,231, in fifty-three ships, of whom 2429 had died on the passage. One vessel, the *Perola* de, from the Cape of Good Hope, of 421 tons, other, the *Uniao Folia*, from Mozambique, of 235 tons of 650; a third, the *St. Jose Diligente*, from Kilimane, lost 338 out of 564.

The ship the *Rodeur*, Captain B., of 200 tons burden, left Havre the 34th of January, 1819, for the coast of Africa, and therefore she destined the 14th of March following, anchored at Bonny, in the river Calabar. The crew, consisting of twenty-two men, enjoyed good health during the outward voyage and during their stay at Bonny, where they remained till the 6th of April. Fifteen days after they had set sail on the return voyage, they were again taken up in the hold, where they were found one hundred and sixty, were crowded together (cramped) in the hold and between decks, had contracted a considerable redness of the eyes, which spread with singular rapidity. No great attention was at first paid to these symptoms, which were supposed to be the effects of the weather of the hold, and by the society of water, which had already begun to be felt. At this time they were limited to eight ounces of water a day, which quantity was afterwards reduced to the half of a wine-glass. By the advice of M. Malignan, the surgeon of the ship, who was supposed to have hitherto remained shut up in the hold, were brought upon deck in succession, in order that they might breathe a purer air. But it became necessary to abandon this expedient, salutary as it was, because that many of those negroes, affected with *Nostalgia*, (meaning the passionate desire to revisit their native land), threw themselves into the sea, locked in each other's arms.

The captain caused several of the negroes who were prevented in the attempt to throw themselves overboard, to be shot and hung, in the hope that so terrible a spectacle might deter the others from a similar conduct. Even this severity proved unavailing, and the slaves were again confined entirely to the hold.

The disease which had spread itself so rapidly and frightfully among the Africans, soon began to infect all on board, and to create alarms for the crew.

The sufferings of the people and the number of the ill augmented every day; so that the crew, previously alarmed by the apprehension of a revolt among the negroes, were seized with the farthest dread of not being able to make the West Indies, if the only sailor who had hitherto escaped the disease, should become blind like the rest. This calamity had actually befallen the *Leon*, a Spanish vessel, which the *Rodeur* met with, on her passage, and the whole of whose crew, having become blind, were under the necessity of altogether abandoning the direction of their ship. They estrayed her to the coast of the river Niger, but the scamen of this vessel could not either quit her to go on board the *Leon*, on account of the cargo of negroes, nor receive the crew of the *Leon* on board the *Rodeur*, in which there was scarcely room for themselves. The difficulty of taking care of so large a number of blind men, and the want of food, the total want of fresh meat and of medicines made them envy the fate of those who were about to become the victims of a death which seemed to them inevitable, and the consternation was general.

The *Leon* has not been heard of since, and doubtless was wrecked.

The *Rodeur* reached Guadaloupe on the 21st of June, 1819, her crew being in a most deplorable condition. Of the negroes, thirty-nine had become perfectly blind, twelve had lost an eye, and fourteen were affected with blindness more or less considerable. Of the crew, twelves lost their sight on board. Among them was the surgeon; five became blind of one eye, one of them being the captain, and four were partially injured. Of the captain, it is added, "that he did not cease in the midst of the greatest danger, to lavish his attentions on the negroes and the sailors, with a zeal and devotedness which excited all praise."

Such is the treatment of the voyage of the *Rodeur*, as given by M. Guille. But in this account one of the most horrid circumstances connected with the transaction is wholly omitted, namely, the fact that the slaves who are stated to have become blind were thrown into the sea and drowned.

A female slave having refused food, being asked by the interpreter what she wanted, replied, "Nothing but to die!"

SIR GEORGE COLLIER'S REPORT FOR 1820.

On this distressing subject, so revolving to every well-regulated mind will add, that such is the miserable treatment of the African coast, engaged in the traffic, that no fancy can picture the horror of the voyage—crowded together so as to give the power to move, linked one to another by the leg, never unbettered while life remains, or till the iron ball has fettered the flesh almost to the neck, forced under a dark, hot noon sun, the people live the voyage through a mass of filth, the most putrid and pestilential possible, with little food and less water, subject also to the most severe punishment, at the caprice or fancy of the brute who may command the vessel—it is to me a matter of extreme wonder, that any of these wretched people live the voyage through a mass of filth, the most putrid and pestilential possible, with little food and less water, subject also to the most severe punishment, at the caprice or fancy of the brute who may command the vessel—it is to me a matter of 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NEW-YORK COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

REV. J. B. PINNEY, EDITOR.]

MARCH, 1855.

[VOL. V.—NO. 3.—WHOLE NO. 52.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

JANUARY 16, 1855.

At the close of a year which is but remarkable in its general history, it is our privilege to refer to the gracious providences which have surrounded our enterprise, and to present our meed of praise to the Ruler of the Universe for his guardian care and continued blessing. Many cities and districts in our widely extended country have felt the desolating power of the "pestilence" which stalked in darkness, and the destruction which wasteth at noonday. Great excitements have agitated the public mind, and sent the unnumbered souls of their influence through all the ramifications of society. Financial embarrassments and commercial disasters have touched with appalling power many of the great enterprises of business, and spread alarm and anxiety through the wide circle of society. We, in common with all others, have felt the shock and been embroiled in the prevailing depression, and the impending prospect that "the end is not yet!" But in no individual instance, in no signal manner has our enterprise been singled out as one destined to suffer, or marked by special disfavor. On the contrary, the descent of blessings upon us has been gentle and refreshing, as the dew of Heaven, and we have been favored from on high have been cheering to the heart, and ever beckoning us onward.

By reference to the statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Society during the year, hereunto appended, it will be perceived that all our available means have been exhausted, and that the treasury is now empty. We commenced the year with a debt of \$24,844.43. We end it with this debt increased by \$7,293.58; making our present indebtedness, including bills payable and current accounts, \$32,138.01.

The whole amount of our receipts are sixty-five thousand four hundred and thirty-three dollars and ninety-three cents. This amount falls short of that received the preceding year by \$16,964.32. We record this fact with sorrow, because we have been deficient of the means necessary to accomplish a certain amount of good. We have been called upon for enlarged operations and more extended improvements necessary to the successful prosecution of the enterprise, but we have been obliged to hold back for the want of means. We have been compelled to say to persons applying for a passage to Liberia, you must wait. We cannot accommodate you now. Our means are exhausted!

When, in any case of emergency, we have made a special call for funds to accomplish any specific good, we have only had to touch the sympathetic chords in order to send a thrill of feeling through the hearts of our benefactors, and we would not be the responsive notes rolling back upon us from many a crowded city, from many a hill and valley, and secluded country dwelling! For example, to send a family of seventy-one persons to Liberia, we needed to raise, by special effort, the sum of \$45,000, and our hundred and thirty-five friends of our friends to give us ten dollars each for this purpose. We sent to them letters explaining the case, and it would do anybody's heart good to read the answers they returned us! In a very short space of time we received responses from three hundred and fifty of them, for \$7,164.18, which was just \$2,904.18 more than we needed. We received the most encouraging assurances that their donations were made with a right hearty good-will and the most generous feelings. To such an extent was this the case, that many of the contributors were not satisfied until they had assured us that they would be happy to send again in like circumstances. Many of them sent more than more than the amount we solicited. Many of them spoke with their friends on the subject, and forthwith they desired to have a share in the work. One gentleman having sent us \$250.55, "nearly all that I have sent you I have collected in the cars of ferry-boat as I am passing daily to my residence in the country," thus affording a beautiful illustration of the ease and facility with which a great amount of good may be done in a quiet way!

The following statement will show the amount which each of the several States has contributed:

Maine.....	1,172.43	Alabama.....	\$710.50
N. Hampshire..... <th>1,528.48</th> <th>Florida.....</th> <th>1.00</th>	1,528.48	Florida.....	1.00
Vermont..... <th>1,660.83</th> <th>Louisiana.....</th> <th>704.00</th>	1,660.83	Louisiana.....	704.00
Massachusetts..... <th>1,182.12</th> <th>Mississippi.....</th> <th>15.00</th>	1,182.12	Mississippi.....	15.00
Rhode Island..... <th>825.34</th> <th>Kentucky.....</th> <th>2,016.80</th>	825.34	Kentucky.....	2,016.80
Connecticut..... <th>9,408.08</th> <th>Tennessee.....</th> <th>1,603.20</th>	9,408.08	Tennessee.....	1,603.20
N. York..... <th>1,068.00</th> <th>Ohio.....</th> <th>15.00</th>	1,068.00	Ohio.....	15.00
New Jersey..... <th>1,674.98</th> <th>Indiana.....</th> <th>1,119.32</th>	1,674.98	Indiana.....	1,119.32
Pennsylvania..... <th>3,063.59</th> <th>Illinois.....</th> <th>523.38</th>	3,063.59	Illinois.....	523.38
Delaware..... <th>358.92</th> <th>Missouri.....</th> <th>965.63</th>	358.92	Missouri.....	965.63
Maryland..... <th>1,688.00</th> <th>Wisconsin.....</th> <th>15.00</th>	1,688.00	Wisconsin.....	15.00
D. Columbia..... <th>1,235.35</th> <th>Minnesota.....</th> <th>54.20</th>	1,235.35	Minnesota.....	54.20
Virginia..... <th>12,604.82</th> <th>Texas.....</th> <th>5.00</th>	12,604.82	Texas.....	5.00
North Carolina..... <th>128.74</th> <th>Nebraska.....</th> <th>17.50</th>	128.74	Nebraska.....	17.50
South Carolina..... <th>21.00</th> <th>New Brunswick.....</th> <th>10.00</th>	21.00	New Brunswick.....	10.00
Georgia..... <th>680.00</th> <th></th> <th></th>	680.00		

The total amount received from legacies left to the Society, the past year was \$9,861.16. Out of this amount we only had the use of \$5,298.76, the balance having been paid to relieve the bequests from incumbrances imposed by the testators. This small amount of legacies will in part account for the difference between our general receipts this year and preceding one.

The whole number sent this year is only 553, while in the preceding year we sent 783, thus showing a difference of 230. To have sent these would have required \$13,800 more than we received, which is nearly the difference between the receipts of this and the previous year. Had we received twenty or thirty thousand dollars more, we could have sent the comparative number of ad-

In addition to this amount, the New-York State Colonization Society fitted out at their own cost, the *Belle*, with emigrants at a cost of \$8,000.

ditional emigrants without any increase of what may properly be called contingent expenses. The agencies employed and managed in operation could have accomplished the additional work without any additional cost for their support.

The following table will show the number of expeditions, the States from which the emigrants went, and their respective ages and character:

No.	Vessel.	Time of sailing.	Born Free.	Emancipated.	Purchased themselves.	Mass.	N. Y.	Va.	N. C.	Geo.	Tenn.	Ohio.	Ind.	Mo.	La.	Total.
1	Ship Sophia Walker.	27 May.	67	180	5											197
2	Brig Harp.	11 June.	2	23												25
3	Brig Republic.	26 Oct.	26													26
4	Ship Deborah.	6 Nov.	50	111	7											168
5	Brig Gen. Price.	16 Dec.	16	49	17											82
6			161	300	229	6	27	3	273	15	62	47	66	71	12	593
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not say the most eloquent, but the simple gospel: that is, Christ and him crucified. I think there are few colored people who have had the advantages for moral, intellectual, or religious culture that I have; and I often think if I had read less and thought more, it would have been better for me.

I have now laid my case before you, and I can leave it in the hands of Him who doeth all things well. Very respectfully yours, etc.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONROVIA, Dec. 4th, 1854.

My DEAR SIR.—The American barque *Hermione* is just about to clear for United States, via Sierra Leone and Gambia. Having written to you a few days ago by the "Buckeye," Captain Sturtevant, I now have but little more to say. The session of our Legislature commenced this morning, and I hope it will be a profitable and harmonious one. I send you a specimen of some kind of metallic ore brought by a native little ways in the interior of Grand Bassa, where he reports it as inexhaustibly abounding. We take it to be lead ore. Please let me know the result of its investigation. I put it in the letter bag. We look for President Roberts the middle of this month.

Please believe me to be most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

SHERMAN A. BENSON.

REV. J. E. FISKE.

The specimen referred to by Mr. Benson is beautiful and very rich. We think it is *Colalt*, an oxyd combined with iron, &c. The great use of this ore is to give a permanent blue color to glass and enamels upon metal, porcelain, and earthen ware.

We shall have the specimen properly examined and report the result to Mr. B. What a blessing to Western Africa would be the introduction of the blast and the anvil among the natives! They have iron in abundance, but on the coast it chiefly from the European traders, not attempting to manufacture it themselves. In the interior, however, there are iron mines, and the natives make spades, sabres, knives, arrows, daggers, and lances. Of the two last articles, we have specimens among the African curiosities of our office.

Such of the smiths as possess superior skill, care but little for coarse work, making ornaments of gold and silver, bracelets, rings, and chains. These goldsmiths finish their work very neatly, as we know from personal inspection, and although they are destitute of the most necessary tools. Their implements are a rude anvil, hammers, a few files, a pair of pincers, with a bellows, composed of two goatskins. They are itinerant artisans, setting up their workshop before the hut of their customers. The precious metal is weighed out to them and worked in the presence of their employers, and they receive various articles of gold and silver in payment for their work. Thus they travel about, but return annually to their own villages.

MONROVIA, Nov. 18th, 1854.

To the President and Directors of the New-York State Colonization Society.

GENTLEMEN:—I emigrated, under your auspices, to this country, in the brig "Orion," in 1852, and after a great deal of suffering and distress have regained my health, and am endeavoring to regain the heavy losses I have sustained by sickness and mismanagement.

I have a farm on the St. Paul River, with twenty acres of land in cultivation, fifteen of which bear sugar cane, and the others coffee, potatoes, ginger, plantains, and garden vegetables. The sugar cane is ripening fast, and I ought now to have a sugar mill to express the juice. But I have not got the money to buy one, and I therefore ask the aid of your Board to furnish me with a mill, three rollers, a steam-engine of six or eight horse-power, four kettles, of forty-five, sixty, seventy-five and one hundred gallons, with all the necessities belonging to a mill, except fire brick, which I can get here, sending me two casks (perme oil, two hundred gallons) of best lime. I can and will pay you out of the first crop, as I am confident I have sixteen thousand pound sugar next, worth here ten cents per bushel, which I can grind and sell by 1st of June. There are two mills here, but they do not do one quarter of what is required, as they are worked by manual labor, and the nearest is three miles from my farm, causing me much labor, trouble and expense, and one-half of my cane—facts which I hope will weigh with your Board, and induce you to extend the assistance I ask.

My farm is already the largest in Liberia, and is likely to be the most productive.

Its size and arrangements have caused many other persons to purchase lands for farming, which, when I came here, was most shamefully neglected. My course having led on others, my success would give great encouragement to agriculture, and I therefore venture to express the hope that you will not fail to extend the aid to me which has been extended to others, who have proven unworthy of it, by leaving your property to ruin instead of offering it for public use, as was intended.

My farm has a central location, and a steam mill would be a blessing to the whole community. I could grind up my cane in two weeks, and then grind up the cane of all the others in my neighborhood, for a small toll. I have a superior sugar-maker from the "Rice emigrants" of Louisiana, at Sine, and expect to increase my sugar interest largely if I get the mill I ask of your Board, from whom I would be glad to hear of England.

I am, very respectfully,

JOHN B. JORDAN.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

OF THE HON. JAMES W. BECKMAN, ONE OF THE MANAGERS OF OUR BOARD, NOW IN EXILE.

VIAT, Switzerland, Dec. 4, 1854.

There is residing at the hotel here, who is writing a book into which he desires to put something concerning slavery in the United States, and our Liberian Colonies. He often talks with me, and shows so fair and liberal a spirit, that I am desirous of giving him some facts.

With our reply to Mr. Beckman, we have sent a package of valuable Colonization documents, and a letter on the subject from the Rev. Mr. Gurley, than whom we know no writer more able to give the information asked for. American African Colonization begins to attract the attention of the whole civilized world.

We extract, with great pleasure, the following from a letter just received from Dr. Goble, Secretary of the New-Jersey Colonization Society:

"Trenton, March 15, 1855.

"Our Colonization Bill has just passed the House, by a vote of 44 to 8. You will rejoice with me at this most auspicious result. New-Jersey has done herself honor. May her sister States imitate her example!"

We heartily add, "May our own great Empire State follow the noble example!"

SPECIAL APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

IN our February number, we mentioned the special wants of the Parent Society, and that a Special Committee of the Board had been appointed to make an appeal to the public for help. We now present that appeal, and will give it an extensive circulation in our city and State. The President of our Board has generously responded to the urgent call by a subscription of five hundred dollars. Who will follow this good example?

We are gratified to notice that the appeal has been adopted by our sister Colonization Society of Virginia, and appears in the columns of the February "Virginia Colonizationist," published at Richmond.

NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION OFFICE.

BUILDINGS, NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—The pecuniary embarrassment of our country have for some time greatly diminished the receipts of our Society. At the beginning of the last year, the Parent Society at Washington adopted its plans, as was thought at the time, wisely; but, as the event has proved, on a scale larger than they could subsequently command the aid of.

Pledged to a large number of emigrants: the building of substantial and necessary receptacles in Liberia for the reception and occupancy of our emigrants during the first months of their acclimation; an appropriation for securing the services and sustaining two (colored) physicians, who had been educated under the care of the Massachusetts Colonization Society for Liberia, and whom we greatly needed there, and could not defer sending; as also other improvements in Liberia for the comfort and the welfare of our emigrants, placed the Society in circumstances of great trial. To abate these necessary measures, it was felt and feared might produce a state of things from which it would take many years to recover.

The Executive Committee believed that the friends of the cause would sustain them in carrying forward the enterprise. But at the close of the year, we found that the receipts had fallen short upward of \$10,000 of what they were the preceding year! And thus far the present year, we are sorry to say, the receipts have not sensibly increased; indeed, they have been comparatively very inconsiderable.

In these circumstances our cause is greatly embarrassed. The Rev. Mr. McLain, Secretary of the Parent Society, reports: "We need at this present moment at least ten thousand dollars to enable us to enter upon our duties of the current year with hope and promise! Our plans must, from the necessity of this, be curtailed. To advance there are now more than one hundred applications for a passage in our vessel which is to sail May 1. But with an exhausted Treasury, and greatly diminished receipts, WHAT CAN WE DO?"

A failure to obtain special aid now would be attended with disastrous results to the interest of Colonization, both in this country and Liberia. The buildings so much needed for the emigrants, and now partly completed at Monrovia, must be left unfinished; and in that climate will soon go to destruction; whilst the hundreds of emigrants waiting for a passage from this country the coming spring, will be disappointed. To be silent, and not let our wants be known, would not be doing for our cause to recover itself.

To pause in our work now, would send sorrow and disappointment to many hearts, both in this country and in Liberia. To go forward without funds, would be imprudent. To be silent, and not let our wants be known, would not be doing for our cause to recover itself.

There are, doubtless, many good friends to this noble cause who, under the favor and blessing of Providence, can help us! Will they not? There are others of warm hearts, who will be willing to make even some sacrifices to help us at this moment. The sum of \$250 will constitute a Membership for Life—\$100 an Honorary Member of the Board—for five annual payments, constitutes a Patron of this Society. Any clergyman, by the payment of half these sums, shall be entitled to either of these respective privileges. Will not many congregations embrace this opportunity to manifest their love to their pastors, and to the injured sons and daughters of Africa, by thus constituting their faithful ministers permanent and efficient friends to the colored race here and in Africa?

In behalf of the Board:

ANSON G. BISHOP.

DR. DORSEY.

G. P. DISNEY.

JOSEPH HOLDICH.

JOHN H. HAYDEN.

NATHANIEL HAYDEN.

*Donations may be paid or directed to our Agents, or NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Treasurer, 65 Wall street, or GABRIEL P. DISNEY, Cor. Soc.

pro. tem., Bible House, New-York, and they will be acknowledged in the Colonization Journal.

COMMANDER LYON'S IMPRESSIONS OF LIBERIA.

In a former number we referred to the Report of Commander Lynch in relation to his mission to Africa, and made to the Hon. Mr. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy. It is an authentic, interesting, and valuable document, and we continue to extract from its pages:

While at Cape Palmas, Dr. McGill, to whom I am indebted for much information and great kindness, took me through the hospital containing the sick among the recently-arrived emigrants. As far as I could judge, the type of fever in each case was a mild one. Since it has been discovered that quinine can be administered in large doses, even during the prostration of fever, the mortality among colored emigrants, I am assured, has been diminished fifty per cent. Such is the adaptability of the constitution of the colored man to this climate, that, after recovering from sickness, he can attain the same vigor as the white man. He can, therefore, preserve his previous health and strength. On several occasions I have seen scores of emigrants, the fiery rays of the sun, colonists would be walking along bare-headed, who laughingly declared that they rather enjoyed than suffered from the heat. The white man, on the contrary, never becomes acclimated; and after he has undergone the ordeal of fever, if he does not recede his strength by seeking for a time a more congenial climate, he will, according to his vital energy, meet with a lingering or a speedy death.

The day after returning from Cavally I visited Rock Town, a missionary school station, situated on a small island where it flows into the sea, four miles from Cape Palmas. A projecting rocky point protects the mouth of this river from southerly winds; but the stream is shallow, and its bar is rarely crossed by anything larger than a canoe. Just within the extremity of the point is a Grebo village, and a short distance from it, on the opposite side of the stream, is another village, with its houses, without the palisade. They are populous, and although, like all the rest, their huts are placed irregularly, the spaces between them, as in the others also, are kept scrupulously clean.

We found the Rev. Mr. Horne, with a small teaching laboring in his God-like vocation, commanding Pagan children the rudiments of Christianity; while above stairs, his pallid child had just passed through, and his wife was undergoing the ordeal of the climate, with none but native Africans around them, and without necessary comforts for the sick. As I have before said, this illustrates the true character of the gospel.

In and around Cape Palmas, for four or five miles from the shore, the soil is a sandy prairie, but soon presents plain, covered with vegetable mould; and in the valleys between the clumps of hills, which are seen in every direction, is a rich alluvial soil, capable of supporting an immense population. Among these valleys are found most of the native villages.

A short time ago it was unanimously decided to declare the independence of the colony, and this day the voters were assembled to elect commissioners to represent to the United States and with the Maryland Colonization Society for the subject. At the same time, delegates were to be elected to a convention for forming the State Constitution. This act, seemingly premature, is, I believe, the offspring of necessity. I am inclined to think that the decision is a wise one, and am convinced of it by the concurrence of the Society at home, which in most respects has heretofore so wisely directed the affairs of the colony. The election was conducted in a quiet and orderly manner, and I am satisfied that in its climate, soil, geographical position, and the general character of the country, this colony possesses the elements of undeveloped prosperity. The settlement has heretofore been retarded in its growth by the number of emigrants sent out who were either infirm in health, feeble from age, or indolent in their habits and of listless characters—too many recently emancipated from slavery, with no taste of freedom beyond exemption from labor. A better time is approaching; and when the colony becomes an independent State, it will compete with its sister Republic to the north, in the advantages it presents to the enterprising settler.

The country from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas is an inhospitable region, and is separated from the more populous interior, and the coast tribes are ingenious and persevering in their endeavors to obstruct the intercourse of strangers with the residents inland.

Capt. Lynch left Sierra Leone with a fair wind for Monrovia, and passing Sherbro Island and the Gallinas rivers, on the second day made Cape Mount. He writes:

The country between Sierra Leone and the Sherbro is covered with a growth of which is almost entirely unexplored. With the exception of about ten miles along the coast, the Sherbro is now the northern boundary of the Republic of Liberia. This river is properly an estuary of the first order; and on the island between it and the sea, the first attempt was made to settle a colony of colored people. It is to me that, in some instances, the acquisitions of the teachers were surpassed by the capacities of the scholars; but for all the purposes of rudimentary education the materials are ample. I feel a delicacy in alluding to this subject, as I may say what has escaped the notice of some of the more intelligent of the Republic.

The colonists were all decently clothed; and of the natives moving about the streets, with a few exceptions, the most indifferently dressed were long, loose shirt, but their eyes and their countenances were bright and intelligent. I saw reading apparently a book which he held before him as he walked.

On the outskirts of the town is a large coffee grove, which did not seem to be in a thriving condition; and altogether, in and around Monrovia, agriculture was a languishing appearance. This is doubtless owing to the fact that the soil is sandy, and in part to the overbearing spirit of trade; there being evidently a preponderance of petty retail shops. I must say, however, that the town presented a far more prosperous appearance than I had been led to anticipate. From its fine situation

interrupted, as far as the eye can see, by the slightest elevation.

From Cape Mount to Cape Mesurado is the day country, cut up in small districts, held by petty kings, who, while outwardly acknowledging the jurisdiction of the Republic, are continually holding palavers; i. e., quarrelling among themselves. The word "palaver," with a great many places to its meaning, generally implies a discussion, or a decision upon a right assumed or a right disputed; or indemnity for a wrong; or the enforcement of a contr. ct. In fact, it is the court of law of the tribes, and suits are brought before it.

CAPE MESURADO AND MONROVIA.

As we slowly sailed along, the mist in the mean-while rising with the sun, the surrounding scenery, feature by feature, was unveiled, and by the time we cast our anchor in the bay the whole was distinctly revealed.

Abrupt as was a lofty promontory; a little beyond, and partly hidden by it, was the town of Monrovia; and to the east and north a densely wooded country, its sandy shore interrupted only in two places, where the rivers Mesurado and St. Pauls, respectively, empty into the sea, and marked by the flash of breakers flashing in the sunlight.

The point of Cape Mesurado is gently rounded; but its face is abrupt, and would present a rugged appearance, were it not covered with a mantle of the richest green. I have ever looked upon, resembling, if anything, the face of a heathen and mosses in some sequestered ravine from the sides of which, water imperceptibly trickles. Except a very narrow strip of beach, with a few outlying rocks at the very water's edge, all is one mass of foliage—tangled vines and shrubby bennah, but above a dense growth of trees, becoming more and more lofty, until those on the summit rear their heads above and half conceal the light-house, an indifferent frame building, stained and defaced by the weather, which, except in its greater height, recalls to mind one of those narrow and neglected tobacco-houses so often seen in our southern States.

Monrovia, which contains about 300 houses and 2000 inhabitants, is built, as I have said, on a depression of the ridge which sweeps inland from the shore. About midway the length of the principal street the land swells up like an earth-wave, and sinks immediately down to sea level, creating the summit of a conical hill, the summit of which is Fort Hill, where, in December, 1822, in the infancy of the settlement, the heroic Ashmun, rising from his bed of sickness, with thirty-four brave colonists, repulsed an assault made by eight hundred savages.

The houses are detached, being built on lots of a quarter of an acre each. They are of good size, some two stories, but most of them one and a half, consisting of a single story of frame resting on a basement of stone, with a portico front and rear. Many of them were neatly, and two or three handsomely furnished. There were twelve houses unoccupied, mostly of the same size, and there were, besides, a few which looked in good preservation; but most of the frame dwellings presented an old and dilapidated appearance, owing to the humid climate during half the year, the scarcity of whitewash and paint, and the ravages of the bee—large and destructive, mostly of the same size, and there were, besides, a few which looked in good preservation; but most of the frame dwellings presented an old and dilapidated appearance, owing to the humid climate during half the year, the scarcity of whitewash and paint, and the ravages of the bee—large and destructive, mostly of the same size, and there were, besides, a few which looked in good preservation; but most of the frame dwellings presented an old and dilapidated appearance, owing to the humid climate during half the year, the scarcity of whitewash and paint, and the ravages of the bee—large and destructive, mostly of the same size, and there were, besides, a few which looked in good preservation; 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NEW-YORK COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

REV. J. B. PINNEY, EDITOR.]

APRIL, 1855.

[VOL. V.—NO. 4.—WHOLE NO. 53.]

The New-York Colonization Journal
IS PUBLISHED AT THE
Colonization Office,
NEW BIBLE HOUSE
CORNER OF ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

TERMS.

1 copy, delivered in the city,	\$0 50
1 " " by mail,	0 25
5 copies to one address,	1 00
12 " " " " " "	2 00
40 " " " " " "	5 00
100 " " " " " "	10 00

The Journal will be sent gratuitously to donors of Five Dollars to the Society for three years, and to Pastors of Churches where the cause is presented and a collection taken and transmitted to us.

REMITTANCES TO THE N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made to NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Esq., Treasurer, or to the Corresponding Secretary, at the Society's office.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE JOURNAL should be made to the Editor.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO THE KENTUCKY STATE
COLONIZATION SOCIETY, AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING IN
FRANKFORT, JANUARY, 1855.

This Report is extended in order to furnish information of Liberia that is much called for at the present time.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION is a subject of great interest. The whites and blacks in this country regard their relation to each other to be of such a character as to demand some remedy for it. Circumstances exist that bear upon the moral and civil position each stands to the other. For years inquiries have been made, what plan can be applied to remedy the existing evil. It is, at this time, the general, the controlling, and the abiding opinion of the whites, that the black race can never have an equal "part and parcel" with them in their domestic and political privileges. This conclusion makes the subject of a remedy a greater point of interest in the public mind. It has awakened discussion as no other political subject receives. The free colored people themselves are seriously looking at their civil position in this country; and among the 400,000 persons of this class in the United States, a greater anxiety of mind will be had to have a better name than that they now have.

It cannot be doubted that some way of relief will be agreed upon, and be unitedly carried out. The plan now proposed and discussed, and the most efficiently acted upon, is African Colonization. This method is founded on right principles. It proposes that the colored people, who are shut out from the midst of the whites, and colonize in a land that shall be theirs, and they only, for all time to come. The white man feels and thinks this country is his possession, and the black man must be his inferior if he lives in it. Let then the two classes separate, the colored people, and humane measure; and a country be selected for the black man, that both white and black can act in their respective spheres; to make it a good and permanent home for the black man and his posterity. Is not this proposal right in itself? Cannot right means be used to carry it out? And cannot beneficial ends result from it? It is not practicable for white and black to adopt it? The signs of the times seem to give a favorable answer.

It is evident the black man is now looking at the subject of Colonization. In some of the States conventions of colored men have been held to discuss the subject, and at this point, *We must emigrate somewhere*. WHERE, is yet an open question. We do not mean that this is the universal feeling among them; for many colored men, like many white men, are contented with their degradation in society. But discussion is going on, and meetings are to take up the whole subject of emigration, and report thereon. And other committees are appointed to visit countries, and report on their appropriateness to emigrate to. Several of these reports have been published, with jealousy and with caution they are acting; and we rejoice to see it while we regret that overt vindictiveness of feeling is shown by some, because they must remove away from the United States. The discussions will produce a more general conviction, and a more united action to emigrate. It is natural they should turn their eyes to vast bodies of free land in the "Far West," and wish to be one of the currents of population flowing thither, though they should have to flow as a distinct stream, and fall in a basin which should have no outlet to any of our various and numerous channels that connect at our common seat of general government. That they now see it is impossible. Canada is looked at; but it is only exchanging the presence of the white man for that of the white man, having a difference in civil government—while it is a land that its winter's cold chills the negro blood. Such a climate for them has been tested. There can be no permanent home to the black man in Canada. America is before their minds, but the political sagacity its present inhabitants are liable to, almost lilies, gives no hope to their minds. The West Indies, in their locality and climate, please them; but alas! where shall the money come from to pay the land; and how shall a deed be obtained from all the great powers of the civilized world, that the black race shall hold it, until time shall be dimore?

In May, 1787, the English Government placed 674 hundred blacks on the west coast of Africa, at Sierra Leone, that might separate the blacks from the whites in America, and thereby prevent our revolutionary war, John Kizel, an American slave, escaped to the British army. After our war, he, with other blacks, was placed at Nova in the Kizel, being discontented, left Nova Scotia some fellow-blacks, and settled a colony sixty

miles S. E. of Sierra Leone. There he built a church and was its minister. In 1792, the English Government removed, at their own request, 1200 blacks from Nova Scotia to Sierra Leone. The cold winters were the reason of the removal. In 1815, Paul Cuffy, a negro born in Massachusetts, induced forty blacks to go with him, at his expense, and settle in Sierra Leone. He was induced so to do from a sense of his degradation here, because he was a black man. At the present time, Sierra Leone has a population of 45,000, made up of blacks from Nova Scotia, Canada, Jamaica, and natives. All are governed by the English. The territory is not as large as that of Liberia. Many re-captured slaves, discharged there by the cruisers, have been civilized and educated. About 8000 of this class returned to the country they were kidnapped from, and "settled among their brethren of the Yoruba tribe, near the mouth of the Niger, and have missionaries now living among them." In 1800 and 1805 the colonization of free blacks was the subject of discussion in the Legislature of Virginia. That it should be done, was settled; but, however, was not agreed upon. In 1816, a number of gentlemen met in Washington city, by invitation of Rev. Dr. Finley, of New-Jersey, and discussed the whole subject of Colonization. Henry Clay, John Randolph, Bushrod Washington, Andrew Jackson, W. H. Crawford, and the like statesmen, gave their approbation, not only to form a benevolent society to carry out this object, but to take measures immediately to commence a colony on the west coast of Africa. This was the commencement of the American Colonization Society.

In 1818, a delegation was sent to the west coast of Africa, to select a place to commence a colony of blacks from the United States. Sherbro, where John Kizel was living, was selected. While this delegation was absent, Georgia had seized some slaves who had been discharged from a slave on her soil. The ground for seizure was, that Congress had forbidden, after 1808, that any slaves should be brought from Africa into the United States. These slaves were offered for sale by Georgia; because Congress had, by an act in 1809, given the power to the Legislature of a State to sell all slaves found in its limits, one-half of the sale-money to go into the treasury of the State, and the other half to the captors of the slaves. W. H. Crawford, the then Secretary of the Treasury, called the attention of the Government to these slaves. On the 3d of March, 1819, Congress passed an act authorizing the President to pay Georgia, and others, their claims upon the slaves, and transport them to Africa, and there deposit them until they could provide for themselves. Congress forbade that thereafter any re-captured slaves should be brought to the United States, and ordered that such should be landed in Africa. Congress also appropriated \$100,000 to carry out all the provisions of the act. The American Colonization Society had some free blacks to send to Sherbro. The Government took those blacks, and those redeemed in Georgia, and sent them, eighty-six in number, in a ship chartered for the purpose, from New-York city, in February, 1820, under the care of the United States steamer, the *Cyane*. That time was a day when this American steamer could be exercised in regard to colonizing free blacks in Africa. Our Government did then an act that no citizen can be ashamed of her humanity or policy in doing.

In 1821, the second company of emigrants, thirty-three in number, were sent by the American Colonization Society, from New-York. The Captain of the United States steamer, the *Albatross*, sent in the vessel two commissioners to reside in the colony, to act in behalf of all recaptured slaves who should be placed from time to time in the colony.

Sherbro was found to be an unhealthy location. The agents of the Government, and those of the American Colonization Society, were taken by Captain (now Commodore) R. F. Stockton, in the United States schooner *Albatross*, along the coast of Africa to make a better selection. They selected Cape Mesurado, sixty miles from Sherbro, and bought a tract of land from the Dybe tribe, thirty-six miles long by two broad. Here the surviving blacks, and those who were sent to the colony in the second expedition, were placed. And from this point has spread out, by succeeding emigrations, and by purchases at various times, the Colonization Society, what is now called Liberia.

No coercive means have been used to get emigrants. From different States they have gone. The Colonization Society, in carrying on its operations, has not, in one instance, interfered with personal rights, nor State rights. It has done naught that is contrary to its own constitution, or that of United States, or that of any State in the Union. It has acted up to the letter of a resolution passed by the Virginia Legislature, namely: "It is desirable to procure an asylum in Africa for free negroes, and such negroes as may be emancipated."

The friends of African Colonization do not say that the error of judgment has been committed in the prosecution of this work; but they claim that a great work of philanthropy has been very successfully carried on. The character and condition of Liberia shows that no futile scheme has been pursued by its friends. And can it be said against making a fair trial to give a home in Africa to our free blacks, and those emancipated for that purpose? Is it wrong and a cruel attempt to see if our blacks can make a home in Africa that is desirable for themselves and their posterity? Is it contrary to the rights of the blacks to see if they can with them, to give their personal and hearty concurrence to a plan to effect it? We must answer, there are many who have so judged the friends of this cause. They have charged its supporters with dishonesty of purpose in giving their money, and publicly arranged them for giving statements that are false, and deceiving in regard to the colony. They have left nothing undone to defeat African Colonization. Contributions have been withheld from the Society, and the mind of the black man has been prejudiced, or filled with horror at the name of Liberia. Abolitionism has warred against it with a deadly hatred; and self-interest has allowed ignorance to traduce it, and bias it as a remedy for relief to the country. But the principles of the cause are right; they will never suffer in the mind of the dispassionate statesman, or that of the unprejudiced citizen and Christian. Such will not turn away from it because the colony is slow in its growth, or because death attack many of the emigrants in their acclimation. They do not expect that emigrants who have no money nor experience in providing for themselves, will escape trials and sufferings to procure a farm that will yield to them daily supplies for their comfort. Reason always regards things as they should be looked at. If they had no sufferings in Liberia, would it not be contrary to all history of new colonies? If the emigrants were not attacked by death, would it not be a denial of the great law of nature in acclimating in a new country? If there were no instances in Liberia of squallid wretchedness, would it not be contradicted by an appeal to society in our own land? If all, as soon as they landed on the shore of Liberia, rose in majesty of character as capable of self-government, and showed such knowledge of agriculture as to make the land team to be its rich and fertile, would it not be a sight that no colony has had recorded of it? No. Though decided to give Liberia a fair trial to become a Republic, and to have her live as by her own weight of character, we are not so foolish as to expect the God of nations, however favorably he would regard this plan, would allow the common law of migration to a new country, in regard to all Africans who sought Liberia as their home. Still, there has been an onward improvement in Liberia. Though with a majority of emancipated slaves each year landed on her shores, having the right of citizenship as soon as they arrived, and having immediately by reason of their poverty, to commence struggling for a comfortable home, Liberia has steadily moved on in her great aim to be a nation. Her influence is felt in the breaking up of the slave-trade for six hundred miles along her territory. The Church has seen her instrumental in spreading Christianity and education, and has inspired her to do more. We do not wonder that many former friends are coming back by their contributions, who turned away with the enemies of the whole scheme. In the internal affairs of Liberia we can see that much improvement can be made, such as roads, agriculture, building, and farming steadily; but poverty sets upon the agricultural portion of the inhabitants, as the want of straw did upon the Israelites in making their full number of brick. Time will remedy these difficulties. In the month of July, 1847, a convention of delegates

electd by Liberians, met in Monrovia and formed a constitution, and drew up a declaration of independence. The people adopted both instruments, and they were proclaimed to the world on the 26th of August, 1847. On the 3d of January, 1848, J. J. Roberts was inaugurated as the President of the Republic. In May, 1851, President Roberts was re-elected for the third time. He emigrated from Petersburg, Virginia.

Here we have a stand-point for observation.

1. A society, held together only by its own merits, with precarious contributions, introduced in its character, and suspected in its operations upon the institution of slavery, sends out emigrants yearly to Africa, sustaining them for a necessary time, establishing civil institutions for their government; purchasing territory of the native tribes for new settlements; building fortifications; erecting lighthouses; supporting physicians; and meeting the multiplied expenses attending the growth, the protection, and wants of the colony, for twenty-six years! Has the like ever been done before?

2. Where was the colony planted? In Africa, a far-off land, comparatively but little known; and what was known, was of her degradation. Her tribes, where the colony has gained possession, had been under a systematic influence of the most conscience-seared beings of the civilized world, for centuries. There Liberia was planted, and it has grown, and can now take care of itself. What other country has been so planted, and lived?

3. And what were the materials to be colonized? How poor were many of them! How unlettered were the great mass of them! How paralyzed was the mind of the majority? Notwithstanding the heterogeneous population of Liberia, a commendable degree of order, quiet, and comparative prosperity prevails. We think two points are established:

1. The States, or General Government, can now make annual appropriations to aid blacks to emigrate to Liberia. And it is gratifying to say that Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana, have made such appropriations. We hope other States will do likewise. Captain Foote says: "Liberia is now in a condition to receive as many emigrants as the United States can send."

2. The black man can now see a country offered to him and his posterity, that is brought under the influence of education and Christianity; and that when these influences are felt in all their force, the country cannot be excelled in commercial products by any other part of the world. African Colonization must be written on the door-post of every dwelling of free colored people in our land. It may be ridiculed; the climate may be arraigned in all its past mortality; the natives be a subject of sport; the distance of the country may be magnified; the self-denial to be made, be spread out in all its details; and wilfulness shown, not to acknowledge that humanity and wisdom have been acting to them to go to Africa. All these things may be related over and over again, but the inscription must be on the door-post: AFRICAN COLONIZATION IS OUR ONLY SECURITY FROM SOCIAL AND POLITICAL DEATH.

Each candid friend of Liberia can form his own opinion of what will be the legitimate consequences of God's providential government over its civilization, Christianity and commerce. There the colored man has all the incentives to every high motive to actions that are virtuous, as well as conducive to refinement and good order. Liberia now extends its domain from Cape Labou, on the Gulf of Palmar, to Sierra Leone—a distance of six hundred miles. Her government extends over 300,000 persons, and its influence is felt by 60,000 more on her borders. She has made treaties with seventeen tribes; and presents herself, in her institutions,

and civilization, and language, and Christianity, to the whole of Africa, as their inheritance from God. England, France, and the United States, will make great exertions to add to this influence, that Africa may improve in agriculture for their benefit. The slave-trade being broken up, (and measures will be used to keep it so,) the natives must form a new character, such as their fathers never had. They must cultivate the ground, and raise exportable articles to such an extent as will meet the increased expenses of an increased population. For if the exportation of slaves cannot take place, there must be the continued food of the people to be maintained. And the land is capable of yielding an abundant supply. Its productions are of the most valuable kind. Cotton can be produced in an unlimited abundance. Dye-stuffs can be extensively exported. Indigo can be raised to yield \$300 to the acre. Guns can be made a great branch of trade. Palm oil has already its ready sale. Sugar can be made, and sent to any demand. Coffee yields its product to any extent of cultivation. Ginger, pepper, and arrow-root, can be raised as any market may demand. Yams, maize, cassava, sweet potatoes, beans, and the like garden vegetables, abound there. Rice is the common food of the natives, because it is raised with but little cultivation. What but civilization, and Christianity, and industry, is wanted there, bringing out the resources of that country? What ordinary means have they to blast the productions of the earth? The thermometer ranges from 85 to 68 deg. The people see not the hoary frost. God never gives to them hail for rain; and as to his "moorals of cold," they never saw them. The bottom lands are like those on our Southern waters, and the upland is clay, mixed with sand. The water is good and abundant. President Roberts travelled seventy miles in the interior, and says, "the climate is the best I have ever seen, and the bottom lands the one he passed through; well timbered and watered; and the soil, he improved farms among the Liberians sell from ten to twenty dollars per acre. And Captain Foote says that the climate is the best he has ever seen. We are asked from forty to fifty dollars per acre. We are to bear in mind, that other parts of Africa will come in close commercial contact with Liberia. It was given in testimony, in 1850, before the British House of Peers, in regard to the eastern Horn of Africa, that it was a fine country, and had the finest climate. It is an elevated country. The whole country is covered with myrrh and frankincense; it is covered with flocks and herds; it produces an abundance of the finest grain. Near Basa, as much fine wheat can be purchased for a dollar as will serve for a year. The soil is good, it is estimated that from all Africa, two millions of dollars' worth are exported per annum. One is found in so pure a state, that it is capable of being beaten into malleable iron without the process of smelting. Besides the usual sailing shipping of England, engaged in African commerce, the country has a large trade in the interior, which make a semi-monthly trip. She is in treaty with twenty-four tribes on the coast, in reference to her commercial interests. The year ending June 30, 1853, the imports from Africa, generally, into the United States, were worth \$1,202,986. The exports were worth \$1,000,000. The imports of Liberia are about \$800,000 a year, and are on a rapid increase. The rivers of Liberia, fourteen miles from their mouths, furnish good water-power for machinery of all kinds. The animals of Liberia are horn cattle, sheep, goats, swine, geese, turkeys, flocks, and chickens, and all the usual fowls; but present there are but few in Liberia. The timber is the African oak, hickory, poplar, redwood, baywood, palm, mahogany, rosewood, cotton-tree, teak, elmwood, ironwood, and several others kinds. The teak is used for ship-building, in which business there is a thriving trade. Every article of addition made to the Liberian shipping. They have stores for building, and clay for brick.

The climate, from some cause, is fatal to the white man. The country may be said to be the black man's land. Health and old age is had by the natives; but the children who have been in foreign countries, and who have not returned to their native land, but their children's children, born there, pay no such tax for a residence. Our emigrants have suffered much in the first years of the colony by intermittent fever. Many of them had exposures that those who now succeed them are not exposed to endure. The clearing up of the land, the erection of comfortable dwellings, the increased products of the earth suitable for their diet, the experience of physicians in the diseases of the country, and better outfit given to the emigrants, have made a great change in the acclimating. The imprudent ways, and more so, the want of foresight, in the early years, in the fruits that abound there, and their wilful exposure to the heat of midday and the damps of night. It is true that many have died with disease contracted here and developed there; still it is true, acclimation is required, by nature, of all. But let an emigrant expect to live in a new country, and to be free from those who have experience in reference to acclimating; let him have the comforts of a good diet; let him not think, when attacked with a chill, that he is now to be sick and die; let him follow the directions of his physician, and he can acclimate there as safely as the white man can in any of our new States.

The present statistics of death show some three per cent. smaller number of deaths in Liberia than in New-England and Canada, among the same class of population." Dr. Lugenberg, a white physician, who lived in Liberia for a number of years as physician of the Colonization Society, says, "the mortality of colored emigrants who have sufficient prudence to use proper means for the preservation of health, usually enjoy as good health after the first year's residence in Liberia, as they formerly enjoyed in the United States. In some cases, the state of health of some is decidedly improved by their re-

contained in any last will or testament of any person whatsoever, the clear annual income of which

devise or bequest shall not exceed the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

§ 10. The legislature may at any time alter, modify or repeal this act.

§ 11. This act shall take effect immediately.

CORRESPONDENCE

UNION, March 15, 1855.

MY VERY DEAR SIR:—Your Journal for February has reached me, and been read with pleasure, as was the number for January. Indeed, there is no paper that crosses my threshold which meets with a more cordial welcome than the Colonization Journal. The introduction of cuts into it is an improvement, and if the finances of the Society would warrant the use of a better quality of paper for its emission, with margins somewhat enlarged, it would be a still greater improvement.

I have received, as have other clergymen in this place and vicinity, the circular of the Society. I am sorry to learn from it that your wants are so pressing, and I must regret that my circumstances do not allow me to enter at once into the field of an agency and try the liberality of the professed friends of the cause in this region. At present, I am doing what I can to direct the attention of the public to the condition and interests of the Society; and this is through the medium of our city papers, all of which are pleased to receive articles on Colonization. Enclosed, I send you a specimen of one which appeared last week, in two of our daily papers. Another, somewhat longer, has appeared the present week.

If you have surplus copies of the January and February numbers of the Journal, particularly of the former, and will send me forward by express a quantity of each, say half a dozen, less or more, I think I can put them to good account, in getting subscribers and causing them to be sold on the cars.

In the package, if you please, put a few copies of your circular, and I will address it to gentlemen in this place and vicinity. I say a few copies: one hundred if you have them to spare, and think it advisable to send them.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 22, 1855.

REV. J. B. FINNEY:—You are aware that the State of Indiana has heretofore made an appropriation in favor of colonizing colored persons in her limits, who may wish to go to Liberia. We wish to settle such persons near together, and to obtain for each family a certain quantity of land. I write to inquire what will be the most advisable steps to be taken to secure our end. We do not wish to establish a separate State, but rather a settlement where our people may be together, yet belong, as others to the Republic. Will you give me your views in full on the matter, stating the best location for them, the number of acres a family should have, &c., &c., and whether we can make a purchase favorably and safely, without sending out an agent for that purpose?

WABASH, March 7, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—Your note has been received. I hope you may be able to raise a little contribution after we get some of our Colonization friends together, but I do not feel very confident, and large results are not to be expected soon from this field. The sentiment here is as yet predominantly opposed to Colonization, or at least suspicious about it. Forty or fifty copies of the Journal may make some impression by and by, however. I send herewith a note relative to the Journal.

Yours truly,

GEORGE RALSTON.

LIMA, LAGUNA CO., IND., March 7, 1855.

I HAVE read the Colonization Journal, with thanks to you, and gratitude and praise to the Father of mercies for the hope of Africa. Enclosed is one dollar, for the five papers, by which I hope to read the good news and prepare the way for collections for the good cause.

Yours with respect,

GEORGE RALSTON.

ST. LOUIS, March 7, 1855.

Steam communication with Africa is of extraordinary importance for our country. Only to think that President Roberts was at home in Monrovia on the 22d day after he left this country! How many days would it have taken him from New York to Monrovia? I do not think he could have counted on under 45 days. Unless we have equal facilities for commerce between America and Africa, all the trade must come to England, for that nation can take every article of export—Palm oil, sugar, cotton, &c., &c., with the greatest facility and in twenty times the quantity that Africa can furnish them. England can give in return an unlimited quantity of cotton, woolen and silk fabrics, iron and ironmongery, salt, crockery—ware from Staffordshire, provisions of all kinds shipped out of Bond. In short, England can and will supply Africa with every thing unless America interposes prevent her by establishing steamers from the Chesapeake to run to Monrovia every fifteen days. Our people are wise in deferring the settlement of regular steam packets between the great Republic and the infant Republic.

Neither are our people wise in not insisting upon our Government's acknowledgment of the independence of Liberia. The republicans of Liberia are mostly born in Virginia and other parts of our country, and our Government have always been in the habit of acknowledging every *de facto* government throughout the world, whether it be despotic or constitutional, republican or monarchial, or whatever else it may be—it makes no difference; provided it be a *de facto* government; but because the children (natives) of our country, having formed another American government on the coast of Africa, happen to be black instead of pale faces, are not acknowledged. This is an inconsistency that is unworthy of republicans.

Yours truly and faithfully,

GERARD RALSTON.

THE FRENCH ON COLONIZATION AND AFRICA

AMERICAN Africa Colonization begins to attract the attention of the civilized world, and well it may. The following article we find in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, July 15th, 1853. It was written by J. J. Ampere, of Paris, who has travelled extensively in our country.

We have recently been solicited by an intelligent Swiss gentleman to give him authentic information in relation to the Liberian Republic, which he wishes to translate into French, for publication in Switzerland.

A single effort in favor of the negro has succeeded in the establishment of Liberia, on the coast of Africa. This colony, composed of slaves redeemed or emancipated, is now a little independent State, which prospers, and to which a Society really philanthropic, conveys annually a certain number of negroes. This enterprise has had two adversaries, the slave-merchants and the excited abolitionists, but it has not been discouraged, and the progress of Liberia has not been retarded from its commencement up to the present day. It is to the English we must attribute the origin of slavery on North-America, it is just to say that to them belongs the honor of the first commencement of the voluntary emancipation of 1787, pronounced that there could be no longer any slaves upon the English soil, they conveyed to the coast of Africa, 400 blacks and 60 Europeans. It was in this colony, which in 1828 numbered 1800 Africans, that Jefferson proposed to admit emigrants from the United States. He had conceived this intention since 1801. Already, in 1816, this project had occupied the attention of the Legislature of Virginia. The American Colonization Society was organized in 1817, by Mr. Finley. When objections were addressed to him, he replied, "I know the design of God. He has sent slaves to the Society, a plant, liberty 80, another 80. The colony had difficulties, but overcame them courageously. A petty African King, who sold to it some lands, fearing, with some reason, that its presence would be an obstacle to the slave-trade, wished to destroy it. Happily it had for its chief a resolute man, called J. Ashmun. He explained to the king, in simple and strong language, full of confidence in God, and in their good right, the necessity of an energetic resistance. They abandoned 154 houses which they could not defend, they surrounded the remainder with a palisade, and, after several days of J. Ashmun's resistance, they were repulsed. Since then the repose of the colony has not been any more troubled. In 1847, he proclaimed independence, which has been acknowledged by France and England. The government is modelled after that of the United States. The actual President, Mr. Roberts, came to London and Paris. He is a most intelligent man. The Republic of Liberia occupies a space of 500 miles along the coast of Guinea. Little numerous, still she extends her protection and her influence over more than 200,000 natives whom she civilizes. She has a flag, custom-houses, has commenced and devoted to her the navy. She has a fleet of frigates. In general, the blacks labor and are happy and contented with their condition. One of them said, "Here I am, a white man." There are in Liberia, schools and newspapers, and we see that the negro race emancipated, is not every where the same that it has exhibited itself in Hayti. The establishment of Liberia offers several advantages. It is upon this part of the coast a great obstacle to the slave-trade, it tends to introduce civilization among the barbarous natives which surround it; it offers, in fine, a true country to men, who in coming out of slavery, would not have found one in the United States.

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STATE ACTION.

HEFFMAN AT HARRISBURG, PA.

The House of Representatives having granted the "Fifth Annual Report of the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia," at 7 o'clock on that evening a very respectable audience were assembled, when, on motion of the Hon. Judge Thompson, his Excellency Governor Pollock was called to the chair; and, on motion of Hon. John M. Ketchum, of Maryland, Mr. H. H. Hays, of New York, Mr. J. M. Thompson, of Ohio, Mr. Charles B. Trege, of Philadelphia, John C. Plummer, Esq. of Westmeadow, Hamilton Alicks, Esq. of Harrisburg, and Capt. S. B. Page, of Brownsville, were chosen Vice-Presidents, and F. J. Fenn, Esq., appointed Secretary.

His Excellency, Governor Pollock, in a brief but appropriate and impressive speech, introduced the subject of the meeting, spoke earnestly of the deep interest he had long felt in the philanthropic design of the American Colonization Society, of the remarkable result of its labors in the establishment of an independent public station in the affairs of the world, which has been extended towards it, not only by individuals and churches, but by several of the State Legislatures of the Union. With friendly allusions to the long-continued labors of the Rev. R. R. Gurley, for the advancement of the cause, and the interest acquiescence with its efforts and prospects, he expressed pleasure in introducing him to the audience.

Mr. Gurley then spoke, for some time, on the general merits of the Society, showed its benevolence to the whole African race, that it was not work for good in all directions; that of all plans which would most public station in the affairs of the world, which has been extended towards it, not only by individuals and churches, but by several of the State Legislatures of the Union. With friendly allusions to the long-continued labors of the Rev. R. R. Gurley, for the advancement of the cause, and the interest acquiescence with its efforts and prospects, he expressed pleasure in introducing him to the audience.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

[VOL. V.—NO. 5.—WHOLE NO. 54.]

ANSON G. PHELPS, ESQ

mitted to the Corresponding Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, on

REV. J. J. MATTHIAS.

BEING invited to a more desirable situation, our friend, the former Governor of Santa Fe, Rev. J. J. Matthias, has retired from his agency for our Society, almost before it was seriously undertaken. We wish him renewed health and abundant success in his new field of labor.

We record also the death of Thomas P. Cope,

for the proposed sellers. This, we believe, was

any last will or testament, of any person whatsoever, the clear annual income of which devise or

bequest shall not exceed the sum of twenty thousand dollars." Certain corporate powers have also been granted in this charter, by which our plans of usefulness will be greatly enlarged. Some other States of our confederacy have given evidence of their interest in the scheme of African colonization during the year past. The Legislature of Iowa appropriated \$50 from her treasury for the outfit and the support of every emigrant to Liberia that leaves her State. Indiana has given \$5000 per annum on the same terms. Grand Cape Mount has been selected for the residence of the Indiana emigrants. From the united testimony of travelers and residents, it is one of the most desirable locations on the African coast. Villant, the early French navigator, says: "Africa would be preferable to Europe, if it were all like Cape Mount." The Rev. John McKay, a man of color, visited this place, as agent of the Colonization Society of Indiana. He has returned, and speaks of it as the most favorable terms.

The Legislature of New-Jersey, in the month of March, granted \$5000 to locate her colored emigrants on the lands which have been purchased for their benefit and future home in the interior region of the African Republic.

The citizens of Kentucky have petitioned the Legislature for aid to their colored people who wish to emigrate. Forty-seven went from that State, last year, and fifty more offered to go, but were prevented from the want of means.

A bill has also been reported in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to promote African colonization, and during the past winter a North Carolina Colonization Society has been revived in North Carolina, in which State very favorable sentiments exist towards the Society.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH LIBERIA.

Owing to the pecuniary difficulties of the country, but little progress has been made in the formation of the United States and Liberia Steamship Company. The association has been perfectly organized, however, and some \$20,000 of its stock taken up. At the last annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, the Board endorsed the plan, and public opinion, evidently, is strengthened in the scheme. It is now known that Great Britain has secured to herself an immense traffic with Africa, by the establishment of regular steam communications. When will the American people awake to the importance of a similar line, and the value of this enriching commerce? It is worthy of note, that among the shipments of the British steamer, which, not long since, conveyed President Roberts to England, there were 8000 ounces of gold. He reached home in Monrovia on the twenty-second day after he left England, by steam. From the United States, the same trip would likely have taken forty-five to fifty days.

We must here mention the noble and generous offer of a gentleman in Florida, recently made, to furnish the timber for a bark to be placed in the Liberia trade. He proposes to supply "all the yellow pine timber and lumber necessary to build a large bark, or a small ship, not exceeding 1000, 000 feet, if the arrangement can be made to at once embark in it."

RECOGNITION OF THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC.

This kind act to a young, feeble, and struggling Republic, we are sorry to state, has not yet been extended to it, by our own democratic Government. In this important duty we are behind the royal and imperial Governments of Great Britain, Prussia, Belgium, France, and Brazil, each of whom has formed treaties with the Liberians. Great Britain and France have done more than this, the former presenting the Republic with a small vessel of war, and the latter a thousand stand of arms.

The United States have always acted upon the principle of acknowledging every *de facto* Government, whether it were despotic, a monarchy, republic, or any thing else, provided only it was a *de facto* Government. From this national view alone should the young Republic be recognized. And then, how truthful and powerful is the argument that these emigrants, seeking our friendly aid, and founding this new free empire, have gone from our own shores, are bound to us by many ties, and are extending our institutions, laws, civilization, and religion to a benighted continent of the world!

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

Since our Annual Meeting in May, 1854, five expeditions have sailed for Liberia.

Vessel.	Departed.	Returned.	By's	Immigrants.	Total.
Ship Sophia Walker.	67	10	10	288	
Brig Harp.	2	25	10	28	
Brig Estelle.	26	36	10	28	
Ship Ephraim.	20	11	10	168	
Brig Gen. Pierce.	10	45	10	17	
	161	90	50	553	

The bark Estelle was chartered by the New-York State Colonization Society, and sailed for Liberia on the 26th of October last, with twenty-five emigrants, and the following passengers:

Mrs. Anne Payne, wife of Bishop Payne; Miss Sabella Alley, and Rev. Robert Smith, all of the Protestant Episcopal Mission.

Mrs. Ann Wilkins, Miss Brown, Miss Kilpatrick, and Miss Stanton, went out to join the missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The following is the list of the passengers who went out as emigrants:

Vessel.	Departed.	Returned.	By's	Immigrants.	Total.
Ship Sophia Walker.	67	10	10	288	
Brig Harp.	2	25	10	28	
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Ship Ephraim.	20	11	10	168	
Brig Gen. Pierce.	10	45	10	17	
	161	90	50	553	

In this expedition the Society, according to a rule on the subject, acted as the agent of the American Colonization Society, our Board providing the necessary funds.

The Corresponding Secretary of this Society, the Rev. John B. Pinney, accompanied the emigrant, reaching Monrovia the 10th of December. After visiting the scenes of his former labors in Africa, and gaining much most valuable and reliable information in relation to the young Republic, he embarked for the United States on the 8th of January, and arrived in New-York, April 19th. He has been blessed with uninterrupted good health during his absence, and is again among us, better prepared than ever to maintain and to advance the important work which he has so long, so ably, and so successfully advocated.

To the unthinking, 553 may appear a small number of persons to be sent to Liberia during a whole year. So it is numerically, but there is a wider, more noble, and cheering view which presents itself. Some of them will die, and soon find their last resting-place in Africa; but they fall in holy efforts to benefit and to elevate their own race. But others will live and act, and with their children and children's children, have a saving influence upon the destinies of millions in Africa. To use the beautiful imagery of Scripture, "a handful of corn in the earth on the top of the mountains," shall bear fruit which "shall shake like Lebanon, and they of the city shall flourish like grass of the earth!"

Many more were anxious to emigrate to the African Republic the past year, but could not be sent, owing to the limited means of the Parent Society. At the end of the current year, its treasury was much in debt, and the receipts had fallen off more than \$10,000 from those of the preceding year.

Pledged to a large number of emigrants, the building of proper receptacles in Liberia, with other improvements for their welfare and comfort, the Parent Board made an appeal to the public for aid; \$10,000 were asked for. The New-York State Colonization Society seconded this special appeal.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

This paper, published monthly by the New-York State Colonization Society, has commenced its 15th volume, and continues to receive continued evidence of its usefulness and the favor with which it is received by the public. Some 10,000 copies are now printed, which is a considerable increase over any former year; and among its numerous readers are many intelligent colored people. The January number contained an illustrated article of the Life of President Roberts, copied by permission from that most excellent work, the National Magazine, Rev. A. Stevens, editor. There was a great demand for this sketch, and to meet it 6,000 extras were printed. Orders came from all sections for it, and among 800 copies were sent to Richmond, Va. Besides this paper, the Society has gratuitously distributed many thousand other useful colonization periodicals during the year.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The thirty-third Anniversary of this national institution, at Washington, was one of unusual interest, not less than 130 delegates attending. This Society was represented by Rev. Dr. Haught, Rev. Dr. McLeod, Messrs. Phelps, Gregory, Bloomfield, Hon. Mr. Maurice, of Congress, and Gov. Fish, U. S. Senate. It is always an important occasion in the history of African Colonization, but more so than ever at this time, from the weighty subjects to be considered. Among them were, 1. The Recognition of the Liberian Independence. 2. Explorations in Africa. 3. Appointment of the Representation from State Societies. 4. Mission to Europe. 5. Appropriations for Internal Improvements in Liberia. 6. Steam Communication with Liberia. 7. The Proper Number of Secretaries and their salaries, &c., &c.

The Secretary announced that during the year, the Hon. Wm. Appleton, of Massachusetts, the Rev. R. G. Curley, and his Excellency, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, had been constituted Life Directors of the American Colonization Society, by the payment into the treasury of \$1000 each. This noble and philanthropic cause continues to awaken and to secure the sympathies and generosity of the American people. \$4,360 were needed to send a family of twenty-one persons to Liberia, and the American Colonization Society asked 420 of its friends to give \$10 each for this purpose. In a very short time responses were received from 350, with \$7,164.18, which was nearly \$3000 more than was asked for! These benefactions, too, were made at the moment when the pecuniary embarrassments were the most pressing. African colonization is in fact a benevolence which embraces the widest philanthropy, and ap-

pals to the most enlarged and generous feelings of the human heart.

THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC.

Continues to advance in all that constitutes her real prosperity. Peace prevails with the natives. President Roberts has returned from a visit to Europe, on public business, and endeavoring to obtain the transfer of Sierra Leone to the Republic of Liberia. In this highly eventful mission it is said that he received intimations of a successful result. During his absence the duties of the President were performed by the Hon. S. A. Benson, Vice-President, with great fidelity.

In a letter to the Corresponding Secretary of our Board, Nov. 29, 1854, Mr. Benson writes:

I am glad to say that our affairs are moving on encouragingly and prosperously, and I believe the Divine blessing will continue to crown the efforts employed for the redemption of our fatherland, if we will but keep the mission with which (as a nation we well are indebted) we are charged by Almighty God strictly in view, and make a conscientious discharge of duty.

Glorious sentiments these, and worthy of a noble and high-minded Liberator! He adds:

I hope the great and good colonization cause is acquiring popularity and favor in the United States. I do not think it advisable, nor indeed necessary, for a delegation to go from Liberia to the United States, for the purpose of inviting our colored friends and brethren to emigrate to Liberia. Our colored friends will have to come to Liberia; of this I have not a shadow of doubt on my mind.

In the course of a week we will begin to look for your fall expedition, when we anticipate much pleasure from the perusal of letters and papers, and the greeting of strangers. I close this sheet by subscribing myself

Your most humble servant,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

ANNIVERSARY OF LIBERIAN INDEPENDENCE.

On the 26th of July, 1854, the Seventh Anniversary of Liberia's Independence was celebrated. The oration was delivered in the Methodist Episcopal church, by the Rev. A. F. Russell. The "Johnson Guards," a handsome military company, paraded and gave a dinner, at which were present President Roberts, his Cabinet, the British Consul, and other foreign gentlemen. The City Council, it is stated, gave "a splendid lunch," and at night there was "a splendid supper."

President Roberts, in his last Annual Message to the Liberian Legislature, says:

"During the year that has just passed a kind Providence has watched over us for good, and our country has been signally blessed in all its relations. Every important interest of the Government and people seems to bear marks of the Divine favor and approbation. No pestilence has visited our coast; but on the contrary, an unusual degree of health has been dispensed to our inhabitants. The agricultural prospects of our country were never more encouraging than at the present time. In no year of the Republic have the labors of the husbandman been more abundantly rewarded. The mercantile interest of the country seems to be in a healthy condition. Our merchants are extending their operations by opening up new sources of commerce, and their efforts are producing very satisfactory results, not only in reference to products and trade, but the prosperity attending those branches of industry and enterprise has given an impulse to general improvement decidedly encouraging."

"Our educational interests have also been blessed. The educational facilities extended to the people through missionary enterprise and the benevolence of private individuals in the United States, are now more extensive than ever before, and promise much good to the youth of our several colonies, who, I am glad to say, are availing themselves of these advantages, and are making gratifying advancements in the various branches of useful knowledge. But above all, God has been pleased to bless the people by a gracious visit of his churches, inspiring them with a spirit of pure and undivided religion, thereby wonderfully enlarging the insatiable thirst for Christianity among the idolatrous tribes of this land, and dispelling the gloom of moral night which has so long overshadowed them."

"We continue to receive from her Britannic Majesty's Government assurances of friendly concern for our country. The French Government we are also receiving tendered proof of its interest in Imperial Majesty feels in the future prosperity of this infant State. As a present to this Government, the French Minister of War has forwarded recently one thousand stand of arms, to be followed shortly, as we are advised by our agent in Paris, by an equal number of equipments for our military."

"I regret to have to acquaint the Legislature that the contemplated exploration by Commander Lynch, of the country lying east of this Republic, is, for the present at least, given up."

"I am aware of our citizens entertained encouraging hopes that this benevolent enterprise, the part of the United States Government would be carried into immediate execution. I know of no project, whether considered in relation to the development of the resources of the country, and the extension of commercial enterprise, or whether with a view to the spread of civilization and Christianity, that promises more real good to Liberia and to Africa in general, than an exploration of the interior just at this juncture. Unfortunately for us, our limited pecuniary resources will not allow us to undertake the work. We will, therefore, hope that the enterprise will not be wholly abandoned by the Government of the United States."

We quote fully and endorse the remarks of President Roberts on the importance of African exploration. Surely we may indulge the hope that the United States Government will not postpone a work which promises so much for the interests of our own country and of Africa.

From late numbers of the Liberia Herald, we gain many interesting and encouraging items concerning the young African Republic. Almost every day barrels of sugar and syrup are brought

to market by the farmers of the Fula. Fula is a commanding high price; stamped, and an artillery company had been formed, and contracts made for building a few small cannons "light-house." The Legislature had passed a vote of thanks to His Imperial Majesty, Louis Napoleon, Emperor of France, and through him to the French nation, for the spirit of philanthropy evinced in their national present to this Republic, of one thousand stand of arms and accoutrements; and the President is further requested to transmit a copy of the same to the French Government, as a tribute of our gratitude to that magnanimous nation.

Approved January 13, 1854.

Thus the old adage that republics are ungrateful does not seem to apply to the young and independent Commonwealth, so gloriously springing up upon the shores of Western Africa.

It is due to the Christian churches of our land to state that they have greatly aided the Liberian settlements, by their missionary and teachers. God's holy sanctuary and its teachings have given to the colonists moral motives to act like men, patriots, and Christians. Looking at the Liberians, the natives have been impressed with the importance of their receiving the gospel of the world's Redeemer, which is designed to elevate and save all men.

We live in a day unprecedented in the annals of the world; and one of the most remarkable events of the age is the establishment of a free Christian republic in Africa, by colored people from the United States. This little Republic is the brightest star of hope that has ever yet risen to animate and to cheer the prospects of the colored man in America and Africa. African colonization may be opposed again and again, still it is destined to triumph, and is at this moment the best plan to elevate and civilize the colored man in Africa, and to secure from social and political death the colored race of America! God's providential care has been strikingly apparent in this wonderful movement. His almighty hand has directed it. Liberia, with all her civilizing influences, now extends its dominion from Cape Lahore, east of Cape Palmas, to Sierra Leone—a distance of 600 miles. Her Government reaches 200,000 persons, whilst its influences are felt by 60,000 more along her borders. She has treaties with seventeen tribes, and now presents her institutions, civilization, language, and Christianity, as an inheritance from God, to the whole of Africa. With this cheering view we hope the day is not far distant when Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God, and her myriads of sons and daughters unite in the joyful song: "Hosanna! blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord! Hosanna in the highest!"

On motion of Mr. PINNEY, the Report was accepted and adopted, and referred to the Board of Publication.

THE CHAIRMAN INTRODUCED REV. R. R. GURLEY, of Washington, D. C.

Mr. GURLEY congratulated Mr. PINNEY upon his safe return from his fourth visit to the shore of Africa. He said he was here to-night to listen to his statements in regard to the position and prospects of the Liberian Republic. The Report just read had alluded to many interesting matters of fact, relating to the history of the American Colonization Society; and had also suggested considerations of the nature and amount of the influence which had been arrayed against it. Yet, in spite of the opposition which it has encountered, we cannot doubt that its progress is sure and onward, and that its cause is marked by the protection of the Divine hand. He wished to say a word, on this occasion, in regard to the principles which govern the Colonization Society. He maintained here, with equal earnestness and sincerity as elsewhere, what he had spoken so eloquently, in crowded halls, during the current week, that the friends of colonization are universally the friends of the slave population, and as desirous as others for the voluntary, peaceful, and universal abolition of slavery. He knew that this declaration would be called in question; but he was fully satisfied that there were none of the friends of Colonization at the South or in the North, who cherish other than the kindest and best feelings towards the colored population. They desire the abolition of slavery; and if they do not purpose to abolish it in the manner that the ultraists would have them do, it is not because they wish for its continuance, but because they do not believe that those are the means calculated to accomplish, most effectually, the ends desired.

He differed widely from the distinguished men who had spoken on this subject during the week; and he differed from them upon some fundamental principles. He maintained that the abolition of slavery is not an immediate matter of obligation on the part of the Southern States of this Union, and the fact of any party insisting upon that course, will tend only to retard the event, and not to promote it. The great drawback to the efforts of the opponents of Colonization is found in the fact that they are not appealing to reason but to passion. It is because of this error that they set back the very purpose they would accomplish; and the friends of the American Colonization Society think they are acting with greater judgment, by leaving the settlement of the question to the Southern States, and by making the masters the friends of the slave population. In such a course there is wisdom, and we conceive it to be the true doctrine of Christianity to do the greatest degree of good to all classes. Because we hold this doctrine, we would not be considered as opponents of

Emancipation. No; God speed that work in such a manner as shall unite the hearts and affections of the colored and the white races, and render it as acceptable on the part of one as it is expedient for the other. Why should we partially close our eyes to the great motives which are presented to every thoughtful mind for engaging in this work? The black and the white may properly engage, with all their might, in the redemption of Africa from the darkness that has hung over her for centuries. Why do we not consider that the people of Africa have claims upon us? This truth should touch our hearts as live coals from off the altar of the country and the race.

The work in which the Society is engaged commends itself to our reason, our conscience, and our heart. God grant that his numbers may increase, and that we may all go on, heart and hand, for the advancement of the interests of the colored race.

Mr. G. said he was rejoiced at the efforts which are made to improve the condition of the people of color; but admired with some severity upon the course of those less temperate, who consider themselves the exclusive friends of the people of color, and who are pushing their designs to the very verge of dissension, and indeed, for purposes of dissension, as distinctly avowed during the present week, by their orators in the presence of crowded audiences. Unless such a Union be adopted; unless people think as they think, and unless the South proclaim immediate and universal Emancipation, in accordance with the sentiments thus uttered forth from the high places of Anti-Slavery in Boston, then must the Union burst asunder and be left to use their own language, to drift to perdition. Mr. G. held that this doctrine is inimical alike to the interests of the colored race and the white race.

Looking calmly at this subject, to see this Society go forward most earnestly and most faithfully in its great, exalted work, directing its labors to the elevation of the moral and social condition of the colored race, he could see no reason why there should be so much opposition to it. Let us dedicate ourselves anew to the fulfillment of the great purpose of the redemption of the African race, for if we attain our ends, the ends which our opponents so earnestly desire will be good season come. If we establish a republic, where the negro may better his condition, and show himself worthy of the blessings of freedom, the shackles will fall from the limbs of the slave, and the result will be universal emancipation.

And, if the effect of the experiments we make shall not be as we predict they will be—if the negro shall prove himself incapable of self-government; if he does not thrive as well in liberty as in slavery—still there is enough in this question to warn the nations to love and gratitude.

Mr. G. wished to speak a word which might be of benefit in these times of stormy agitation and great peril to the country, and especially of peril to the colored race. For if there was a thoughtful man who heard him, he must concede that any agitation which shall shake this Union; any series of events which may really endanger its stability, must bring down a fearful doom upon the slave in the Southern States. The power of the Southern States arose around against the slave population, and the slaves themselves incited to rebellion, can any one conceive of a more appalling calamity than that which would result from the occurrence of one single conflict between the races? We recall the history of St. Domingo. We remember the scenes which have invariably occurred where insurrections have taken place in any part of the world. Who but a madman, "casting firebrands, arrows, and death," would attempt to excite such occurrences here? The approach of such events is alarming to every thoughtful man who loves his country; and the progress of a sentiment which counsels extremes of violence is no less a cause of anxious consideration on the part of every man who desires to benefit the colored race throughout this country and the world.

RAY. J. B. PINNEY, Corresponding Secretary of the New-York State Colonization Society, was introduced by the Chairman.

Mr. Pinney said he had no doubt this very respectable audience would be disappointed to see him take the stand so early, or almost at all. The Secretary had received letters from several eloquent and distinguished gentlemen, announcing their intention to be present on this occasion; but they had failed to appear. He was sorry that his friend, the former Secretary of the American Colonization Society, had felt disposed to make so brief an address, for he could have interested the audience by the hour, instead of a few moments; and he regretted, too, that the present Secretary of that Society had not told us of the kind intentions of Southern masters towards their slaves, and the earnest desire they expressed that the condition of the colored population should be improved. But so it was; and accordingly he had been called upon to impart the little information which he possessed, and which he proposed to give in his plain manner.

He said it was well known to most who were then present that he had been more or less connected for twenty-three years past with the effort for the regeneration of Africa. In the year 1832 he made his first voyage to that country, on board the *Restless*, which sailed with one hundred and thirty emigrants from Norfolk. After that he made another voyage in the *Janet*, and a third in the *Saluda*; and, in the providence of God, he had just returned in the *Kettle* from a fourth visit. He

had thus made eight voyages across the ocean, and in nearly every instance with a view solely to the welfare of the African race.

His first interest in Africa had been awakened through a perusal of the journals of Capt. Clapperton and Capt. Denham, of the British army. He was then in his collegiate course, and, upon reading the accounts of these explorers, he became deeply impressed with the vastness of the African population. He had never before been so forcibly struck with the magnitude of the country as when he read of cities of thirty thousand, and of forty thousand, and, in one instance, of one hundred thousand inhabitants; and with walls forty miles in circumference. And the question was suggested to his mind whether this vast region was not a suitable field for Christian and philanthropic effort; whether all this multitudinous population were not bowing down to their fetiches and dumb idols, or worshipping that God whose prophet is Mahomet; and whether it was not the duty of Christian lands to unfurl the banner of the gospel in the heart of Africa? Hence it was that he first thought of Africa as a field of missionary labor; a place where he could hide himself away from the world, and spend the remainder of his days in giving the Word of Life to the benighted natives. For that purpose his first and second voyages to Africa were made, and, indeed, his third voyage had that object partially in view, for he went forth to aid others who had the same ends to accomplish, and it became his duty to afford them the assistance of his knowledge of the country, upon their settling themselves in the mountains back from the coast, where the climate seemed the healthiest, and where they hoped to enjoy the largest period of life and usefulness.

His last voyage, however, had in view another aspect of the work. Some eight or nine months ago tidings reached this country from Africa which much alarmed the friends of Colonization. We knew that severe disasters had formerly occurred during the period of the acclimation of emigrants, but for many years so little complaint had been heard on this score that it had come to be considered quite an easy thing to go to Africa, when they were astonished at receiving the information, that of one company which had gone three years previously, more than one-half had perished, and that in another, which was sent out a year ago, a very heavy mortality had ensued. We were not only astonished at the occurrence of these facts, but also at the causes which were assigned. It was said that the physicians who attended the sick were incompetent; that the agents who acted for the Society were unfaithful, and that the extent of the calamity had thus been greatly augmented.

The New-York Society had just prepared a vessel to go out to Liberia, and some seventy emigrants had engaged to be in New-York on a certain day, to go with her. But from a variety of causes, a large number of these persons failed to appear—some from sickness, some because they could not dispose of their lands and other property, and others from different causes; so that when the vessel was ready to sail it was found that there were but twenty-five emigrants to take passage in her. These, however, were here, and with them the barque was preparing for departure, when the Board of Managers of this Society saw fit to empower Mr. P. to go forth with them, and to examine critically into the state of affairs in the Colony. Accordingly, Mr. Pinney embarked on board the Estelle, on the 28th of October, 1854, and, after an absence of six months, again landed in New-York, on the 20th of April following. He said he was indeed happy to return to America, but he was happy, too, to have been able to look upon Africa for the fourth time.

Mr. P. said he saw in Africa a great many things. Some of them pained his heart; for they implied blame of the agent of the Society for want of the exercise of care and circumspection; but he saw, on the other hand, other things which were calculated to revive hope, and encouraged him to perseverance in the work. In order properly to report the things which he saw, and to state the condition of the country in its present aspect, Mr. Pinney said it would be necessary that he should give a connected narrative of his explorations and of the results of his observations.

The Estelle, being a merchant vessel, was not subject to the control of the Society after landing her passengers at Monrovia; and, accordingly, as the captain was naturally anxious to finish his voyage as speedily as possible, having the interests of the owners at heart—Mr. Pinney was hurried along the coast so rapidly that he was afforded but a limited time for observation on the seaboard. Still, he endeavored to improve all the opportunities which were offered. The vessel cast anchor in the harbor of Monrovia, at a late hour on Saturday evening, Dec. 16, 1854. As the next day was the Sabbath, Mr. P. solicited permission from the captain to go on shore, before the official visit of the authorities of the port had taken place. Before the permission had been granted, however, the vessel was boarded by a boat from the U. S. ship *Dale*, then lying at anchor in the port—with inquiries for letters from America. The *Dale* was cruising upon the coast as part of the squadron for the suppression of the slave-trade. A courteous invitation from the command of the *Dale* was accepted; and at 9 o'clock on Sabbath morning Mr. Pinney was landed upon the beach, at Monrovia. He climbed the hill that rose before him, glad to set his feet once more upon the soil of Africa. As he entered the main street of the town he heard a

number of voices, as if a congregation were in the act of worshipping, and turning into a street as he left hand, came upon a large stone church, from which the sounds proceeded. Determining that his first visit in the country should be to the house of God, he entered. Fifty or sixty young scholars were gathered in the Sunday-school. Some of the teachers he did not know; but he recognized others, who were small children when he left the place fifteen years before. The superintendent, Mr. Horne, immediately came forward, recognized him, and gave him a cordial welcome. He was then introduced to the scholars, and addressed them; and he said he found as much pleasure in speaking to these Sunday-school children in Africa as he had ever done in addressing those whom he had been in the habit of superintending for years past in New-York.

It was soon known throughout Monrovia that Mr. Pinney had arrived, and he was met everywhere by the hearty hand of welcome. No man ever experienced warmer friendship or received a more hearty welcome. Mr. Pinney made his way as speedily as possible to the house of President Roberts, where he met with a very cordial reception, and accepted the President's invitation to dinner. On the succeeding day, Mr. Pinney commenced his preparations for the business that had taken him thither, and began to make arrangements for a journey up the river. On Tuesday he started, in a fine boat, with four crewmen, intended to go up to the upper settlements at St. Paul's. He received hints that different parties in Monrovia would be glad to accompany him on his journey; but he had made up his mind that he would journey alone, and that he would question all whom he met, persuading them to tell their story frankly and freely, undeterred by a fear of their neighbor's frown. He went there well knowing that quarrels existed, and determining, if possible, that he would sift out the truth, by putting his queries to all classes of the population, in all places, and at all times.

Accordingly, he took his position at the helm, and in two hours ascended Stockton Creek to the St. Paul's River, stopping at New Georgia a settlement of recaptured slaves, who had been liberated through the efforts of Mr. Gurley, and were located upon that river at the expense of the United States Government. The settlement was very much dilapidated. It was not equal to its condition fifteen or twenty years ago. The streets were not so well looking, and there were evidences of a great physical deterioration. Mr. Pinney had no time or opportunity to form a satisfactory judgment in regard to the moral condition of the people.

He resumed his voyage, and came out upon the St. Paul's River, at the town of Caldwell. In the appearance of this place also he was much disappointed. The Colonization Society had, in 1832, constructed at this point two receptacles for emigrants, capable of accommodating two hundred persons. Of these there was scarcely a trace remaining. The town of Caldwell itself, twenty years ago, extended for a distance of four miles along the bank of the river, and was celebrated at that time for its fine farms, was much reduced in size and deteriorated in appearance. Lower Caldwell was not so flourishing as it was twenty years ago. In the same district which was so flourishing and popular, not more than half the number of the former population existed at the period of Mr. Pinney's visit. Still, in the midst of this decay, there were evidences of thrift and prosperity on the part of individuals. Mr. Pinney visited the place of Mr. Clark, whose business sign in the lower part of the town indicated that he sold "cakes and beer" for a living, and found him in possession of a handsome two-story brick house, set in a pleasant location upon a hill, surrounded with coffee trees; and Mr. C. himself was considered one of the foremost men in the place. One or two other instances of this character fell under Mr. Pinney's notice. Yet these were the exceptions. And he was sorry to say that it was so; for this spot had been Mr. Ashmun's favorite residence while in Liberia. And Dr. Toldsen, the German physician, pronounced it decidedly the healthiest locality in the Colony. It was also on account of its salubrious temperature that the Colonization Society selected it as the spot for the establishment of its receptacles. Yet, after the lapse of a few years, its people were found to be scattered, its houses in decay, and the Society's receptacles wholly disappeared. An offer was made to Mr. Pinney during his visit by a resident in Caldwell, to furnish one hundred thousand bricks for a new receptacle, at the rate of \$2 50 per thousand; but Mr. P. not having been authorized to enter into such negotiations, no bargain was made. With this exception, he saw very little of a spirit of enterprise among the people of the place. They were not prosperous. There were no sugar farms. The staples cultivated were the sweet potato and the cassava, and some few little herbs beside. The principal occupation of the inhabitants, when they had work at all, was sawing timber.

From Caldwell, Mr. Pinney went over to the right bank of the river, and stopped at a place called Virginia. This is a little village, scattered along the river for four miles, with small houses, mostly covered with thatched roofs. At this point there was the only receptacle for emigrants that was built in any thing like a permanent manner. This building was of brick, originally, perhaps, of the dimensions of sixty by twenty-five feet, and divided on the lower floor into six rooms, available

for families. Up stairs there were four gable rooms. The entire premises would have been well filled with forty persons. Mr. Pinney said he would not have been willing to have stayed inside of it. This house, however, was almost in bad repair. He found but little to induce him to make a longer stay, and so ascended the river ten miles farther, to Millsborough.

On the passage up the river, the aspect of affairs began to change. Where, but a few years ago, there were but three, or four native villages, there are now five farms, lining the banks of the river for miles together. Brick houses were visible from the river; the sugar cane was growing; and Mr. Pinney passed not less than thirty farms upon which the cane was seen. On two of these farms sugar-mills were in operation, and Mr. Pinney went on shore to witness the scene. The work, however, was very poorly done. The colonists possessing no advantageous means of labor, the culture of the sugar cane, in consequence of the drawbacks and expenses which attend its manufacture, is really unprofitable to them. The proprietors of the sugar-farms are compelled to hire men to cut and carry the cane to mill, and to grind it after it gets there. The mode of manufacture is as primitive as it can well be. We recollect the old-fashioned cider-mills of our boyhood, where the sweep was carried around by oxen; and it is somewhat after this fashion that the sugar-mills of Liberia are operated; only instead of oxen twelve or fifteen mares are hired to carry the sweep around, and are paid for this work by the day or month. Mr. Pinney inquired why the native cattle were not employed. The answer was that the animals were so small that it would take nearly as many of them to do the labor as men. "If," said the men who worked these farms, "the Society would but send us out a small steam engine, we could work faster and better, and pay for it, besides, in one or two years."

Mr. Pinney visited eight of these farms and conversed freely with the owners. Upon one of these, belonging to Mr. Hooper, he found evidences of thrift, energy, and prosperity, which were truly encouraging. Mr. Hooper was formerly gardener to Mr. James Donaldson, of Fifth Avenue, and superintended the grounds of that gentleman's country residence on the North River. He had been in Liberia only three years, and yet he had one of the most thriving coffee plantations that Mr. Pinney had seen. The thought, said Mr. P., cheered his heart, when he considered how little enterprise and energy had produced this amount of prosperity and happiness, and that, too, as the work of one man, who, but three or four years before, had been a dependent upon another. Upon Mr. Hooper's place Mr. Pinney found all varieties of African trees, some of which were entirely new to him; particularly a new species of box; saw flowers the names of which he did not know; and saw wild fruits that he had never heard of. Among the latter was a most profitable cherry tree, which grew but four feet high, and from which Mr. Hooper had gathered ninety pounds of cherries during the previous season; the fruit had a flavor like that of the cranberry. The care that was bestowed by Mr. Hooper upon his plants, and the assiduity with which he cultivated all the varieties of native products which his experience as a gardener led him to select as suitable for his purposes, indicated, in Mr. Pinney's opinion, both a large degree of natural talent and a marked disposition to develop the facilities which the bounties of nature had placed within his reach. His steward was Mr. Hooper at White Plains, whether he had been called to superintend the creation of a school-house, and where, also, he had thirty thousand coffee beans growing, and one hundred thousand burnt bricks ready to put up. Mr. Pinney added that he had spoken thus at length of this man because, as a New-Yorker, he considered it an honor to the State that he had such a representative in Africa. He reached at length the old town of Millsborough. It was there that he had known Philip Moore, and Outland, and White, and other noble old Liberians. He looked round for them; but they were gone. The town was much smaller than when he left it, and indeed this peculiarity was observable during the whole progress of his voyage up the St. Paul's river; while the farming region generally displayed far more energy and prosperity.

The next morning he descended the river, and could not fail again to observe that there was a great disposition to develop the resources of the country. The coffee on the banks of the river exceeded Mr. Pinney's previous expectations of the perfection at which the coffee tree may arrive in Africa. He had often heard the African coffee spoken of as equal to that grown in the Brazils or the West Indies, but became satisfied from his examinations of the plant that there is no such place in the world as Africa for growing coffee. A single plant, four years old and fifteen feet high, he had seen loaded with coffee berries. Branches which extended from two to three feet from the body of the tree bent beneath the weight of clusters which covered them to the end. Mr. Pinney was persuaded that a little capital invested in the cultivation of coffee in Africa would, in the course of a few years, yield a very large return. He had but little sympathy with those who complained of hard times in that region; for the land, rich in tropical vegetation, needs only to receive the seed to produce abundant and most remunerative harvests. Those who cannot exist comfortably, ought almost to suffer, for their poverty must be occasioned by a criminal negligence and the highest indolence. He knew persons who were once in infra-

munity who are this day strong and well, and have become so since they went forth to labor in Africa. There is no country in the world, in his opinion, where so little labor is required to supply the wants of life as Africa.

Mr. Pinney spent two weeks in Monrovia and its neighborhood. His vessel then sailed for Bassa Cove, the next city to the South. He remained here five days, and on the second day of his stay, ascended the River St. John's. On the banks of this stream, fifteen years ago, there were no villages. He found several changes. The first visit he made was to the grave of the lamented Buchanan, of Liberia, to the spot where he supposed the grave to be. He was unable, however, to find it. No headstone marked the place where the mortal remains of this early and staunch friend of the Colonization enterprise were laid. Mr. Pinney searched diligently for a considerable time before he could discover any thing that bore the least resemblance to a grave; and finally stumbled upon a small hillock, which he thought might be the place. But as he could find no memorial of the dead, he relinquished the search, and gave up the attempt as hopeless. Returning afterwards with a friend from the neighboring settlement, (Dr. Smith,) he found that the spot where the brave Buchanan was actually laid to rest, remained to mark his last resting-place. An orange tree had been planted at the head of the grave; but even that had been cut down, and but a fragment of the stump remained. It had probably been taken as a walking-stick by some enthusiastic admirer of Buchanan, who had wished for something in memory of him. At all events, whatever the reason may have been, the grave was nearly undistinguishable, and a few more years of neglect would cause its complete obliteration. He could not but think it a sacred obligation that rests upon the friends of Colonization, to take immediate measures for rescuing that grave from oblivion.

Mr. GURLEY interrupted Mr. PINNEY, to call attention to the fact that in the year 1849 the grave of Buchanan was marked by means of a piece of the condemned slave-ship Campbell, which had been condemned and broken up, chiefly through his instrumentality. Allusion has also been made (said Mr. Gurley) to an orange tree which appeared to have been planted at the head of the grave. The particular to which have been given are of peculiar interest to us, for that orange tree was planted by myself, in conjunction with a son of Mr. Eden and a son of Dr. Moore. We thought, at the time we planted it, that the grave of a man so distinguished as Buchanan should not remain without a distinguishing mark.

Mr. PINNEY—I am glad that the piece of the slave-ship rotted. It was not a proper monument to the memory of such a man as Buchanan. I hope that this matter will not escape the attention of the friends of African Colonization; but that the vessel loading for Liberia will convey a fitting monument to be placed above the remains of one whose life and career were so distinguished, so that we may properly honor the memory of a man who was one of the firmest and most devoted friends of the Colonization cause.

Mr. P. then resumed his narrative. He said he ascended the St. John's River for a considerable distance. On the right bank of this river there are but three or four farms, and they do not extend more than a mile back. On the opposite bank the farms stretch along for a distance of eight miles, and are fifteen or twenty in number. The farm of Mr. Seymour, a formerly of Hartford, Ct., is a noble specimen of New-England perseverance and industry. Mr. Seymour has already invented several improvements in the modes of cleaning coffee, and upon his farm Mr. Pinney saw two thousand coffee trees completely loaded with the berries.

It was during this visit that Mr. Pinney fell in with a man whose history was very remarkable. He introduced himself, on hearing Mr. Pinney's name, as Mr. Jackson. Mr. P. had no recollection of him. Jackson said to him, "Don't you remember my writing to you some time ago?" "Yes," was the reply, "but I cannot recall your history." And then the story came out. Jackson was one of a party of slaves who had been set free by their master in Kentucky, in 1844, taken on to Baltimore by Mr. Pinney, and dispatched thence to Liberia. Mr. Jackson is now a prosperous and comfortable farmer, owning a good place on the St. John's River, and a prominent man in the colony. Mr. Pinney said he had never had so much reason to thank God as when he saw this man, whose condition had so totally changed with the lapse of a few years.

Here, too, Mr. Pinney was delighted with new manifestations of the bounties of nature. Upon Mr. Jackson's place was growing the African cocoa, a small plant of extraordinary productiveness. It is a root, three hills of which yielded three-fourths full, while a single acre produces five tons of tubers of better quality than our potato. The plant requires no culture. The simple act of planting is all that is required.

Yet, in the midst of these provisions for the comfort of man melancholy reflections intrude themselves. For the emigrant who seeks a home in that region there is no accommodation that he may enjoy until he has passed the crisis of the period of acclimation. The manner in which two or three hundred emigrants are crowded together in quarters that are not suited to receive them, is calculated to excite the animadversions of the enemies

of the Colonization cause. Mr. Pinney earnestly counseled the propriety of erecting better accommodations for the reception of emigrants in the Colony before any more are sent out. He would say now, emphatically, that much as a new population is needed upon the coast of Africa, it is better to send no more until the friends of the cause raise money enough to put up a house which shall be capable of affording them the ordinary comforts of life; and that it is better even that those who wish to go should remain in bondage a little longer, if that cannot be avoided, than to be sent out to Africa and die there. We want immediate and energetic measures to correct the evils that have resulted from the destruction of our receptacles, and it has become a question of the highest importance whether we shall not so care for our emigrants, in preference to any other action, that we may secure them not only a comfortable passage out to Africa, but the means of living afterwards.

From this point Mr. P. went to Sinoe, where the condition of the place disappointed him. It was at this place that the few slaves who were recovered from the Sinoe estate were settled. He expected to find these people occupying their own farms, but such was not the case. Their settlement in located between two branches of the Sinoe river, and he found the people quite industrious, but poor, their principal occupation being the sawing of timber.

Thence he went to Cape Palmas. The aspect of affairs there was excellent. There were better roads, and they were constantly traversed by teams drawing loaded wagons. Some forty yoke of oxen were at work. The oxen were but little larger than our calves, and four to six of them were required to draw one of the wagons; still they were oxen, and he was glad to see that they were employed. These wagons were drawing stone for the new orphan asylum which the Episcopal Church is erecting at Harper. Mr. P. said that in looking at the diminutive animals who drew these loads, he could not repress the wish that there was in Africa some enterprising agriculturist, who, like our own farmers at home, would take the pains to import the finer qualities of blooded stock, as the Devonshire, by which to improve the native breeds. He had no doubt that the benefit to be derived from such experiment would be as great in Africa as it had proved to be in the United States.

In concluding his remarks upon this branch of his observations, Mr. Pinney spoke warmly of the growth of commerce in Liberia.

Liberian commerce is more than doubling itself every five years. Its actual degree of progress does not appear, because a very considerable share of the exports is made through the English trading posts that have been established between Cape Palmas and Monrovia and at native towns. English merchants make a practice of selling goods to the natives at these places, and receive in exchange all the products of the country, while the natives are led to encourage this system in consequence of the advantages which they are capable of deriving from it. While the exports of Liberia are stated in the public reports to be \$300,000 per year, and the imports \$200,000, they are in reality of much greater amount than this. A very large proportion of the native products never go through the Custom House at all; but it is undeniable, judging even by the imperfect statistics of the yearly value of this commerce, that it is exceedingly profitable, and is growing in value. The English, the French, and the Dutch are all striving to obtain the monopoly of the trade.

At Sierra Leone, where Mr. Pinney remained for ten days, he fell in with Mr. Heddle, the heaviest merchant in the place, and obtained from him much valuable information in regard to the commercial advantages and prospects of the country. Mr. Heddle is a gentleman of native descent, his father having been a Scotchman and his mother a native woman. He is enterprising, intelligent, and wealthy, and is a leading man in Sierra Leone. He is estimated to be worth half a million of dollars. Mr. Heddle avows that there is now four times as much produce brought into market by the natives as there was five years ago. Trade and commerce he considered the great elements of African elevation, and held to the belief that more good had been accomplished by the awakening of a spirit of industry and enterprise among the native population than by all the missionary teachings that had been expended for years. The natives, incited by the hope of gain, and finding that they could render materials productive which they had been accustomed to discard as worthless, had begun to save. The palm nuts, which they formerly threw away, are now carefully gathered up, and cracked; and the kernel, which is full of a delicate oil, commands a good price, and is largely exported. Large quantities of these nuts are exported to France, and the oil from them has, in several instances, found its way to the United States as the finest quality of olive oil.

Mr. Pinney urged, therefore, that it is an obligation incumbent upon the friends of Colonization in this country to insist upon the advantages which would accrue to all parties by an encouragement of this awakening spirit of commercial enterprise in Liberia. A line of steamers or packets, communicating, at regular intervals, between New-York and Liberia, would in a short time pay a liberal per centage upon the capital invested, in the profits arising from the amount of native products that only await stated opportunities to be sent to market in enormous masses.

Mr. Pinney expressed his willingness to answer

The New-York Colonization Journal
 IS PUBLISHED AT THE
 COLONIZATION OFFICE,
 NEW BIBLE HOUSE,
 CORNER OF ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

1 copy, delivered in the city,	\$0 50
1 by mail,	0 25
5 copies to one address,	1 00
10 "	2 00
15 "	3 00
20 "	4 00
25 "	5 00
30 "	6 00
35 "	7 00
40 "	8 00
45 "	9 00
50 "	10 00

The JOURNAL will be sent gratuitously to donors of Five Dollars, to Life Members for three years, and to Pastors of Churches where the cause is presented and a collection taken and transmitted to us.

Remittances to the N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made to NATHANIEL HATTON, Esq. Treasurer, or to the Corresponding Secretary, at the Society's office.

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COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

From the African Repository.
 THE AFRICAN QUARTER—ASSORTMENT
 TREASURY.

ADDRESS OF COMMANDER A. B. FOOTE.
 At the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, held in Washington City on the 18th of January, 1855, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, viz:

Whereas, The African Squadron has protected the legal commerce of the United States on the coast of that Continent—has had an essential agency towards removing the guilt of the slave trade from the w. r. a. and has afforded countenance to the Republic of Liberia; therefore,

Resolved, That no article of the Webster Ashburton Treaty ought to be abrogated; nor that the African Squadron be withdrawn or reduced, unless it be in the number of guns specified in the treaty. But on the contrary, that said squadron ought to be considered more efficient, by the employment of several small steamers, as being better adapted for the suppression of the slave-trade and the protection of our legal commerce, than the mere sailing vessels now comprising the squadron.

On motion of the Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, of New Jersey, seconded by President Maclean, of Princeton College, it was

Resolved, That the address of Commander Foote, U. S. N., on the subject of the African Squadron under the Ashburton Treaty, be published in the African Repository, Colonization Journal, and other papers.

Mr. President:—Agreeably to the request of the Board of Directors, I will now express my views in reference to the recent action of the United States Government on the subject of the African Squadron and the African slave-trade.

I have before me a copy of the instructions for the senior officer of her British Majesty's cruisers on the west coast of Africa, in relation to the treaty of Washington. "By the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., &c., which says,

"The commanding officers of Her Majesty's ships on the African station, will bear in mind that it is no part of their duty to capture, or visit, or in any way to interfere with vessels of the United States, *whether these vessels shall have slaves on board or not.*"

These instructions show that, as the African slave-trade has been pronounced by the United States piracy only in a municipal sense—not piracy by the law of nations, *bona fide* American vessels, irrespective of their character, are considered, by the British Government, as well as our own, to be in no sense amenable to foreign cruisers. But, as American nationality to be ascertained, for the slave, even if not American, can easily hoist the American flag, and therefore, unless the vessel is boarded, our colors may be made to cover the most atrocious acts of piracy. The eighth article of the Webster Ashburton Treaty, which the Committee of the Senate in Foreign Affairs, in their late Report proposed to abrogate, provides for the cooperation by joint cruising, of British and American men-of-war. When this stipulation is carried out, the American cruiser boards all vessels under American colors, which proceed to the escape of the slave even under an American flag, for if she is not American, the British cruiser captures her. On the other hand, the treaty is abrogated, no cooperation by joint cruising between the two squadrons will be possible, and British cruisers then will board vessels under an American flag, to the detriment of our very commerce, on the supposition that they have assumed false nationality. This practice cannot be considered as a right. It conflicts with our doctrine of the inviolability of American vessels; and in case the vessel should prove to be by her register a vessel of another nation.

The American flag has become deeply involved in the slave-trade. Of this as you are aware, from all nations, and from our diplomatic agents in Rio de Janeiro, there is abundant evidence in the Navy and State Departments. To correct this abuse, and to deal with the design more effectually to suppress the slave-trade, Senator Clayton, in the last session, introduced a bill, drawing particular notice to the American vessels when sold abroad, provided such vessels were bound to the coast of Africa. This

wise and beneficent measure was adopted, the bill passing the Senate unanimously. It is greatly to be deplored that the same bill was not immediately taken up and passed by the House of Representatives.

It may be well here to remark in reference to *sea-liners*, that on the sale of an American vessel in a foreign port to an American citizen, the register of the vessel, which is her proof of nationality, cannot be transferred with the vessel itself; but a *sea-liner*, which is merely a transcript of the register and bill of sale with the consular seal appended, is given by the Consul as a substitute for said register for the purpose of nationalizing the vessel.

The greatest abuse of our flag has arisen from the facility with which these consular *sea-liners* have been procured. From two thirds of the slaves on the African Coast, claiming American nationality, as may be found in documentary evidence, have been provided with this *sea-liner*. Or in other words, American vessels, when sold abroad, have had their nationality perpetuated by this consular *sea-liner* for the express purpose of being employed in the African slave-trade. And surely, when the evil arising from the issuing of this document becomes as well understood in the House as it has been in the Senate, it may be supposed that the bill denying said *sea-liners* to American boats, will also be passed unanimously by that body.

On the other hand, to those at all familiar with the cunning devices of the slave, it will be manifest that in order to extirpate the slave-trade, even with the powerful aid of the Clayton bill suppressing *sea-liners*, the letter and the spirit of the Washington Treaty must be carried out, and the African Squadron rendered more efficient by substituting two or three small steamers for the large sailing vessels. No regulation or law about *sea-liners*, on the sale and transfer of vessels, could repair the mischief that must inevitably follow the abrogation of this treaty. For any American merchant who has not been corrupted to sell his vessel in Brazil or in the Spanish West Indies, knowing it to be designed for the slave-trade, would not hesitate to evade the Clayton bill, were the Treaty abrogated, by sending his vessel fully equipped for the traffic, as that must one of the slaves, Mr. Eagle and Julia Moulton, from New York, where she would engage in slaving under a *charter party*. Such instances are even now occurring, while the *sea-liner* is proof of nationality; and these will be greatly multiplied when by the withdrawal of *sea-liners* from the coast of Africa, a protection against the interference of foreign cruisers. In proof of this view permit me to cite a case in point, which occurred while I was in command of the United States Brig Perry, on the west coast of Africa:

A British cruiser under the treaty now proposed to intercept the *Chatsworth*, an American vessel, a suspected slaver, was lying at Ambria, but she being an American vessel, the British officers could do no more than to report the circumstances to the American cruisers. The "Perry" immediately sailed for Ambria, where I, in person, boarded and searched the stranger. An American register, but no *sea-liner*, was found among her papers. The "Chatsworth" was seized, and afterwards condemned in Baltimore by the United States District Court of Maryland. The owner was tried but acquitted—the vessel having been under a *charter party* in charge of an Italian supercargo.

Now this case shows: 1st. That American vessels, owned in the United States, and sailing with *bona fide* registers, are engaged in the African slave-trade; hence the necessity of an American squadron being continued in full force on that coast, to intercept the *Chatsworth*, and to seize the vessels, when sold abroad; become *sea-liners* to the slave-trade.

2d. It also shows the importance of the treaty providing for the cooperation by joint cruising, of American and British men-of-war; for if the said treaty had not been in force, the British officers would not have been authorized to search for an American vessel, or to report the same to the American cruiser to report the "Chatsworth," and that vessel would have escaped with a cargo of slaves to Brazil.

I have also before me a copy of the Report of the Committee (of the Senate) on Foreign Relations, proposed to abrogate the 8th article of the treaty of Washington, providing for maintaining a naval force on the coast of Africa, for the suppression of the slave-trade.

I respectfully remark on the several points presented in this report:

1st. The enormous expense in money, with a lamentable loss of life and diminution of the health of the officers and men employed in the African climate. The Committee estimate the cost of the African squadron from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000 annually; whereas the Report of the Secretary of the Navy in the year 1842, estimates the cost at \$241,845. This, be it remembered, is the first report made under the treaty with Great Britain. The document reads:

"It is to be remembered that the obligation assumed by the Government to keep a squadron on the Coast of Africa, does not create any absolute necessity for an increase to that amount of our naval force. It is to be remembered that the navy will be selected for that service. Of course, the cost of repairing such vessels is but a part of the usual and necessary expenditure for the naval service. It is not proposed to increase the navy, with the particular view of supplying this squadron; nor would there be any necessity to reduce the navy if this squadron were not necessary and proper. It is merely a part of the customary and useful employment of our vessels of war."

"Certainly the squadron now contemplated is as small as this service would require under any circumstances. The treaty stipulations, therefore, do not demand any new obligations, nor does it expenditure which would not otherwise have been necessary and proper. The pledge given to England is but the pledge given to all nations—the treaty of Ghent, and in the general course of policy with reference to the slave-trade, we keep our own faith to the civilized world, upon this interesting point, by simply preserving our own consistency, and rendering due protection to the interests of our country."

This squadron now consists of one frigate and two sloops of war of the third class; the vessels of the former amounting to \$200,000, and the latter (each) \$100,000—\$400,000. The pay of the officers and men, provisions and contingencies, do not exceed \$210,000, making the entire cost \$250,000, instead of \$800,000—\$1,000,000—as estimated by the Committee.

With regard to the probable loss of life and destruction of the health of the officers and men employed in that noxious climate, the records of the Medical Bureau at Washington will show that the "loss of life" in the African squadron has not exceeded that in other squadrons abroad. In my own vessel, the "Perry," we were cruising for two years, much of the time exposed in boats frequently absent from the vessel days and nights; boarded seventy vessels, and captured two or three slaves, yet not a single death occurred among the officers and crew. The only sanitary measures adopted were not to be on shore during the night, and to sail as early as possible in the morning.

2d. "France at one time had an equal force with Great Britain on the Coast of Africa, say twenty-six vessels; but finding the engagements too onerous, she applied to the British Government for a modification of the treaty, which was conceded, and she now has only twelve vessels employed." The reason why France has reduced her African force from twenty-six to twelve cruisers, may be found in the fact that her squadron, now like our own, is restrictive to her own vessels and citizens alone. France could not, therefore, even with a larger force than England, accomplish the same result as this country, inasmuch as she is not in treaty with other powers as England is. Her squadron of steamers and sailing vessels has vindicated the French flag by restricting its use in the slave-trade. And when it is remembered, that the legal commerce of France is 100 per cent. less than that of the United States, and that the slave-trade under the French flag has been more than 100 per cent. less than that under the American, it will readily be seen that the twelve cruisers are ample for the purpose of protecting French commerce and preventing the use of the French flag in the slave-trade.

3d. "Investigating Committees in Parliament." Reference is made to the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to the examination of British Officers in command of the British squadron in the suppression of the slave-trade. On this point it may be remarked, that after a careful investigation by the Committees of the House of Lords and House of Commons, and the examination of a number of officers who had served on the African Station, Great Britain has fully and completely acquiesced in the consequences that would attend the withdrawal or diminution of the African forces, that the efficiency of the squadron was increased by the addition of several small steamers better adapted to accomplish the purposes in view.

4th. "The House of Lords adopted the Report of its Committee, which stated," that the past efficiency of the squadron has been greatly undervalued—that its cost has been greatly exaggerated—that with proper precautions it is not an unhealthy station."

A like result would follow similar investigations in this country.

5th. "Treaty stipulations—cooperation by joint cruising." The diminution of the slave trade would have taken place earlier had the American squadron cruised, (prior to 1849) agreeably to the provisions of the treaty, on the principal slaving ground south of the Equator. In proof of this view the following statement of facts is submitted.

In the month of December, 1849, the Commander-in-Chief of the British squadron proceeded to Porto Praya, and informed the American Commodore that a number of American slavers had for a long time been on the coast, where for three years previously there had been no American man-of-war to seize them. The "Perry" was accordingly dispatched on that service, and in a few months was followed by the "John Adams," and within eight months, three American slavers were captured; our legal commerce, which had been abandoned by British cruisers, was restored to our merchant vessels relieved from the vexatious Custom House restrictions in the Portuguese provincial ports. This joint cruising was continued, "off and on," for a year or more; the American cruiser boarding every vessel under American colors, and the British cruiser, by treaty, protecting the same from the different nations with which her Government was in treaty. Several French cruisers were also on the south coast. The result of these proceedings was, that the slave-trade, not only in America, but also in other vessels, languished in fact, became almost extinct. This may be seen from the following extract of a letter, by treaty, to the British Commissioner, dated Louisa, 7th May, 1851:

"During the four years preceding your arrival, (March 1850) I did not see, and scarcely heard of a single American officer on this station. The Marion and Boxer did indeed, if I recollect right, anchor once or twice in this harbor, but they made no stay in these ports. What was the consequence?—The treaty of Washington proved almost a dead letter, as regarded one of the contracting parties. The abuse of the American flag became too notorious, in promoting and abetting the slave-trade, to make it necessary for me to refer further to it—more particularly in addressing one who [has] witnessed that abuse when at his length."

The zeal and activity displayed by yourself and your brother officers, and the seizure which were the result of them, at once changed the face of things. The actual loss which the traffic sustained and the dread of those further losses which they anticipated on seeing the U. S. Squadron on the coast, caused them at that time to have a change of heart, and they were anxious to be reconciled to the treaty, which they had been accustomed to regard with impatience, struck terror into these miscreants, on both sides of the Atlantic. And from the date of those very opportune captures not a vessel illicitly assuming American colors has been seen on the coast."

"The effect of what I have above stated has, as you know, for some time past, shown itself very sensibly at this place: money is exceedingly scarce—slaves hardly find purchasers. Failures of men who have hitherto figured as among the chief merchants of the city, have already occurred, and others are anticipated, and a general want of confidence prevails."

"We must not, however, allow ourselves to be deceived either by our own too sanguine expectations, or the interested representations of others. The enemy is only defeated, not subdued; in the slightest relaxation on our part, he would rally, and the work would have to be commenced *de novo*."

"In this view it is, that I cannot too forcibly insist on the absolute necessity of the continuation of our naval exertions, which, so far from being diminished, ought as far as possible, I conceive, to be still further increased. Still, the hideous hydra shall be finally and forever destroyed."

See also in this connection a letter addressed to me by the Commander-in-Chief of the British Squadron, pp. 347 to 351, inclusive—"Africa and the American Flag."

It is evident from the above that the slave trade, as stated in the Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, "was then (1848) in a state of unusual activity," was caused solely by the absence of the U. S. Squadron on the western coast, where the traffic was chiefly prosecuted. For when the U. S. Squadron appeared on that coast, and cooperated agreeably to the treaty stipulation with the English cruisers, the traffic was checked, and hence it is evident that in the suppression of this iniquitous commerce, there can be no effective substitute, either for the treaty of Washington, or for the presence of the African Squadron.

On this point, permit me to quote from the Official Report of Commander Lynch, which was published during the late session, by order of Congress:

"If we do not wish to be accused, and perhaps justly accused, of observing the letter and neglecting the spirit of our treaty stipulations with regard to the slave-trade, we will substitute small but effective steamers for sailing vessels upon the African station. In the 'John Adams,' we were six days in making the distance which could have been accomplished by a steamer in thirty-six hours."

"From the causes I have enumerated, our cruisers can visit very few places compared to the number that should be visited, and as the log-books will testify, often remain long at their anchor, or make very long passages to Madeira to recruit a passage which, under canvas alone, in the teeth of a head wind, is often more protracted and more wearing to the ship than if she came directly home."

On the 17th July, 1852, Commodore Lavallete, then in command of the U. S. African Squadron, addressed a friend thus:

"It is proposed, I understand, to withdraw the squadron from the Coast of Africa, and I believe upon the ground of the opinion that the efforts to the combined squadrons to suppress the slave-trade have been a failure; that no good or important object has been effected, when on the coast, the slave-trade is completely checked and will be entirely suppressed by a continuance of a sufficient naval force on this coast. Let it be withdrawn, and I am certain that the slave-trade will become as free as ever it was, and a legitimate trade of the coast greatly injured. I trust that the squadron, not being withdrawn, it will be kept up; and instead of half a dozen sailing vessels being employed in this service, there may be sent to the station three or four steam vessels that will more effectually protect our commercial interests in this quarter, as well as more certainly suppress the slave-trade."

Commodore Mayo, now in command of the African Squadron, writes under date 23d December, 1853:

"You are quite right in supposing that the withdrawal of the African Squadron would be attended with serious and injurious results. Our trade on the coast would certainly be injured, and the slave-trade would be prostituted to the purposes of the slave-trade, and the Liberian Colonies would lose the valuable influence which the presence of our ships of war exercises upon the minds of the natives."

"It is much to be deplored that the want of small steamers in our Navy deprives this squadron

of the greatest modern improvement in naval equipments, for these calm seas are particularly adapted to steam navigation. I am of opinion that it is very essential that the flag ship at least, should be a steamer."

The increase of commerce, and the advancement of Christian civilization, will undoubtedly, at no distant date, render a naval force for the suppression of the African slave-trade unnecessary; but no power having extensive commerce ought ever to overlook the necessity of a naval force on this coast. For in a country so near Africa, and with which the United States is so intimately connected, the duty of preventing evil by the presence of power is imperative, otherwise, we at once jeopardize our citizens and lend the savage into crime."

6th. The Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations says, "The total result of the operations of our squadron during twelve years, has been the capture of fourteen vessels."

By reference to the letter of Sir George Jackson, it will be seen that the result of cooperation by joint cruising, almost entirely swept the slave trade from the coast as a naval force, and the Commissioner says, "It struck terror into these miscreants on both sides of the Atlantic, and from the date of those very opportune captures, not a vessel illicitly assuming American colors has been seen on the coast." Besides this result, many Spanish, Portuguese, and Chinese slavers were captured by the British Squadron; and many of these, had there been no union of effort between the two services, would have escaped with their cargoes of slaves under the pretence of American nationality.

7th. "Your Committee think that if the American flag be still employed in this nefarious traffic, now prohibited by every Christian nation, and surreptitiously tolerated by Spain alone, the abuse can be more efficiently corrected by the employment of our cruisers in the vicinity of those islands."

If the African Squadron were stationed off Spanish West Indies, and were the cruisers even to capture an American slaver, "the horrors of the middle passage" must be twice endured in re-lodging the slaves (at Monrovia) on the continent. But from the unsuccessful efforts of our Home, or West Indian Squadron, (which it is believed, has not made a single capture, as there is no treaty there securing union of effort between American and British cruisers) it may fairly be presumed that there is but little prospect of preventing slaves being landed in Cuba, even were a portion of the African Squadron, as suggested in the report, added to the force already in the West Indies.

On this point we quote from a report drawn up by Messrs. Charles F. Mercer, and Hemphill, M. C., in July, 1821. Its last sentence suggests:

"If slave ships are permitted to escape from the African coast, they will be transported to different parts of the world, their capture would be rendered uncertain if not hopeless."

8th. The Committee say, "The policy of stipulations of this kind may well be questioned on general grounds." But in the language of the Secretary of the Navy, in his report, December, 1849, it may be said, "The pledge given to England is but the pledge given to all nations in the treaty of Ghent, and in the general course of our policy with reference to the slave-trade. We keep our faith to the civilized world on this interesting point, by simply preserving our own consistency, and rendering due protection to the interests of our country."

In the year 1852, an American captain, then commanding his employers a certain amount of "hush money," stated to an American officer, that not only American vessels had been extensively engaged in the slave-trade, but American men-of-war, and even the British, had embarked a large amount of capital in the traffic. This statement was corroborated by papers then in possession of the American captain; and has been rendered certain by the disclosures on the trial of the captain of the slave ship Julia Moulton, recently convicted in New York for having been engaged in the slave-trade. Surely, the United States, whose vessels and flag have been more extensively employed in the slave-trade than those either of England or France, ought not to be the first power to propose the abrogation of the treaty for its suppression.

A great country like this should take no step backward in the holy cause of benevolence. If we abrogate the treaty it will militate against American commercial interests, and lead to the revival of a traffic from which humanity turns with horror. Shall the United States, whose flag has covered the most atrocious crimes, and whose vessels have been the first to abandon the treaty stipulation, and thus play a feeble if not a false part in the cause of humanity? When the co-operating forces with the aid of Liberia have swept the slave-trade from more than one-half the stations, and when not more than six or eight years to come, of vigilant cruising are required to expel the traffic from Senegal coast, to Benguela station—the whole line of slave coast—will this nation be so untrue to its commercial interests, to the vindication of its prostituted flag, and to the cause of suffering humanity, as to abrogate a treaty under which slow the most atrocious traffic of the world has ever been so nearly exterminated? No! When this subject is at all understood, as it only can be fully from the result of cruising on the African coast, it is believed that not a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations in either House of Congress, nor a member of either branch of the government, can be so base as to hesitate for a moment in assenting to the treaty, and providing the necessary means for the speedy accomplishment of its object.

Permit me here to quote from the last Report of the Secretary of the Navy, presented to Congress at the last session. That document says:

"The opinion has heretofore been frequently ex-

pressed, that the American flag should be employed in this nefarious traffic, now prohibited by every Christian nation, and surreptitiously tolerated by Spain alone, the abuse can be more efficiently corrected by the employment of our cruisers in the vicinity of those islands."

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place for our free colored people and their children."

Bishop Scott (of the Methodist Episcopal Church) gives it as his candid judgment from personal observation of the whole field, that the government of the United States, and the Christian Church now planted and flourishing there, constituting the hope of the redemption of Africa, and the most desirable home for the colored people of this country, are the legitimate fruits of African Colonization, and that the Colonization enterprise, in its true missionary aspect, and for its sacred Christian bearing, is Western Africa, if for no other reason, should receive the entire confidence and liberal patronage of the Christian Church and people of the United States.

The Rev. Eli Ball, visiting Liberia, said: "It is the missionary plans what John the Baptist was to Christ—a forerunner."

"If I had a voice that would reach all the free people of color in the United States whose circumstances are such as to render it proper that they should leave America, I should say to them, this is a home where the Christian Church has provided for you, and you owe it to yourselves and your posterity to come here."

"Could you," he says, "writing to a friend of the cause, 'stand where I now stand and look over the happy thousands that skirt this rich and beautiful country, you would find a reward for all your toil and sacrifices, your prayers and contributions.'"

STEPHEN AND MAT PREPARING FOR LIBERIA.

We find in an interesting description of the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, from the pen of Bayard Taylor, the following notes of two slaves who are expecting emancipation soon, and making preparation for future usefulness in Africa. "That hundreds of their class, equally tried, might turn their thoughts to that far-off land waiting to be blessed."

Stephen, who has had a share in all the principal explorations and discoveries, is almost as widely known as the cave itself. He is a slight, graceful, and very handsome mulatto, of about thirty years of age, with perfectly regular and clearly defined features, a keen, dark eye, and glossy hair and countenance. He is a natural guide, quick, daring, enthusiastic, persevering, with a deep appreciation of the wonders he shows, and a degree of intelligence unusual for one of his class. He has a smattering of Greek mythology, a good idea of geography, history, and a limited range of literature, and a familiarity with geological technology which astonished him. He will discourse upon the various formations in the cave as fluently as Prof. Smith himself. His memory is wonderfully retentive, and he never loses a telling expression without treasuring it up for future use. In this way his mind has become the repository of a great variety of opinions and comparisons, which he has sagaciously endeavored to collate and arrange, and he rarely confuses or misplaces his material. I think no one can travel under his guidance without being interested in the man, and associating him in memory with the realm over which he is chief ruler.

Mat, who ranks next to Stephen among the guides, is also a mulatto about the same age, but less careful, patient, intelligent, and amiable man, but with less geological knowledge than the latter. He does not belong to the cave property, but is hired out by his master. Stephen and Alfred belonged to Dr. Croghan, the late owner of the cave, and were committed to his management by the number of other slaves. They are now receiving wages, in order to enable them to begin freedom with a little capital in Liberia, their destined home.

Stephen, I hear, has commenced the perusal of Blackstone, with a view to practice law there, from his questions concerning the geography of the country, I foresee that his tastes will lead him to become one of its explorers. He will find room and verge enough in the Kong mountains, and about the sources of the Niger, and if I desired to undertake an exploration of these regions, I know of two aids I would sooner choose.

IMPORTANT FROM SIERRA LEONE.

FAILURE OF A BRITISH EXPEDITION AGAINST THE NATIVES.

The brig Judge Blaney, arrived last evening from Sierra Leone, which place she left June 23, brings papers and advices to that date. According to a statement in the New Era, published at Sierra Leone, the British acting Governor had undertaken an expedition against the native chief and his followers on the Mallee river, to enforce the payment of certain indemnities due to English merchants for depredations committed upon them by that chief in the latter part of last year, which expedition had proved unsuccessful.

The account states that the troops had partially destroyed the town of Mallee, but on the 22d of May were proceeding to complete the work, when they were surprised by thousands of the natives, overpowered and driven from the shore with a loss of 73 men of the 1st and 2d West India Regiment, (out of 130 rank and file sent on the expedition), killed, maimed, and wounded, and eleven others wounded, who succeeded in getting off to the ship. Beside these Lieut. Wylie and Acting-Paymaster Andrews, of the Teazer, were killed; Commander Nicholas was severely wounded in both legs; Lieut. Vincent, 2d W. I. regiment, severely wounded; an officer of the Sierra Leone militia was wounded in the chest, and was carried General Captain prisoner; a naval officer and two seamen missing, and three seamen wounded, making a total loss of killed, wounded and missing, of 94. Of a party of forty men who entered the town, five but were killed.

The names of the men given as Banah, Michael Loh. His Prime Minister was down the wharf when the Teazer and the expedition arrived, and was immediately seized as a prisoner of war. After the defeat he was liberated on condition of his effecting the release of the English prisoners. Eight of these were subsequently delivered up, but the majority of the prisoners were killed. There was also a report that British soldiers had been seized by the natives on the Rio Nunes, and the sloop-of-war Ferret had been despatched in that direction. The factories at Bintey had been disturbed, though much excitement prevailed there. The New Era says that the refractory chief had ordered the natives to be killed with stones, so that the British branch, to be filled up with stones, so

as to prevent any missile, even of moderate draught, from passing. This secures Mallee, but it will prove an incalculable injury to the merchants who formerly loaded large vessels as high up as that town.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

COLONIZATION MEETING AT CONCERT HALL.—A large and highly intelligent assembly assembled last evening at Concert Hall, to further the object of the Colonization Society, and at 8 o'clock Governor Pollock took the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennedy, and the reading of passages from Scripture by the Rev. John Chambers. Governor Pollock then came forward and said, that though he did not expect to address this meeting at any length, the duty which devolved upon him, as upon all, should be met honestly, and faithfully discharged. We are a debt to Africa and to Africa's sons. That debt must be paid. Payment cannot be resisted. The American people cannot and dare not say nay to that demand. [Applause.] For whose cause do we plead? Not that of the white man. Within the confines of our Union no man whose skin is fair is bound in shackles or confined in slavery. The rights of the white man have been thrown off the chains which were attempted to be put around him, and that spirit drove back the oppressions which tyrants had brought forth to him to bear, and made itself free. [Applause.]

Slavery exists in our land. The patriot regrets its existence, when he is in the North or the South. And, regretting it, he felt that the black man's home was not here. It is across the deep waters. There are the associations of his ancestry and his origin, and truly the home of his heart.

But how can he here? Far from the land he loved, among the hills and the land of burning sorrow, and all the horrors of a passage across the seas, horrors untold, unrecorded, and never to be recorded until the archangel shall call upon the ocean to give up its 'dead'—then, and then only, shall the utterable and untold evils of that passage to this land be told or understood.

It is a cruel wrong to him from his land, and brought him here, was ruled by his hand whose mysteries we cannot fathom, nor purposes understand. And he will take him back to that home where freedom, and plenty, and happiness shall surround him. And the Republic of Liberia, for after years, will stand forth the proud monument of American liberality and redress for American wrong. [Applause.]

He will go back not only a free man, but a missionary of the cross, emblematic of man's redemption. O! Philadelphians! Christians! how big with import is all this! And, considering all this, we ask of you tonight, for this cause, the impress of your cooperation.

Let us render what assistance is in our power to give to the African the home consecrated to him by ancestry and the holiest memories. Give to this cause to-night a cordial support, and as you give to your country, peace and unity, and your conscience will approve your efforts, and God will consecrate your works. [At the close of the Governor's address the applause of the audience was enthusiastic and long.]

The Rev. Charles Brown was called upon to give the address regarding the operations of the Society, but he declined to do so, and was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Gurley, who said the progress of Colonization had been sure, and awakened renewed confidence in its ultimate triumphs and results.

There are three considerations which led him to cling to this cause, and gave him faith in its success. 1st. It was the most comprehensive for the entire African race. It was good for the white as well as the black. It did no man harm, but worked for the benefit of all. [Applause.]

2d. It was the most efficient for the end. It will give the black man a nationality, a home, and freedom; and so he will be able to work for the good of his country and his race.

3d. Because it has the elements of union in it. It unites the white man and the black man in a common purpose which no other plan can effect. The best evidence of this was to be found in the various meetings held in New York. In relation to the slavery question, the speakers and the actors in which could find no other way to consummate their object but in the dissolution of the Union of these States. [Applause.] It has within itself all the elements of power, and it should command the cooperation of every patriot and man. Dr. Durbin followed in an eloquent and argumentative address. He said, the Colonization of Africa addressed itself to our patriotism, our benevolence, and our Christian faith. No man can look on our country for the past twenty years, nor recall the experience of the last ten years, nor meditate upon the events of the last two years, without feeling that there was an element within us that must shake the country, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Lakes. Now it is the part of patriotism, wisdom, and honesty to look this question in the face. This element was what I termed American Slavery, which held the colored man in bondage. He did not wish to answer the question of how it came here. He wanted to recognize it as a fact. God recognized evil as a fact, and he sent a remedy in the gospel. [Applause.]

The speaker wished to show that Colonization addressed itself to the patriotism of the country. In looking over the population, he saw it was:

- 1st. The white population of the country is 19,631,709.
- 2d. The slave population was 3,108,324.
- 3d. The free colored population was 426,637, making a total of colored population of 3,736,961.
- By reference to the two previous censuses, he found that the colored population at the uniform rate shown, doubles itself in thirty years. The white population of the slave States was now 6,224,340. The colored population 3,433,992, not quite two whites to one colored, and showing a gain of one-fifth per cent. in 30 years. In fifty years the colored population would be 5,000,000, and the white population would be 10,000,000. In 1880 it will be 7,234,474, and in 1910 it will reach 14,468,948. Now the question he put to the patriot is, can the people of the South bear this increase in thirty years, or 20 years in sixty years, making a slave population of 14,000,000? The speaker wished to show that Colonization fact standing out in the gaze of every man. And

he would ask, can the Southern States stand this, not as a question of political economy, but as a question of safety? He had asked this of a Virginian, who was his friend, and his answer was, "No, he would not stand it." "We can't." Now, if this be so, what can we do to save the South from the dangers of the impending storm? He was a Kentuckian. And were he to go to Kentucky, he would go to Ashland, to the grave of Henry Clay, (enthusiastic and long-continued applause, and to the point where "We" said, "We can't." Now, if this be so, what can we do to save the South from the dangers of the impending storm? He was a Kentuckian. And were he to go to Kentucky, he would go to Ashland, to the grave of Henry Clay, (enthusiastic and long-continued applause, and to the point where "We" said, "We can't." Now, if this be so, what can we do to save the South from the dangers of the impending storm? He was a Kentuckian. 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NEW-YORK COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

REV. J. B. PINNEY, EDITOR.)

AUGUST, 1855.

[VOL. V.—NO. 8.—WHOLE NO. 57.]

The New-York Colonization Journal
IS PUBLISHED AT THE
Colonization Office,
NEW BIBLE HOUSE
CORNER OF ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

TERMS.
1 copy, delivered in the city, \$0 50
1 copy by mail, 00 50
5 copies to one address, 1 00
10 copies, 2 00
20 copies, 4 00
50 copies, 10 00

THE JOURNAL will be sent gratuitously to donors of Five Dollars, to Life Members for three years, and to Pastors of Churches where the cause is presented and a collection taken and transmitted to us.
REMITTANCES to the N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made to NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Esq., Treasurer, or to the Corresponding Secretary, at the Society's office.
ALL COMMUNICATIONS for the JOURNAL should be made to the Editor.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

"FOUR MONTHS IN LIBERIA."

A SMALL volume under the above title has been published in Pennsylvania, purporting to contain "plain unvarnished truths," reported by William Nesbit, a returned emigrant. Inquiries have been made as to his character by several correspondents, but not having yet obtained a copy, it is not in our power to give a judgment. We have written to Pennsylvania for a copy, and, if needful, will refer to it again.

Meantime we insert from the "Morning Herald," of Harrisburgh, Pa., a communication, signed "Chester," written by a young colored man of that place, who resided in Liberia five times as long as Nesbit did, and who, having read the "unvarnished truths," denies that they are truths at all. Of Nesbit personally we know little. He enrolled himself in a company to emigrate under the guidance of Rev. Samuel Williams, of Johnston, Penn., in 1853. After engaging a passage in the *Isle de Cuba*, quite a number became discouraged or disaffected, and declined to come to New-York.

Including this company, there were fifty-three emigrants embarked on board the *Isle de Cuba* which sailed from New-York for Liberia, November 10th. Of the thirty-two from Pennsylvania, I believe but two died during the year of acclimation. One of these was the mother of Mr. Williams, aged 36 years, who desired to accompany her son, though so aged, and a young man of the name of Thomas.

The death of this latter person seemed to have frightened Nesbit home.

While at Monrovia, last December, I had some conversation with Mr. Williams, who then remarked that he learned that Nesbit was circulating exaggerated and untruthful reports, which he would have to contradict. Until we receive a copy of "Four Months in Liberia," we can give our correspondents no further information as to the reliability of Nesbit's work.

From the Morning Herald.

Colonization in Liberia.
Messrs. Editors:—I beg a space in your columns in way of reply to a book entitled "Four Months in Liberia, or African Colonization Exposed," over the signature of Wm. Nesbit, which is likely to produce a wrong impression upon the minds of the many firm supporters and ardent advocates of Liberia. I mean that class who have always given their best wishes and warmest sympathy for the encouragement and prosperity of the Young Republic. To this class of men my remarks are particularly addressed. There are men not only in America, but throughout all Europe, who believe that the colored people can only be elevated through the instrumentality of Liberia. This class has supported colonization, not with the view of removing the colored people from this country, regardless of what becomes of them, but from sincere convictions that Liberia holds out more permanent inducements for the free colored people of this country than any other place. There are many honest persons connected with colonization who would immediately withhold their sympathy and support, if such a state of things really existed as published in this work. It is their minds would free from a suspicion. It is not my intention or expectation that any thing I may say in favor of Liberia, will be believed by the heterogeneous mass of colored people in this country, whose opinions are conceived in profound ignorance, displayed in a ludicrous presumption, and nourished by an unvarnished superstition. We need not a man whose aspirations were always very highly elevated in this country, even from his boyhood. He had aspired to an apprenticeship of the thriving business with Mr. Wm. Webb, of Carlisle, Pa., in which very honorable school he graduated, after a due course of study and discipline. I have heard Mr. Webb say that he was so forgetful that he frequently neglected to get his meals. Perhaps his forgetfulness may yet be urged as an apology for his slanderous exaggerations. I unhesitatingly pronounce the book a palpable falsehood, with but very few exceptions, unworthy the table of any house, unless to show the weakness and capriciousness of the author. There are many things said that are utterly false, extremely

absurd, and perfectly ludicrous. It would take more space than you would be likely to grant, to answer the aspersions, as they should be, which are published for the consideration of the people as "plain unvarnished truths." I am ready to show any candid man, the author himself, and prove that a fouler slander never was put upon paper. I was in Liberia previous to his coming there, and some months after his departure, but I have never seen the dishonesty of the government—the poverty of the people—the inhuman treatment towards the natives, and the enslavement of the Africans, which state of things he really exists there, open and undisguised. Nor did he see them. He even goes so far as to say that there are some of the cabinet officers who cannot read; that men are whipped for offences; that missionaries are well treated; that persons cannot come from Liberia when they please; that over twenty thousand emigrants have been sent to Liberia since 1820, and many other like exaggerations which time and space will not permit me to enumerate. He says that he witnessed two military parades in Liberia, which is not true. For when he was there, there was not an organized military company in the country where he says he saw those two. Since I left the country there are three companies in the country. He saw the militia and ought to have said so, and not endeavor to deceive the people. I might speak of many more things, and comment upon the dishonesty of the author, who has enumerated, but believing, as I do, that all intelligent citizens will not only discard the work, but treat the author with silent but supreme contempt, when they become acquainted with its true character. Liberia has stood for over thirty years, and contained victorious wars with a savage foe at home, and defended herself triumphantly from a presumptuous enemy and an ignorant prejudice abroad. She stands as an independent and recognized nation of the world; whose glorious undertaking will be handed down to posterity and mentioned in the annals of the world of Africa yet unborn, when the ignorant and impulsive productions of her oppressors shall have been overlooked and forgotten. That Young Republic is now beyond the baneful influence of her enemies. She has already taught the natives to appreciate a civilized life, as well as demonstrated the practicability of the liberation in a national capacity. The capability of the colored people is no longer problematical, but a gratifying axiom. I would say to Nesbit, as I have said to others, that the man who opposes Liberia is arraying himself against the only source that has elevated the black man by his own exertions.

PROGRESS OF AFRICAN DISCOVERY.

MR. AUGUSTUS PETERMANN has communicated to the London Athenaeum, some of the most interesting characters respecting the more recent journeyings of Dr. Barth in Central Africa. From this it appears that Dr. Barth had been detained at or near Timbuktu several months beyond the date of his letters dispatched from that region the 23d of March, 1854, between which date and the date of his return to Tripoli, he had been absent nearly seven months. Dr. Barth himself says, in a letter to Mr. Petermann, "After a protracted stay of nearly a year at Timbuktu—the 'Queen of the Desert,' as it is justly called by the natives—I retraced my steps eastward along the shores of that magnificent river which the untamed Saharan (Mungo Park) descended about fifty years since, fighting his way through numerous fleets manned by Tuareks and Soudans—lost labor to science, his journal having perished with him—while I went along reconciling and befriending these very people, and obtaining full security from their chiefs, and finally visiting their territories, whether by land or water."

Thus Dr. Barth has been able to realize his great wish, namely, to trace this river between Timbuktu and Siy, which latter place is situated in about 18° 10' north lat., and 3° east long. Greenwich. Thus its middle course seems everywhere inviolable and open to the world. The shores densely inhabited by people who received and treated Dr. Barth most kindly, and imported him to stay with them all together.

In the same communication, Dr. Barth alludes to a large map of the river drawn by him, which he had sent to the Foreign Office. He also transmitted some of a former date, which had been dispatched by him, while on his way to Timbuktu, but which, as he found on his return to Sudan, had not been forwarded. These letters are dated "Dure, in Libiku, 16th July, 1855," which place is about midway between Timbuktu and Timbuctu, at 11° 30' north, and close upon the meridian of Greenwich, and they contain a full account respecting that region, which was entirely unknown before.

Libiku forms a portion of the very extensive Fellaht dominions, and is a very important commercial port. The principal article of trade is the salt of Timbuktu, which is brought thither by the Arabs of Timbuktu, while the Tuareks bring grain and butter, the people of Most their celebrated donkeys and their famous cotton manufactures, cheap black shirts, and a large, peculiar kind of cane shoes. The inhabitants of the country supply themselves with large flocks of sheep, and are chiefly of very handsome and strong physique, made of cotton and wool, and of various colors. The market at Dure, the chief place of Libiku, is held every day. Corn is almost the sole medium of interchange. The people are avaricious, devoted, and suffering from drought, and are in want of rain. Grain protrudes in many places out of the soil. Though the country was in a state of anarchy when this distinguished traveler passed through it, he did not suffer on that account, but rather from the too exacted manner in which he was received everywhere—the inhabitants flocking from all quarters to receive his blessing. The

Arabs looked upon him as a common Christian—owing to the information he possessed of topics especially interesting to themselves, and to the fact of his coming from the East. The Timbuktu has christened him "Moliba," which name he was universally known in those countries.

The region between Libiku and the west, and the River Kowara (here called Tas, Say or Mayo) in the east, is occupied by territories belonging to the large country of Gama, only the northern part of which belongs to the Fellahts. The language of Gama has a few words in common with that of Berin. Within Gama are various rivers, all tributaries of the Kowara—the largest being the Sirba, which Barth found twelve feet deep in the beginning of July, and which he had to cross by means of immense bundles of reeds fastened together, as boats are entirely wanting. It was in the same region on his arrival at Kano in October last, Dr. Barth received information of the rumor of his death having been spread in Sudan, and even reached Europe, about which—not knowing exactly the origin and circumstances connected with it—he felt anxious, while the absence of all official supplies put him to great straits and inconvenience; these he subsequently got over. His longing to reach Europe knew no bounds; as he declares that the being exposed to another rainy season, (the sixth) or to remain much longer without the refreshing breeze of European atmosphere and proper food, would be his certain death. It was in the same region he speaks of ultimately returning to the field of his labors, and trying to penetrate into the interior of Africa from the coast of Zanzibar, after having strengthened his health!

It was a cause of joy to Dr. Barth to be informed of the success of the Chadda Expedition, of which he had been a member, and which seemed to have learnt all the particulars from the natives. Among others he met an old acquaintance, the Governor of Hammaru—a country situated on the shores of the upper course of the Chadda. This person told him that the exploring party of which he had been a member, had reached his country, and that he had received the Expedition very friendly.

Dr. Barth and Vogel met on the first of December, 1854; at that time the latter was "very good health and spirits," and was about to proceed as speedily as possible to Yakoba and Admasu, in which place he had to have been encouraged, some acceptable and important passports, in the shape of letters of recommendation from the powerful Fellaht Chief at Sokoto, which Dr. Barth had brought with him and handed to his countryman.

This intelligence from Dr. Barth is of great interest, and it is the first news respecting his journey from Timbuktu back to Sudan, and the first positive information ever received from a European traveller of the River Kowara, between that place and its lower course.—*Col. Herald.*

AFRICAN MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

HELP NEEDED.—HEATHEN TURNED TO GOD.

We gladly copy the following from Bro. Geo. Thompson, at the Mendi Mission, June 14th, through the N. E. R. Herald. We trust the Lord Jesus will soon subdue all that dark land to his "righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost," through the mercy, labors and deaths of the dear missionaries, Messrs. May, Adams, &c. Dr. Barth is alone at the falls of Big Boom River, with only a dozen laborers to man his wide field.

"Mr. Barton is on Sherbo land, at a very important place, with a numerous population about him, but alone, with Mr. Adams. Mr. O'Brien has lately gone home, which left us very weak-handed, and Mr. Condit died in April last. He came out with me. We are hoping for a reinforcement this summer, but cannot tell."

"I have here a large school to look after, nearly one hundred children of free birth, provide with books, houses, &c. The Christian demand, and should have more of them than I can possibly give to it. My farm is large. We try and help ourselves as much as possible. I have nearly one hundred acres under cultivation, which occupies from twenty to thirty workmen. As we have no plow, no team, and no hoe, we do the work by hand."

"Then in building, we must have boards, and sawyers, and carpenters, &c., all to be looked after, directed, paid, &c., by myself, besides preaching every night, attending prayer meetings, classes &c. And who is sufficient?"

"I have no time for preparations during the week. On Sabbath more I prepare one, sometimes two sermons or skeletons, preach at half past ten A. M. At one P. M. teach and address the Sabbath-school. At three preach in the open air in the town. At five walk nearly half a mile to a village and preach in open air; return and preach in the evening in the chapel, after which, generally, a prayer meeting. Such are my Sabbaths."

"Just one month ago, now, a wonderful work began here, which is yet going on with increasing power in the conversion of sinners. We had a solemn day on Sabbath, May 14th. My own mind was unusually free from all worldly thoughts, and the evening, I felt that 'All things are ready—come.' After the sermon I gave opportunity, as usual, to pray, and an influence came upon the assembly, and old and young were crying aloud for mercy. I never saw such a scene—never any thing of the kind here. The people never

saw such things, so that it could not be from habit or association; it was the Spirit of God. Numbers professed conversion that evening, and Christians received a fresh baptism. For three weeks I preached every night in the chapel, and prayer meetings after, when from five to fifteen would pray and talk."

"Then for two weeks we had prayer meetings in the chapel, and in the town from house to house, at the same time. Many heads of families have already professed conversion and are sustaining family prayer, besides children and others."

"You will readily see that my hands are full, full, full. It is 'good to be here.' I feel my need of help—I cannot do the work thoroughly as it needs. The lamps need feeding, and nursing, and, as I cannot do alone, as I am."

"Last week some chiefs were here from up the river; they attended meetings, confessed sin, begged prayer for themselves, and promised to seek God. Oh! could your city brethren only be in one of our meetings, your souls would be fed, and you would feel that you had not done half enough for poor Africa. Could you be here on Sabbath you would listen to no more reports of the hopelessness of this field, but say, 'No other field is so promising as long neglected Africa, and you would go home to exhort your brethren to pray more earnestly, and give more, and do more in every way to save the people. God is working!—may we work with him. The Lord bless us!'"

"Your brother,

"GEORGE THOMPSON."

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA.

A LETTER FROM President Roberts, dated June 16th, and received at the office of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, brings the first intelligence of the election of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, President of the Republic of Liberia, for two years, commencing on the first Monday in January next. President Roberts says:

"Mr. Benson, you are aware, came to Liberia when a child of six years old, and has been reared and educated upon her soil. And perhaps no man in Liberia is better acquainted with the history and laws of his country, better understands her wants and resources, the character of her people—more especially the aboriginal portion—and particularly the true policy of this Government with respect to its foreign and domestic relations. He has acquired a good knowledge of these by long public service, and close attention to various official duties, which, from time to time, have devolved upon him. He is a gentleman of sterling moral worth, fine native talents, and in every important respect well qualified for the duties of his office."

"President Roberts, of Liberia, was born in Petersburg, Virginia. Before the year 1825, his mother, 'Aunt Roberts,' as she was called, emigrated with her sons to Liberia. In time, Joseph J. Roberts, one of these sons, was chosen President of the colony, and still continues in the office."

The above from a Petersburg paper reminds us, says the Baltimore Colonization Journal, of an old couple:

"Seven wealthy cities claim a Homer dead,
Through which a living Homer bled his head."

From the Religious Herald of June 14th.

MEETING OF CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Connecticut Colonization Society was held according to previous notice in the lecture-room of the Centre Church, on Wednesday evening, 6th inst.

Rev. W. W. Turner called the meeting to order, and introduced the President of the Society, Prof. Silliman, senior, who requested the Rev. Mr. Beadle to address the Throne of Grace."

Minutes of the last Annual Meeting were then read by the Secretary, Rev. Mr. Turner, who excused himself for not having prepared an extended report of the Society's doings for the past year, on account of his varied pressing duties, and then, saying he was aware he should not retain any office whose duties he could not for any reason perform, he tendered his resignation as Secretary, with the assurance that his interest in the Society remained still unabated, and that his resignation was offered with no intention of withholding any endeavors he could make, or say donations he might be able to bestow.

Rev. Mr. Orcutt, Agent of the American Colonization Society, then made a brief statement of the work done during the last twelve months. The amount reported to the American Colonization Society from Connecticut during the year ending May 15, 1855, is \$6,438 11—\$1,000 of this being a legacy left the State Society by Mrs. Hannah Bigelow, of East Hartford, deceased. Exclusive of this legacy, the amount of our subscriptions to the cause exceeds that of the year previous by some \$800.

This increase of funds in these 'hard times,' said Mr. Orcutt, is most pleasing evidence that the idea of African Colonization is not dying out in this community, that it is regarded by many, not as an abstract theory, but as a divine reality, the demonstration of which is the Divine economy, greatly connected with the welfare of two continents, and two races.

The whole amount of receipts of the American Colonization Society for the year 1854 was \$65,438 93, a falling of from receipts of the preceding year of several thousand dollars, attributable to the financial embarrassments of the country.

Five hundred and fifty-three emigrants were sent to Liberia during the same year, of whom three hundred and sixty-three were gratuitously emigrated by their masters, and twenty-nine purchased by their own freedom.

Mr. Orcutt also stated some facts illustrative of

the beneficial effects of the moral atmosphere created by the Christianizing of the colony of Liberia. The Sabbath was, in consequence, becoming known, and respected among those who came from the interior to trade in Liberia, and along the coast and in the interior that holy day was now revered, and in one tribe its observance even required by law.

The Rev. Mr. Pinney, recently returned from his fourth trip to Liberia, then addressed the large and attentive audience at considerable length, giving narrative incidents of his late visit to that Republic, and Sierra Leone, which also stirred.

Rev. Mr. Beadle was then called upon for some remarks, but declined making a speech at so late an hour of the evening. He re-echoed the sentiments of the Secretary, Mr. Turner, as to the progress of the Colonization cause. He felt that it was the cause of God, and would prevail. "If God is for us," said he, "who will be against us?"

Judge Terry being called upon, expressed his gratification that the Colonization cause was so popular in the interior. He was the first Secretary of the State Colonization Society, and attended its first annual meeting, when the only officers, members, audience, and speakers present, were the lamented Ga'laudet and himself. Although alone, however, they organized their meeting, transacted their business, elected their officers, and the Society is still alive.

The President then called upon Rev. Dr. Hawes, who was glad of an opportunity to define his position on the Colonization cause, as he had been misunderstood with regard to it. He felt a deep interest in the cause, and desired its prosperity; but as it had often been supported on wrong grounds, and with improper arguments, he had not always sympathized with its friends. He could tolerate nothing that furnished any excuse or palliation for African Slavery. As a means of Christianizing and civilizing Africa, however, he had the cause God good.

Professor Silliman then reassured the audience of his interest in the cause of Colonization, and to those who desired reliable information of the Republic of Liberia, &c., he recommended a little book recently prepared on the subject by Commander A. H. Foote, of the U. S. Navy. In connection with this he referred to the character of Capt. Foote, and stated that the British Admiral on the African coast assured Capt. Foote that unless he used spirits on board ship, his men would surely die; and yet, said Prof. Silliman, after two years' residing on Capt. Foote's ship, Capt. Foote had not lost a man, while the British Admiral had lost twenty-four.

The meeting was then adjourned sine die.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Benjamin Silliman, LL. D.
Vice-President, Rev. Thomas C. Brownell, D.D., LL. D., Hon. Thomas S. Williams, Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll, James Brewster, Esq., Hon. Thomas W. Williams, Hon. Ebenezer Jackson, Hon. Otis S. Seymour, Hon. John H. Brockway, Hon. Thomas Backus, Hon. Thomas B. Butler, Hon. Isaac C. Sewell, Rev. Wm. S. Church, Recording Secretary, H. Huntington, Esq., Treasurer, Charles Seymour, Esq., Board of Managers, Rev. N. S. Wheaton, D.D., Rev. W. W. Turner, James B. Hosmer, Esq., Hon. A. Blackman, Hon. Henry White, Austin Dunham, Esq., Hon. Ebenezer Flower, Calvin Day, Esq., Hon. John C. Smith, Esq., Hon. Wm. S. Church, Esq., Timothy Bishop, Esq., H. H. Barbour, Esq., Upryan Wilson, Esq., Esq., Esq.

Correspondence of Commercial Advertiser.

MONROVIA, N. J., Aug. 16.

Waiter riding through Coll's Neck, we met an aged negro man on the road, gunning. I always scrape an acquaintance with such people. He was once the slave of Mr. V.—m, who owned one hundred in this neighborhood. They occupied and cultivated a large tract of land, and the acres, were owned by the North American Plantation.

I spoke to the old man about Liberia, but he said that he owned a little place near by, and was too far advanced in life to emigrate. I thought so too. At this moment, it seems to me our colonists should have been faithful men engaged in visiting the colored people of the free States, to explain to them the great and noble purposes and advantages of this truly benevolent, patriotic and religious scheme. The free negroes are evidently fast losing confidence in the ultra-abolitionists. This once gone, they will be powerless to think of African Colonization. If the negro has a true friend among us, this friend is the colonist.

Slavery was introduced into New Jersey about with its settlement, and Old England, much as she finds fault with us now on this point, for more than a century faithfully recognized slaves as property. The neighboring provinces were powerful to think even New-England, among the number. The Duke of York himself was President of the Royal African Company, and offered a bounty of "seventy-five acres for the importation of each able slave." (For Cartwright offered as an inducement for emigration to this province, one hundred and fifty acres for each man, and one hundred and fifty acres for each woman, and seventy-five acres for every "worker, or servant, or slave, over fourteen years old.")

Queen Anne instructed Lord Cornbury to encourage the Royal African Company, "that the said provisionary laws be constant and sufficient supply of mercurial negroes at moderate rates in money or commodities." The royal letter also forbade any trading from this province to Africa, without the chartered privileges of the African Company. A yearly account was ordered of the number of negroes sent to the colony, and with their prices. I would like to search into the old musty archives of England, and find from these returns

AN Ethnographic view of Western Africa, in the Princeton Review of April, appeared, and has, in successive numbers of the Colonization Herald, been extensively circulated. In our present number we lay before our readers the concluding portion of the Review, and regret that we have not space for the entire article.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN GUINEA

In the preceding sketches, we have seized upon only the more prominent tribes along the western shores of Africa. Interspersed among and around these dominant families, there are a large number of smaller and inferior clans, who, if it were not for the more intimate relations which they maintain with the more powerful communities by which they are overshadowed, might be regarded as the Gipsies of Western Africa. Among these may be mentioned the Felopes and Papels in Senegambia; the Ballons, Baniagos, Deys and others in Upper Guinea; and the Ma-ba and the Kongo, in Southern Guinea. These inferior tribes, wherever found, differ very materially from the more powerful clans in physical character, in their social condition, in their intellectual habits, and are really the only inhabitants of the country who cannot be said to have the same time and place as the more powerful ones. They resemble rather, in manner, in whole division of the country

This circumstance throws some light upon the African population of the United States. The blacks which have been brought to this country have been derived from four sources.

1st, Prisoners that have been taken in war, especially in A-hanti, Dahomy, and the more powerful kingdoms of Soudan. As these, hweyer, have always passed through the hands of the maritime tribes, the factors in this traffic, the handsome women have generally been culled out and kept as

3d. Such individuals in the larger communities as are feeble, or idiotic, of whom their families are willing to be rid. Against such the charge of witchcraft is generally preferred, and in this way, they become the victims of the trade.

The inferior tribes have also just been described, who are either kidnapped by the more powerful tribes near them, or are so debased as to sell themselves, and this has been particularly the case with the slaves exported from the Congo. This last is the most fruitful source of all. We apprehend that three-fifths of the whole, if not more, have been drawn from these inferior classes who are indeed the only true and fully developed negroes to be found in the country. These facts are not new, but have been long and generally noticed, especially in former years, among the native Africans who were brought to this country and it accounts in part for the great diversity which is still noticeable in their descendants.

In the preceding sketches we have pointed out all the important physical characteristics of the principal families of both North and South Guinea and have no occasion to revert to the subject again except for the purpose of a very few general remarks.

the other race could never rival.

The effects of Southern Gambia differ from those of Upper Guinea in that the pluralizing of nouns from the singular, by changes in the initial syllable, or by prefixes, whereas those of the other stock, with the exception of the Fanti, make their own plural by the addition of a suffix. By having a complete classification of their nouns according to the manner in which the plural is derived from the singular, and upon the changes which the singular and plural undergo in order to be accommodated themselves to these changes, the different dialects vary as to the number of the classes of nouns from four to twelve, all of which are entirely unknown to the other family.

8d. In regard to the classification of nouns, the Fanti, of whom one of them is the *gentive* case. A Greb, for example, would say, *Dae-a-gu*, Dae, his son, and Dwe's son; whilst an Mpongwe would say, *O-uwan-a*, Dwe the son of Dae, and also, *o-uwan-a*, Dwe's son, commonly called *Grebe*. A Greb would say, *K-oo tunk*, literally, white man's cause for a ship; a Mpongwe on the other hand would say, *O-u-ranta-gu*, the canoe of a white man. 4d. In regard to the classification of verbs, the Fanti, like the Greb, have, as they are compared, inasmuch as the

JUDAISM IN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN GUINEA.

developed in Northern than in Southern Guinea. On the other hand, we have in Southern Guinea demoniacal possessions, prescribed forms and times for mourning for the dead, rules pertaining to cleanliness, purifications, and various other things of a similar character, more or less clearly developed. In both cases, these things are attended without any clear idea of their import. If asked what they mean, or why they are observed, the answer generally is that "our fathers did it."

The natives of Upper Guinea practise Devil worship, but whether it is the *diabulos* or *demon* of the Jews, it is almost impossible to decide—probably both, though the *diabulos* is the more prevalent object of worship here, whilst *demonology* is the more marked form of worship in Southern Guinea. Their sacred rocks, trees, caverns, mountains, and groves, which are much more common in the Northern than the Southern section, are the abodes of these spirits. *Petiches* or charms are equally common to both. They are perhaps most distinctly the object of worship with the Nigrites, but they are more used and more relied upon by the Ethiopian, to secure blessings and avert evil. Over the minds of both, however, they hold a powerful and dominant influence.

In Southern Guinea the people have clearer more varied religious ideas, than are to be found higher up the coast.

At the top of the ladder there is *Ayanbaba*, the Supreme Being, which literally means "good spirits," * is regarded as the creator and the upholder of the universe. To him they ascribe all the works of creation, and whatever else they suppose to be beyond the power of any created agency. They recognize the hand of God in many things, and offer him many sacrifices, but he does not seem to offer him any kind of formal or heartfelt worship.

Next to Ayanbaba, in the government of the world, are two spirits, *Oyambé* and *Ombiéri*,† first of which, as the term implies, is the author of all evil; and the other is the author of good. The character of *Oyambé* they seem to regard as entirely evil, and he is supposed to cause many symptoms of uneasiness when the name is called in their presence. *Ombiéri* would seem to be the family spirit, as the term is used in the place as well as in the singular number. He seems to

* As has the Mpongwe Grammar was published in New York, in 1847. It was supposed that the adjective had been derived from the word *ayam*, which was found in Kew's notice to the editor, and it was found to be a derivative degree, and one of the superlative. The propriety of the use of the word is shown by the following examples taken from the dialects of the

The inhabitants of this part of Africa have a great deal to do with the inhabitants of the spirit world. On this subject their imaginations know no bounds. Without logical training, and without any revealed word to mark the bounds of human knowledge, the fancy is allowed to form almost any possible conception, and every conception becomes a reality in their minds. Every dream is construed into a visit from the dead, and the highest and the suggestions which come to them through the medium are more implicitly followed than the deductions of reason or duty that could be presented. If a man wakes up in the morning with pains in his limbs or muscles, he immediately infers that his spirit has been wandering about in the night, and has received a visitation at the hands of some other spirit.

It might naturally be expected that there would be as much diversity in the intellectual as in the physical character of these branches of the African race, and this is undoubtedly the case. We offer, however, only a few general remarks in indication of this subject. The glance we have already taken at their respective languages, indicates the general outline of their intellectual character. There can be no better exponent of the mind of any people than the language they speak and without this it would have been almost impossible to find out any thing satisfactory about the character of the African mind.

The natives of Northern Guinea are competitively bold, energetic, abrupt, unceremonious, and are very effective where nothing more than a mastery of muscular power is required. They are bold and tractable when treated with kindness, obstinate and almost immovably swollen when wronged or injured. They are sensible and so far what is requisite, and when vigorously assailed, prompt and sharp at repaitee. They are very remarkable, however, either for good manners or a very lively or facile imagination. Their unwritten laws are suggested up in pointed proverbial sayings, a few general maxims in relation to the duties of life, and a few similes and traditional stories, not embellished, however, by any very remarkable touches of fancy.

The inhabitants of Southern Guinea, on the other hand, are characterized by traits the opposite of these. Softness, pliancy, and flexibility are not more distinctive features of their language than it is of their moral and mental character. While a Grebio is rough, abrupt, uncereimonious in his bearing, the Pongo is all smoothness and civility. What one aims to effect by dint of energy and physical force, the other means to achieve by cunning and management. In opposing or injuring the one you awaken his open and avowed resentment; the other, though he feels quite as keenly, either stifles his anger or determines upon secret revenge.

But the predominance of the imagination is of the most striking characteristics of the Egyptian mind. It exercises so much control over judgment, that it prevents understanding that it was the moral balance of the matter. The power of the power of discriminating between the actual occurrences of life and the conceptions of his fancy, and becomes grossly addicted to falsehood without intending it. The only way by which stranger eyes got a correct insight into the nature of the Egyptian mind, was by observing them with their language and their fables. They are exceedingly close and reserved in relation to any thing that would throw light upon their inner nature. But in their fables, wild animals are invested with all their secret feelings and propensities, and the Egyptian people are so constituted, that their apprehension in their own minds that they are personating themselves.

On this subject it is well known that we have yet but the most scanty materials with which to work. We propose, therefore, only to throw a few general hints and leave it for others to develop their value.

Herodotus includes all the inhabitants of Africa beyond Egypt, in two families, the Libyans and Ethiopians, and this distinction has been adopted by the ancients generally. Both of these terms, however, are used with considerable latitude, and Libya was generally applied to the aboriginal inhabitants living to the west of Egypt, between the Mediterranean and the Great Desert, among whom were included the Numidians, Mauritanians, and other tribes, the only descendants of whom, it is believed,

* *L-nabim* is considered by the best authorities to name the Lybians, and the *Luhim* the Gushims, as stated by Herodotus (1110a) to have been a colony Egyptians.

Ancient writers use the term Ethiopia in at least four different ways. In its most comprehensive use it was applied to all the dark races of men, regardless of their place of residence. It was also applied to Herodotus and other writers to two countries, one of which was in Arabia and the other in Eastern Africa, the only difference in the inhabitants of which was that one had curly hair, and the other straight hair. By others, also, it was applied to a certain race of men, of which Merop was the capital, which was the Egypt in the arts, sciences, &c. It was applied also to all the inhabitants of Eastern Africa, various tribes and families of which were mentioned by Agathangela, a Cappadocian writer of the fourth century, (Sah-stene), Hylophe (from the Egyptian, *thephe*), elephant eaters), Struthop (ostrich-eaters), and other tribes who feed on such coarse, most of whom are supposed to have been the ancestors of the modern Shannalla. It was also applied to the Ethiopians, a name of two remarkable people mentioned by Herodotus by the name of *Maecrobis*, all of whom were included among the Ethiopians. At a still later period Ethiopia was used to designate all the dark races in Eastern Africa, in distinction from those of Nubria.

The term *Cush* in the Hebrew Scriptures, Robinson thinks, applies only to the Ethiopians of Arabia Felix and Ethiopia on the Nile.

In the Septuagint it is interchangeably used with *Ἰθίοπ* (*ithiops*), which shows that the ancient Ethiopians were undoubtedly descendants of Ham. It is this ancient stock that we suppose the modern Ethiopic family of Southern Africa are descended from. The parent stock underwent so many intermixtures with Asiatic races, however, especially with the Semites of Arabia, that it is difficult to say whether the present-day Ethiopians have more of the Shemitic or Hamitic element in their composition.

Dr. Pritchard points out a relationship between the great Kafir family of languages and the Oromo on the ground that they make their inflection on the initial instead of the final syllable. The true of all the dialects of this family so far as I know, but to a certain extent only. The conditions of the verb, the degrees of comparison, certain forms of the indefinite pronoun are made the final and not on the initial syllable. So if any dependence is to be placed upon this circumstance, it would seem to indicate that a Hamitic language with Semitic inflection

In relation to the origin of the Nigerian for we are not aware that there are any historians upon which to build an opinion. It is possible they may have descended from Phut, according to the tradition of the Fula to this effect, and the fact that they have retained this word in connection with at least three of their principal settlements in Senegambia, viz : Fati-Turo, Fati-Ton and Fata Gondou. If it were possible to trace any affinity between their dialects and the Ewe family of Southern Africa, it might be said that they were a branch of the genuine Ewe family, without any admixture with Asiatic blood; but there is not, so far as we have been able to ascertain, any affinity whatever.

From the Maryland Colonization Journal.

The beautiful Barque Corsica chartered

American Colonization Society, sailed on to May from this port, for Monrovia and other parts in Liberia. As fine a company of emigrants went in her as we have ever seen and come to. With we give below the names and a few words of description for the Americas, and the State she sailed in Liberia. The Corps of emigrants touched at Norfolk, where a large addition to the number who embarked here were to be taken on board. Some of the emigrants were emancipated. Indeed instances are occurring every day, in benevolent slaveholders are setting their faces against the traffic in human beings. Some of our officers in rapid succession, in which large numbers of slaves are left free to return to their land, and a handsome sum in many cases bestowed them to aid in their outfits. The good signs. There is yet, however, a decided and a great one. That is a *fund* to meet the needs of the poor, and the poor are to have slave husbands, wives, or children, belong to other persons who are not disposed to manumit them. In these cases, though freedom is sweet, yet many are not willing to accept it as a sacrifice as the severance of the ties, the

A gentleman in Montgomery county, Ma., recently deceased, left a number of slaves to Liberia. He also left to each male one hundred dollars, to each female, fifty. One year was given the parties to choose. If they would not go, they must be sold at private sale, with the privilege of choosing their owners, and with the understanding that they must not be separated from their relations. The agent as we received a copy of the will, the Trustees of the American Colonization Society. The agent corresponded with the executors of the deceased gentleman, and soon learned that the freed would be afforded him in the pri-

[illegible]

But we promised the reader the list of the grants by the Com. We will just add; the father John and his family go to Monrovia to Cape Palmas, his son Asbury having been settled there as a merchant for two or three years.

[illegible]

* We are happy to state that a fund has been commenced by a bequest of the late Samuel How New York, who bequeathed \$10,000 for this v.

From the Maryland Colonization Journal.

We publish the following letter to show when, in the providence of God, our emigrant taken away by death, their children are adopted. Such are the excellent laws of that the orphan is well provided for:

- HARPER, CAPE PALMAS CO., LURE
March 1, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—Your letters bearing dates of the 2d, December 12th, and December 23d, have been received by me. I would here state that Mrs. Moses Smith died last summer. She was a devoted mother and a devoted friend to the children. I have done what I could for her, and I am now getting them good places in respectable families. Mrs. Moses lived with a carpenter, and is learned to trade; Joshua lives with the Lieut. Gov. Rachel lives with the Attorney General's wife. Thomas lives with the tailors; Israel is with the blacksmith; and the children of the late Thomas Thayer and of the late John Thayer have been bound to a carpenter, one of our most respectable citizens; little Catharine died soon after her mother. The Judge of the Orphans' Court has given each one a pair of shoes; the vesting of the property of the late Mrs. Smith to the children. Mr. Ralph Curry, soon after his arrival, placed the box of shoes in the hands of the House, and delivered the letter which you had for Mrs. Smith. After I received it, which contained sixteen pairs of shoes of various kinds, I gave him a receipt for the same. I have also given the property, the clothing, and pay that I would be happy to do for the children, to the children, who are now at Cape Palmas. If he will not favor our visit, I think that a letter from him once more will encourage the children.

Yours respectfully,
THOMAS M.
To EDWARD S. FAY, Esq., Baltimore.

THE COST.
The annual cost of the city government

York is estimated at \$3,930,065. There is an expenditure on Trust accounts amounting to \$6,248,542. Among the items of the account the following:	
Printing,	100
Repairs and supplies,	184
Rents,	9
Real estate,	334
Roads and avenues,	56
Real estate expenses,	48
Stationery,	24
Street expenses, &c.,	200
Removing sunken vessels,	1
Sewers, repairing and cleaning	11
Sluices,	32
Officers' fees,	123
Water pipes and sewer connections,	120
Dams and daps, new work,	108
Do do repairs,	28

REVIVAL.—The Index, Penfield, Ga., reports the baptism of 15 colored persons on a recent Sabbath, by the pastor of the Baptist church in that field. The whole number baptized since the revival in that place commenced, is 49; 11 are blacks 20. Of the whites, 21 are students of the University. More than three-fourths of the students in this institution are now professed religion.

* When the Mpongwe Grammar was published in New York, in 1847, it was supposed that the adjective had degrees of comparison; subsequently it was found that it was suffixed to the adjective, gave it the force of the comparative degree, and was that of the superlative. This is probably the case with most of the dialects of the Southern family of languages.

first place, you scarcely need hope to escape the effects of an African climate; and, were you to proceed at once to the interior, after the first five or six weeks, you would most likely become the prey of wasting sickness; and in consequence, even should your life be spared, the expedition must be abandoned, or for months perhaps arrested. And, secondly, the expense necessary to the success of such an enterprise, is an item of more importance than most persons seem to attach to it. You are aware we have no draught animals, and that every thing must be conveyed on the back of men; and as every thing necessary to the comfort and support of the company, and the articles required, according to native custom, for presents to the chiefs of tribes through whose territory you must pass, must be taken from the start, you may judge of the number of carriers you must be burdened with.

I write in haste, as an opportunity now offers me England, with the view that this should reach you before your departure upon your proposed visit.

I assured, sir, I should be most happy to see you in Liberia. And though after your arrival here, you may possibly change your mind with regard to prosecuting an exploration at this time, your visit will unquestionably be of great benefit to the cause of colonization and to Liberia.

With kind regard and esteem, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1855.

FALL EXPEDITION.

The persons intending to embark from the port of New York for Liberia, ought to be here by the 1st day of November, and immediately forward their names to the Colonization office.

DEATH OF REV. S. H. COME, D.D.

This venerable citizen and clergyman died on the 28th ult., at an advanced age, full of honors as of years. Few men have been more useful in the ministry; and the foreign missionary work, by personal solicitations, he did so much to sustain, will especially feel his loss. Dr. Come had for many years been a Manager and Vice-President of the New-York State Colonization Society, giving it a cordial support by public advocacy and congressional calls. Among the many who will rise up to call his memory blessed will be not a few of the children of Africa, whose afflictions he pitied and relieved.

REV. R. SMITH.

This venerable and eminently promising young missionary has fallen on the threshold of his field of labor. The intimate acquaintance formed by a long sea voyage had most endeared him to us, and we can deeply sympathize with his friends and the Church in their bereavement. The particulars of his death may be found in the letter of Rev. Mr. Hoffman in another column.

THE MOBLEY FAMILY.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.—REV. J. M. PEASE.

With great pleasure, though at considerable sacrifice of space, we insert in the columns of our Journal, a Report from Mr. Pease, exhibiting his labors and their results relative to the family of Hardy Mobley.

This report, as to substance, was made by him to the East-Genesee Conference, as stated in his "Remarks," and the action of that body is appended, as also a letter lately received from Mobley, expressive alike of his obligation and his gratitude to Mr. Pease, and of his earnest desire to go to Africa as a missionary. This letter is now before us in his hand-writing, and for penmanship and orthography is surprisingly good.

We also insert a report from Mr. Pease, briefly stating his object and desires in the contemplated "African Exploration," on which, if his health is confirmed and adequate resources secured, he hopes to enter the present year. Appended to his report is a letter of a late date from the President of the Republic, giving ground to hope for cooperation, and at the same time setting forth the great difficulties and dangers to be expected in the enterprise.

We doubt not these reports will be gratifying to the public, as showing the zeal and fidelity of Mr. Pease, and will serve as a basis for further success and cooperation in his work.

Mr. Pease has already received the most gratifying assurances of pecuniary aid from several Conferences toward his visit of exploration, some of them even going so far as to accompany their assurances with pledges. He will continue to make his reports from month to month in the Colonization Journal. We heartily commend him to the philanthropic, scientific, and Christian, whose interests may be promoted by his "Explorations."

A MONUMENT TO A LIBERIA PIONEER.

The Rev. B. V. R. James, who has for nearly twenty years been usefully employed as a teacher in Liberia, has raised a small fund of near seventy dollars toward securing a monumental stone in honor of the late Rev. Elijah Johnson, the veteran who, with Lot Carey and others, nobly cooperated in defending the colony in the time of Ashmun. We wish this sum might be increased to \$100 or

\$150, in order to provide one better adapted for the purpose than can be secured for so small a sum. Mr. James, in allusion to this effort, writes as follows, in expression of the high estimate which he places upon the Colonization enterprise, which may serve as a gauge of the value of Nesbit's work:

Extract from Letter of Rev. B. V. R. James.—
"I have made this effort, prompted by feelings of gratitude to those noble few dark shores, and the standard of freedom on these dark shores, and thereby opened the way to an asylum from oppression, and laying the foundation of a nation which, I hope, with the blessing of God, will carry the healing streams of civilization and religion to the most distant corner of this dark land."

NATIONAL CELEBRATION IN LIBERIA.

On the 26th of July, the citizens of Monrovia, in spite of a rainy day, celebrated with much spirit their national anniversary.

An Oration was delivered by the Rev. Alexander Cummel, followed by a large social gathering in the evening at Dr. Roberts'. Judging from the account of the proceedings, they felt contented, and proud of their privileges, social and political.

LATE NEWS FROM LIBERIA.

By the steamer of the 11th inst., letters and papers via England were received from Liberia. We publish one from President Roberts. The political effervescence seems to have subsided. The prosecutions for influencing votes, resulted in convicting Matthew Ash of selling land to enable Mr. Newman to vote. This finding will make Yankees and Virginians smile, to whom the custom of making freeholders is an old and time-honored institution.

The President speaks of a promising palm oil crop, and of success in his efforts to found a settlement at Cape Mount, and induce the native chiefs to be reconciled to one another. By the letter of Dr. Roberts it will be seen that five persons emigrating in the Estelle have died; but three of them from fever. His opinion is decided as to the bad policy of encouraging further emigration until adequate and suitable receptacles are provided, a view in accordance with those entertained by the Board of Managers of the New-York State Colonization Society, and which, we hope, will prevail at Washington city at the next meeting of the Board of Managers.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,
July 19, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—I have just returned from Grand Cape Mount, whither I have been for a few days, looking after our little settlement there, and talking native palavers, aiding the chiefs in adjusting their old disputes, that peace may be restored to the country. I am happy to say that my efforts were attended with some success. We succeeded in assembling all the adverse chiefs but one, and so far settled the differences between them as to obtain their engagements to discontinue the war, and submit the adjustment of their disputes to the arbitration of the Liberian authorities; and I think we shall be able soon to arrange these to their mutual satisfaction. If we can do so, an important advantage to commerce will be gained. Cape Mount, you know, is rich in natural resources. Camwood and ivory abound; the palm trees found in any numbers; it is a great rice country, and the natives are giving attention now to the cultivation of the groundnut. But for the last seven or eight years the country has been in a state of ferment, more or less; growing out of the feuds and petty wars, which have almost annihilated trade, and have produced great poverty and suffering among the inhabitants. The chiefs readily admit this, and are all heartily tired of the war, hence their readiness to submit to arbitration. I have reason to believe that all the contending chiefs desired this long ago, but each was too proud to make the first proposition, as it was thought that it would be looked upon as an indication of weakness.

The settlers at Cape Mount are in fine health, and spirits, and are greatly encouraged at the prospect of speedily settling the war was there, and opening trade. By the way, my dear Sir, have you forgotten us with regard to extending a little aid to the Government, for the purpose of sustaining this settlement? It is an important undertaking, and should not be abandoned; but to meet the expense is a heavy burden upon our limited finances.

The Estelle arrived here on the 11th inst. I am happy to be able to say that the late election excitement has nearly blown over, and our affairs, public and private, are quietly progressing as formerly. We have had a great deal of rain; however, for the present season, and of consequence, business, for a month or two, has been very dull; still the prospect of a brisk trade in palm oil, in a few weeks, is encouraging.

I have the honor to be,
My dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. J. ROBERTS.

MONROVIA, July 23, 1855.

REV. A. R. PINNEY:
VERY DEAR SIR:—Per English mail, I avail myself of the opportunity to communicate in reference to the company per Estelle, whose term of support by the Society has expired.

The mortality of said company is as follows, including those who died previous to your leaving Liberia: Mr. Williams' wife and two of his children—the little boy that broke the blood vessel, and the daughter next the oldest. Old man, Derrick,

sunk from prostration after fever, caused in consequence of his old age. His wife died about three or four weeks after, in childbirth. Her lungs were also seriously affected.

Mr. G. N. Smith and family are all doing well, as are also Mr. Thomas Cook and his family.

Thus you see there is a dead list five out of the Estelle's company. Of these, three may be said to have died from the fever.

I do sincerely hope that you be firm in your opinion to cease emigration until due preparations are made for their reception and accommodation. Of course you have by this time heard that Hon. S. A. Benson has been, by a great majority, elected to the Presidential chair.

Yours, respectfully,
HENRY J. ROBERTS.

LIBERIA IRON ORE.

The existence of some remarkably fine specimens of iron ore, received in the United States from Liberia, has been repeatedly noticed in the public press. Doubts were early suggested as to the existence of an ore of such peculiar value. Specimens were submitted to distinguished chemists and mineralogists without satisfactorily settling the question. Dr. James R. Chilton, of New York, having examined a specimen, gave the following written opinion:

"I have examined a specimen of ore, said to be from Liberia, handed to me by Mr. J. B. Collins, and find it to be specular oxide of iron."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
New-York, March 26, 1855.

By the extract which we subjoin from a letter lately received from Rev. J. Tracy, of Boston, it appears that a very careful examination conducted there, leads to the conclusion that Liberia possesses the best and richest iron ore in the world.

COLONIZATION OFFICE, BOSTON, Aug. 27, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—In a former letter I informed you of the decision of Dr. A. A. Hayes, of this place, that the specimen of Liberia iron which he has analyzed, is true native iron, not metallic, nor reduced from ore. The question is settled, and eminent chemists, Prof. Billman and others, admit that the proof is conclusive.

Very truly yours,
JOSEPH TRACY.

We congratulate the citizens of Liberia on the assurance of this new source of wealth, and trust it will be of more value to them than a mine of gold.

"FOUR MONTHS IN LIBERIA."

In our last issue, notice was briefly taken of a pamphlet issued by Nesbit, a returned emigrant, and the comments of Thomas Chester, another returned emigrant, appended.

We have since, by the politeness of a friend in Pennsylvania, received a copy of the pamphlet, and read it with amazement at the temerity of Nesbit in publishing an account of Liberia so grossly and palpably erroneous.

Without reviewing it in detail, we have noted a few of the gross errors, and especially those to which particular importance was given by the introductory comments of M. R. Delany.

Disappointed ambition often induces violent hostility, and this, when principle is wanting, vents itself in calumnies and slanders, to which the best institutions and men of the world are exposed as much as the worst.

It is worthy of remark that Nesbit makes no charge against his faro or treatment on the part of the Colonization Society. He was sent out in a good vessel, well used on the passage, had good provisions supplied him all the time he was there. He makes no complaint of wrong to himself. He admits the citizens treated him well. The burthen of his book is to accuse his colored brethren who have gone to Liberia, of laziness, roguery, and hypocrisy.

Can it be that Nesbit is ashamed of his own people? And will he compel all men to admit their incapacity to prosper, unless like the vine, clinging to the stronger white race for support?

We know not what other result will come from his book, if its statements are credited, or even if they were true.

MUNCHAUM made himself famous by excessive falsehoods. The writer of "Four Months in Liberia" seems emulous of a similar fame, and really bids fair to win the disgraceful laurels. The book bears the name of Nesbit, and some of the passages were evidently dictated by him.

But as to his writing the book, it is altogether improbable, both from the style and the absolute absurdity of its numerous unfounded or exaggerated calumnies. At a venture, I think, words, and allusions could be extracted by scores, which Nesbit, even to-day, could not unaided explain or define. This pretended description of Liberia abounds with errors, so as really to convey very little truth.

The work has an introduction by M. R. Delany, which, in its unbounded laudations, has especially selected the worst falsehoods for the highest praise; and for its evident malice, one would suppose Delany had written it as an irony or patent hoax, to apprise all readers of the fictitious character of the work.

Delany calls particular attention to "several points."

"Page 4. 'In the first place, (he writes) it is misconceived by the people of this and other countries, that the whole country of Liberia is daily overflowed—the face of the earth completely covered

by the tide-water from the ocean—the people being consequently compelled to confine themselves to the few hill-points which border the sea-coast.' In this sentence Delany has reference to the first paragraph of the sixth chapter of Nesbit's pamphlet, which begins thus: 'The face of the country is one magnificent swamp.' &c. Delany may well remark, 'this fact is not known.' On the whole coast of Liberia, from Cape Mount to Grand Stairs, including the mouths of all its rivers, there are not ten square miles of land overflowed by the tides. The country of Liberia partakes of the character of New England, as to rocks, and hills, and mountains, and streams; and having repeatedly visited the whole coast, I have no hesitation in saying that the salt meadows near New Haven are, in extent, equal to all the tide-covered lands of Liberia. Nesbit did indeed see on Stockton creek, and as he ascended the Mesurado—either of them three miles from the sea-shore—some Mangrove swamps. These have been described and discussed by the Colonization letter writers from the beginning; but to magnify this single instance, not half the size of the tide-water cyster beds of New Jersey, indicates criminal ignorance or wickedness. Delany may well say that this was not known previously. No, indeed, it was left for Nesbit to make known so wonderful a story.

Secondly, Delany calls the particular attention of Benjamin Coates, Esq., to the invincible proof furnished by Nesbit, that the natives are held by the colonists as slaves! This, he does not pretend, is new. He was well aware that it was an old lie often set afloat, and as often refuted. The last previous occasion of it was by Commander Forbes of the British Navy, who was very willing to leave the subject, and forget his own calumnies. Nesbit knows that by the laws of Liberia, no man can be held as a slave, and no colonist can keep a native youth until he has been apprenticed. The laws are carefully made and guarded to prevent abuse, and hence the following sentence is a Munchausen of special magnitude. (See bottom of page 39.)

Page 39. "After the private transaction between master and parents, the courts, at the instance of the master, go through some mummery which fastens the fetters on the purchased child during his natural life." Whew! will Mr. Nesbit give us one instance of the above? Let us have names and dates, if of his own knowledge, when and where. If from his correspondents, give us their statements. No, he will not; simply because such cases never occurred, and do not occur there any more than in Philadelphia and New-York.

Missionaries. As if each point referred to by Delany were a kind of climax in absurdity, to mark a worse falsehood than the previous, he applauds and misrepresents the account, both foolish and wicked, which Nesbit gives of the missionaries. Nesbit says: "There are hordes of missionaries there. Indeed there cannot be less than two hundred persons there receiving salaries as missionaries, whose only object seems to be to gull the patrons. They, the missionaries, have, to a man, turned traders; some even are engaged in dealing out rum and fire arms. There are, however, some two or three who have been more honest in their habits."

Of these, and such like gross slanders, Delany remarks, "Concerning the missionaries, I have always been suspicious and fearful. But your exposure of their pernicious and wicked traffic in rum, their systematic and established rule of cheating the natives, and justifying themselves therein, and properly dealing in slaves," however little surprised I am to hear it, (and I am not surprised) will settle true Christians of both hemispheres. Your statements confirm my opinion that American white men are wholly inadequate to the spread of the Gospel as missionaries among the colored races."

We have consented with reluctance to defile our sheet with such slanders, but there seems no other way to convey to the public an adequate idea of the turpitude and baseness to which Nesbit has consented to fix his name. I have quoted from Nesbit and then from Delany's comment, for the reason that, however base the calumny of Nesbit, Delany perverts it and makes it worse. Reading Nesbit alone, one need not necessarily conclude that the missionaries of whom he speaks are white men, "American white men," but Delany, by his comment fixes that interpretation, and Nesbit, by accepting it and publishing it in his book without denial, gives it authority, and is as criminally wicked as Delany.

Now, will the public believe us, that of this "horde of missionaries," at least "two hundred," asserted by Nesbit, and called "American white men" by Delany, there were not ten in all Liberia who could be a basis of the number.

Miss Wilkins, who, he says, "was forced to relinquish her task in disgust," (but who has returned and is now there) was an American white person. Rev. Mr. Horne, teaching a noble school at Monrovia, (his health failing, he returned last spring, but expects to return soon) was an American white man. Rev. D. A. Wilson was there also, principal of the Alexander high school at Monrovia, who came home last year on account of Mrs. Wilson's health, but has again returned to Liberia and is now there. These constituted all the white missionaries in Liberia, except one Baptist missionary and family at Basa, who have since returned. Now, as Mr. Nesbit had the grace to exempt two or three missionaries as more honest than his "horde of two hundred," we presume he will, if inquired of, not

Min. Delany volunteers this last lie about slaves, as Nesbit had not asserted it.

dare to say one word against one of the "American white men" above mentioned.

Who, then, are the "horde of two hundred dishonest" missionaries, asserted to be there by Nesbit, and called by Delany "American hypocrites"? Alas for Mr. Delany's purpose! They are not "white men." All the missionaries but those whom I have named above, who received salaries in the Republic of Liberia, when Mr. Nesbit was there, were free colored men, citizens of Liberia. Like the shirt of Nessus, this outrageous libel comes back to its author's own people.

B. V. R. James, Rev. Francis Barnes, Rev. Alexander Crummell, Rev. Amos Herring, Rev. Beverly Wilson, and a host of pious, devoted colored men, have thus been insignificantly assailed in the vain hope of exciting or justifying the suspicions of the Delany against "American white missionaries."

But why should our columns be occupied in exposing the petty malice and falsehood of a fellow who confesses himself a deceiver and liar, and tries to justify his deceptions by misrepresenting the laws and government of Liberia? Liberia forbids captains taking away passengers without passports. So they forbade a vessel to sail from their harbor without a clearance, as do we from New-York. Both laws are founded on the principle of protecting honest men from knaves. The only object of the Liberia laws about passports was to prevent fraudulent debtors, or other criminals, from escaping or cheating their creditors. And all that Nesbit says or insinuates about any other hindrance to obtaining passports is purely fictitious.

A few more quotations are appended as instances of exaggerations or misstatements, which might be multiplied, but our room forbids.

Water. Page 22. "The water is miserable stuff." How can Nesbit expect this to be credited, when he asserts that it rains half the year? Purer brooks or springs, or more numerous, cannot be found in any country than exist in all parts of Liberia.

Fertility. Page 23. "The land is very fertile, yet it does not produce any timber of consequence, not averaging over one tree on a mile." Except where the land has been cleared for farming by natives or Liberians, the timber is of dense growth and immense size everywhere. He says the land is fertile; he says it is hot; he says it rains more than half the year. Who will believe that fertile land, with heat and moisture, does not average one tree in a mile? Fie! Mr. Nesbit! fie! you should not let Mr. Delany or anybody write such things for you.

No Farms Cleared. Page 25. "No man there has now, or ever had, five acres of land cleared and in cultivation!" Why, Mr. Nesbit! where were your eyes? Have not Blackledge, Russell, Hooper, White, Jordan, Washington, Seymour, Benson, and many others, from two to ten times that quantity, each of them? You must certainly be under some motive to deceive your readers, as potent as that which has led you to deceive President Roberts and your companions.

Loss of Population. Page 27. "Of over 27,000 sent there since 1820 there are less than five thousand there now." It is a pity for a man to get into so inveterate a habit of misstatement as is here exhibited. Including all who ever left the United States for Liberia, the total number is not one-half so great as thus stated. Instead of over "27,000," the figures should have been "11,000," and, though no census has been prepared for us by the Republic, we understand one is preparing this year, and until it appears, we shall believe you have greatly underrated the present population.

"If it were a healthy country, the emigrants and their increase would now number more than forty thousand!"

Are you sure? Is not Virginia healthy, and does not its population increase and supply the South-West? and yet for forty years after it was first settled it could show less than 2000 population out of 9000 emigrants landed.

Is not Newark, N. J., now healthy? and yet for the last five years the free colored people have not increased one soul! Are not New-York and the New-England States healthy? and yet the free colored population has decreased for ten years past!

No! Mr. Nesbit should make more careful statements if he expects an enlightened public to believe them. Let him get into the region of probabilities at least.

Charity will mitigate the otherwise execrable censure due to this pamphlet, by supposing Nesbit yet under the frenzy of the Liberia fever, and if this is correct, returning health may yet induce him to a better mind.

We append a letter just received from an intelligent Liberian, now in Baltimore, who sends us his indignant contradiction of Nesbit's testimony.

For the Colonization Journal.

REV. J. R. PINNEY:
SIR:—Having seen Nesbit's Four Months in Liberia, I do not hesitate to pronounce it an infamously fabricated, gotten up for the sole purpose of preventing immigration to Liberia, by a man who imagines himself wronged by some of his citizens. I, for one, being a citizen of Liberia, can truly say it is the only spot on earth where the colored people are made to find a free home. I emigrated from America in 1848, in Liberia Packet. Since then I have remained there till a few months back, I came in a Salem vessel for my mother and two brothers

I will return this Fall, if possible, and again breathe the pure air of free Liberia.

Nabst was scared completely by the death of Mr. Truman, (a very exemplary young man), and if so easily frightened, Liberia has not lost any one who would have done honor to her standard.

For the benefit of "Liberia," give this an insertion, and if you are doubtful of the truth of my assertions, I will come out next month with name and number.

Respectfully yours,

C. C. C.

Baltimore, Sept. 4, 1855.

COLORED STATE CONVENTION.

We noticed last month the call for a Convention at Troy, which was accordingly held on the 4th instant.

The Troy Whig, 11th inst., gives a succinct account of the services, which continued Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. One hundred and fifty delegates (from abroad), and a large delegation from the vicinity of Troy, attended.

The meetings were devoted to considering a plan for securing a more liberal elective franchise, and resulted in the adoption of a series of Resolutions called a "Platform"—and of a Constitution for a State Suffrage Society. Among the prominent members, we observed,

DUFFIN of Geneva, Ray of Williamsburgh Hodges of Brooklyn, SMOXES and DELL of New York, LONGUES of Syracuse, MYERS of Albany, GIBBS of Troy—and above all, FRED DOUGLASS of Rochester. The latter made two long speeches with his usual wit, as he called it, first, in a "lightsome mood." He claimed that if the colored man could vote on equal terms, the poor Indians could not stand civilization, while the colored men could, and that there was once a colonization society, in the shell of which might now exist, but which, in its philanthropy, hoped to benefit, in a few years die out. He, after the Garrison school in which he graduated, had a great contempt for the colored ministers, who, he said, were all "sound and fury," but agreed to ask them to aid in getting their people to vote.

The following are the Resolutions and Platform.

Resolved, That this Convention of the colored citizens of the State of New-York, assembled in the City of Troy, September 4th, 1855, specifically to promote their own complete and equal enfranchisement, confess themselves to be unable to find a more solid platform of principles, looking to this vital and highly important end, than is furnished in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we hold these truths to be self-evident: All men are created with the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and to protect and preserve these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That true liberty, as a tangible idea, precious to the universal heart, has a basis no less broad and indestructible than the inherent capacity of man to discriminate between right and wrong, good and evil, and the power of choice of self-government.

Resolved, That in the colored citizens of the State of New-York, this basis for the exercise of freedom is as conspicuous as in that of any other class of the American people.

Resolved, That as taxation and representation should go together, as the strength of every nation and Government is in proportion to the love binding its individuals and classes to the common centre, it is alike the dictate of wisdom, as of justice, that the colored citizens of New-York should have equal reason with other citizens to respect the laws and claim the same institutions.

Resolved, That the imposition of a property qualification upon the colored citizens of the State of New-York, as a condition to the exercise by them of the elective franchise—thus casting upon them a burden imposed upon no other class of the American people—has the effect of every nation and Government is in proportion to the love binding its individuals and classes to the common centre, it is alike the dictate of wisdom, as of justice, that the colored citizens of New-York should have equal reason with other citizens to respect the laws and claim the same institutions.

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to elect them. The more prudent dissenters from this, and the resolution was not passed, less it should defeat their primary object of an amendment of the suffrage law. This idea is however practically adopted by the Liberty Party Convention just held, which has nominated Frederick Douglass for Secretary of State, and our quondam friend Vashon for another high position, and the same idea has been adopted in the resolves of the last Republican (Fusion) Convention held in Wisconsin.

We observe that a mass-meeting was held on the 10th, at Merritt's Hall, No. 185 Spring street, New-York, to hear the Report of the delegates to Troy, and form a county organization.

They passed resolutions cordially endorsing the proceedings of the Troy Convention, and adopted for their County Suffrage Organization the form of Constitution at Troy.

We presume there are those who foot the bill for expenses, as the hat first sent around at Merritt Hall for funds, received only \$1 50.

We make this record as chronicle of events bearing upon the question of the future of our free colored population. It is manifest that they begin to see the need of concentration and combination, which is the initial of wider views, which will yet comprehend a separate nationality, and indeed, an attempt to raise their race, not only when exiled by the slave-trade, but at its great centre, Africa. So may it be.

THE MISSION IN AFRICA.

Our latest advices from this Mission contain very mournful intelligence. The Rev. Robert Smith, one of the most prominent Ministers of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, died at Cavalla, the residence of Bishop Payne, on the 24th May; having only lived to labor in the field of his choice for about the space of four months. We have as yet no particulars of his illness or decease; the only advice having reached through the Rev. Mr. Hoffman, the Episcopal Minister at Monrovia, on his voyage out, from which port he wrote us immediately.

Mr. Smith was educated at Yale College; and subsequently received his theological training at the seminary of Alexandria, Virginia. From out of the preparation for the ministry, he devoted himself to the Missionary work of Africa; and when the Foreign Committee were called upon to act with regard to his application, they felt assured, from the testimony everywhere borne to his intelligence, energy, and piety, that they had secured the services of one eminently qualified for usefulness. But it has pleased the Lord to disclaim him from his work at the very commencement; and though we grieve, we cannot repine.

The following is the letter from Mr. Hoffman, which communicates the intelligence. The same letter contains other items of interest, and of a pleasing character.

Letter from the Rev. C. Golden Hoffman—
"The Voyage Out."

"DANQUA COBA," at SEA, May 31, 1855.

"We could hardly have anticipated so speedy and so pleasant a voyage as God in His goodness has granted us. This is our twenty-eighth day at sea, and we have nearly reached the coast of Africa. But our vessel is not so fast as last year's, her cabin is airy and comfortable; the captain and mate are both professing Christians, and are in every respect kind and attentive both to the passengers and the emigrants, of whom we have 100; among these are forty-eight children. Confined within the narrow limits of the vessel, they are sometimes more noisy than is agreeable, but this is a trifling annoyance compared to our many blessings. The ladies have undertaken to instruct them, and from 11 till 1 o'clock they are busily employed with their books and singing.

I have seen several, as well as those of the morning and evening, have been well attended, and I surmise to hope, profitably. Sometimes, when the sea was sufficiently calm, we have had our services on deck, and with naught but the broad ocean around, and the sky above, have solemnly and peculiarly felt the presence of the Almighty, and our dependence on Him. He has blessed us, and we "praise His name for His goodness." None of us have suffered much from sea-sickness, and even our little daughter, though venturing sometimes to walk alone on the unsteady floor of the cabin, has been preserved from accident and illness.

"As we had again to go to the field of our missionary labor, we cannot but feel thankful to God for calling us to His work, and especially now in permitting us to return to it. O that hundreds and thousands of Christians in our favored land, who are living comparatively without an object, whose varied talents would only qualify them for usefulness in the missionary work, might only know the pleasure of going forth as the ambassadors of the Lord to proclaim the everlasting Gospel to the benighted heathen! May the Lord multiply the number of His messengers, to the glory of His name, and the extension of His Kingdom."

Letter from the same—Arrival at Monrovia—
and news from Cape Palmas.

"DANQUA COBA,"

"MONROVIA, ROADS, June 12, 1855."

"We arrived here on Sunday morning, the 10th, all well."

"We had rather a tedious voyage from the Cape de Verde Islands, and did not arrive here till last Sunday morning, the 25th day. The four coast-guard boats were almost all benighted, and we shall probably leave here in a week."

"We have had very sad intelligence from Cape Palmas—the death of the Rev. Mr. Smith, which occurred on the 24th of May last; Mr. Scott says, of consumption."

"On the evening of May 29th, Mr. Scott writes further. He (Mr. Smith) had had light fever some weeks before, but it had entirely left him, and he had not had other diseases fixed on him, there is reason to think he would have suffered very little from the climate. He had dyspepsia, he says, for more than a year, and the last few weeks, he had almost constant expirations from his lungs. Dr. Fletcher of Cape Palmas, wrote to Dr. McGill, of

Monrovia, that he died of dyspepsia, but Dr. McGill's opinion is, that he died of African fever, under the influence of the most direct and violent of the disease to assume. It is another proof, I think, of the fact that where there is disease in the system, it is sure to be developed during the acclimation. We cannot but be very sad at the loss of our valued friend and brother; one so holy, so full of godly zeal, and so worthy; but the Lord's way is not our way, and we would not be so full of godly zeal, as the Lord's way is not our way. Though it was in his heart to build the Lord's house, yet He suffered him not. I learn also that at Monrovia, the death of our late teacher at Cape Palmas, Mr. Augustus Rogers, at Hamburg, Germany. We remember hearing that Mr. R. left Africa some time since, in very bad health, for the United States. He sailed in a German vessel for Hamburg. He was a great sufferer on the voyage, but arrived safely. Within two months after arrival he died of the disease of which he suffered before his departure. These few particulars I learned from German house here, in whose vessel he sailed, who received the information from the captain. The latter is expected here soon, and I shall endeavor to see him and ascertain what further I can."—*Spirit of Missions, September, 1855.*

From the African Repository.

LATER FROM LIBERIA.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

By way of England, we have intelligence from Liberia to the 18th June last. At the regular biennial election, the 1st of May last, STEPHEN A. BAXSON, of Grand Basa county, was elected President of the Republic, and BAYLEY P. YATES, of Montserrado county, Vice-President, for two years from the first of January next. We are gratified to learn that the election has shown their appreciation of the dignity and importance of these two offices by the election of men so well qualified to fill them. Of both of these gentlemen we can speak from a personal and intimate acquaintance of several years in Liberia; and we feel free to say to the friends of Colonization and of Liberia in this country, that the interests of that Republic would not be safer in the hands of any other man who could have been elected as the successor of President Roberts, than Mr. Baxson, whose qualifications for the important and responsible position to which the people have elevated him, are probably second only to those of his predecessor. His long residence in Liberia, (he having emigrated to the colony in 1822, when only six years old), his connection, in various positions, with the Government, and his entire devotion to Liberia as his home, from which he has never been absent, leave no doubt that he will continue to labor and to sacrifice for the good of his adopted (almost his native) land. In a letter published in the Boston Traveller, President Roberts says:

"Mr. Baxson, you are aware, came to Liberia when a child of six years old, and has been reared and educated upon his soil. And perhaps no man in Liberia is better acquainted with the history and the character of the country, and the people, and resources, the character of her people—more especially the aboriginal portion—and particularly the true policy of this Government with respect to its foreign and domestic relations. He has acquired a good knowledge of these by long public service, and his connection with the Government, from from time to time, have developed upon him. He is a gentleman of sterling moral worth, fine native talents, and in every important respect well qualified for the duties of his office."

Of the Vice-President elect, Col. Yates, we are pleased to be able also to speak in terms of commendation. We doubt not that he will fill the office with ability and energy. And if necessary, the higher office of President, with dignity and acceptability. He has also long resided in Liberia, having emigrated in 1820.

We are pleased to learn that the bark *Cora* had reached Monrovia with all well on board. Our agents, Mr. Dennis, writes, under date of June 18th as follows:

"I have the pleasure to inform you that the *Cora* arrived in port on Sunday, the 10th inst, with all of her passengers in good health. None died on the passage. All of those for this country have been landed, and located in the receptacle, except the Wills and Johnson, who are to remain in this city. Since the arrival of the *Cora*, we have had very wet and rough weather, which has greatly impeded us in discharging her; however, we have nearly got all the freight out that is to be landed here."

The Rev. Mr. Hoffman, of the Episcopal mission, who went out in the *Cora*, writes from Monrovia, under date of June 12th, as follows:

"We arrived here on Sunday, the 10th, which makes our passage a most agreeable one. The Cape of Virginia. The emigrants were all safely landed on Monday, except the Wills, who go to-day. A man by the name of Caldwell prefers to go to Cape Palmas, and a female by the name of Logan also; and the Captain and agent have consented to allow them. The emigrants appear to be pleased as they sail. But I have but one unpleasant service for their arrival, as the weather is very wet and equally. We have had news from Cape Palmas in the death of the Rev. Robert Smith, on the 24th of May. We made the Cape de Verde Islands in twenty-three days, and had not only a rapid, but a very pleasant passage. The ship was under the command of a tall, and very comfortable. Capt. Buraham has been exceedingly kind, and is unfailing in his attentions both to the emigrants and to us. We have a very respectable company of emigrants, fifty-four of whom are males, and fifty-two females, one hundred and six in all, of whom twenty-two are free persons. We were able to have services every Sunday, and morning and evening prayers, at which all attended. I think it would be well for you to suggest to future emigrants that the females take out some sewing to do on board. The time there was spent, more than twenty-five, and we had a few cases of chicken-pox on board, which appeared about the fourteenth day out, but it was very trifling. The health of all has been very good."

In the letter from President Roberts, in our present number, will be found a notice of his visit to Cape Mount, whither he went with a company of citizens for the purpose of conducting a tour of inspection, and of the importance of the point where for many years the slave trade was carried on very actively and extensively, but which, we hope, will soon become an attractive place of residence for emigrants, for the purpose of engaging in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and commerce, and of placing the status of the *Cora*, and introducing the institutions of Christianity among the surrounding native tribes.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

Governor House,
Monrovia, May 15, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—I have had the honor of your favor of the 25th January, conveying a report of the Committee on Foreign Relations in regard to founding a settlement in the interior of Liberia. I regard this measure, sir, as one of the greatest importance to the progress and future interests of this Republic. It is a measure I have been advocating for some years, under the firm conviction that settlements on Foreign Relations on some elevated point, removed from the influences of the malaria arising from the jungles and mangrove swamps of the coast, will be more healthy, and where, I believe, new emigrants might be located with comparative impunity, as regards African fever; and but more especially, as it would be accomplished with the interior, we have no horses, you know—long since the Government here would have taken the initiation in this matter.

I am now gratified to learn that the Society have taken the subject into favorable consideration, and that measures are in progress for carrying the enterprise into effect.

You have selected a point, it appears, interior to Grand Basa, and have charged Mr. Benson with the duty of making the necessary preparations in time for your spring expedition. I am not informed as to the progress Mr. Benson has made in his arrangements. I doubt not, however, that he will be wanting on his part to have them perfected by the arrival of the company. You will doubtless hear from him by this conveyance, and be informed as to his prospects.

I returned, two or three weeks ago, from Grand Cape Mount, whither I had been, as you are already apprised, to found a new settlement. The chiefs, and natives generally, received us very kindly, and expressed much satisfaction at having a civilized community in their midst, and especially in view of having by that means peace restored to the country.

Benson the great peace restored to the country, in putting an end to the feuds and wars which have so long distracted that country, other considerations—religious, agricultural, and commercial—make it desirable to have a settlement there; and these have weighed with the Government for some years past, but the want of funds to meet the necessary expenses has hitherto delayed the undertaking; and even now the public finances do not warrant the outlay, some fifteen thousand dollars, the present year; yet every other circumstance so favored the enterprise, just at this time, that the Legislature determined to make the effort, under the hope of reaping some advantage from the colonization of the country; and I trust we may not be disappointed in this hope, or in the hope of obtaining assistance from some quarter. If so, we shall have incurred an expense that will weigh heavily upon the Government.

I noticed your hint in regard to the depressed state of money matters with the parent Society, and may therefore conclude, I suppose, that you will not be able to assist us much in sustaining the settlement at Cape Mount; still, all other sources failed, it is hoped that you will render the Government some aid as you may find it convenient.

Our general disinterestedness on the 1st inst., and I am happy to say, the excitement of the canvass has well signified. Benson and Yates are elected by large majorities. It is a matter of congratulation that our public affairs have fallen into hands we believe to be safe.

I have just received intelligence from Grand Cape Mount that every thing is going on well there. All the chiefs, except one, of the contending parties have sent to request me to meet them in grand "palaver," to assist in arranging the matters of dispute between them, so that confidence may be restored and permanent peace established. I propose to do this, if I can, in the course of a couple of weeks.

With kindest regards, I am,

Dear sir, yours faithfully,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Rev. W. McLain,

Sec. and Treas. Am. Col. Soc.,

tax following article, from the *Cavalla Messenger*, is from a source entitled to much deference. Bishop Payne's long residence among the Greys-bos affords him opportunities of perfect information.

AFRICAN WOMEN.

It is commonly said that in heathen countries woman is ever degraded to the level of slaves. This cannot be said in strict propriety of woman in this part of Africa. It is true, that a certain sum is given as *betrothment money*, by every husband to the wife's father or step-father, and the wife is indelibly the idea of being bought; and it is a remarkable fact, that the oldest son of every woman, claims for his mother's family, a wife or her value, in return for betrothment money received on her account. The influence of woman is far less than that of man, and she is despised. The husband, too, must see to it that he pleases her, if not altogether for love's sake, yet to save himself from the potent spells, or coarctives, which woman is supposed especially to wield. Her supposed power in this respect, causes her to be considered as one of the most dangerous of all. 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COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

From Beyond Raptur's Journey to Central Africa.

THE COUNTRIES OF SOUDAN, AFRICA.

Within a recent period but little has been known of the geography and topography of the eastern portion of Central Africa. Few English travellers have made these regions the subject of their investigation, their attention having been principally directed towards the countries on the western coast. The Niger in its lower reaches presents an interesting problem than the Nile. The German travellers, Ruppel and Ruessegger, however, by their explorations within the last twenty-five years, have made important contributions to our knowledge of eastern Soudan, while D'Arnaud, Werne, and more than all, Dr. Kitchener, have caused our vision far into the heart of the mysterious regions beyond. Still, the results of these explorations are far from being generally known, or even represented on our maps. Geographical charts are still issued, in which the conjectured mountains of the Mahal and the Nile, in the ridges across the middle of Africa, in latitudes where the latest travellers find a plain as level as the sea. A few words, therefore, concerning the character and relative position of the different countries of which I have occasion to speak, may make these notes more intelligible to many readers.

As far as southern Nubia, with the exception of the oases in the Libyan Desert, the Nile is the only agent of productiveness. Beyond the narrow limit of its bounteous valley there is little except red sand and baked rocks, from the Red Sea to the Atlantic. On reaching latitude 15° north, however, a change takes place in the desert landscape. Here the tropical rains, which are unknown in Egypt and northern Nubia, fall every summer, though in diminished quantity. The dry, gravelly plains, nevertheless, exhibit a scattering growth of grass and thorny shrubs, and the vegetation becomes more luxuriant. As we proceed southward, the vegetation increases in quantity; the grass no longer keeps the level of the plain, but climbs the mountain sides, and before reaching Khartoum, in latitude 15° 40' north, we have passed the limits of the desert. The side plains stretch thence eastward to the Red Sea, and westward beyond Kordofan, are savannas of rank grass, crossed here and there by belts of the thorny mimosa, and differing little in aspect from the plains of California during the dry season. The Arabs, who inhabit them, are herdsmen, and own vast flocks of camels and sheep. The Nile here is no longer the silver river, and loses his title of "The Sea," which he owns in Egypt. The Atbara, which flows down to him from the Abyssinian Alps, has many tributaries of its own: the Blue Nile, between Khartoum and Sennar, receives the large streams of the Red Sea, and the other, the White Nile, though flowing for the greater part of his known course through an immense plain, boasts two important affluents—the Sobad and the Bah-el-Ghazal. The soil, climate, productions, and character of the scenery of this region are therefore very different from Egypt.

But the conquest of Soudan by Mohammed Ali has been known of the country between the Ethiopian Nile and the Red Sea, or of Central Africa south of the latitude of Kordofan and Sennar. The White Nile, it is true, was known to exist, but was considered as a tributary stream. It was extremely difficult and dangerous to proceed beyond Nubia and the desert. The caravan, which passed between Assouan and Sennar, Ibrahim Pasha, Isah Pasha, and Mohammed Bey Deftardar, between the years 1820 and 1825, gradually subjugated and attached to the rule of Egypt the countries of Berber, Shendi and Sennar, as far as the mountains of Kordofan, in latitude 15° on the south-west, to the Gulf of Abyssinia, the wild domains of the Shuokores, and the Bahallens, and Hadendos, extending to the Red Sea, and embracing the seaport of Sowakin, and the kingdom of Kordofan, west of the Nile, and bounded by the large and fertile range of mountains of Dar-Fur. The Egyptian possessions in Soudan are nearly as extensive as all Egypt, Nubia not included, and might become even richer and more flourishing under a just and liberal policy of government. The plains on both sides of the Nile might be irrigated to a much greater extent than in Egypt, and many vast tracts of territory given to bold children of tribes, could readily be reclaimed from the wilderness. The native inhabitants are infinitely more stupid and degraded than the Fellahs of Egypt, but that, they are capable of great improvement is shown by the success attending the efforts of the Christian missionaries in the interior. The terrible climate of Soudan will always be a drawback to its physical prosperity, yet even this would be mitigated, in some measure, were the soil under cultivation.

As I follow the course of the Nile, from the northern limit of the tropics to Khartoum, my narrative will have given some idea of the country along its banks. The territory to the east, towards and beyond the Atbara, is still in a great measure unexplored. Burckhardt was the first European who visited it, but his route lay among the mountain ranges, and parallel to the coast of the Red Sea. The low, fertile, and fertile, which he crossed, is three or five thousand feet in height, and like the mountain spine of the island of Ceylon, never has the same season on both sides at once. When it rains on the eastern slopes, the western are dry, and vice versa. There is another part of this region consists of vast plains, watered by the Arab herdsmen, and rising gradually towards the south into the first terraces of the table land of Abyssinia. The land of the Shuokores, the hills of the Bahallens, and the mountains of the Atbara, is called *Belad el Tekla*. Dr. Reis visited during the summer of 1851, in company with the military expedition under Mousa Bey, and travelled for three or four weeks through regions where no European had been before him.

Leaving the town of Sennar, he travelled across the desert for nine days, and then arrived at a place abounding with gazelles and hyenas, to a village called Gash-Rabab, on the Atbara River. This belongs to the Shuokores, against whom the expedition was in part directed. He then crossed the river, and travelled for two or three weeks through a broken and mountain country, inhabited by the

wandering races of the Hallelans and Hadendos. The mountains which were from two to three thousand feet in height, were crested with walls of naked porphyry rock, but their lower slopes were covered with grass and bushes, and peopled by myriads of beautiful birds, the ranges were many hundred feet above the valleys, some of which were inhabited. Here the vegetable and animal world was far richer than on the Nile. The Consul was obliged to follow the movements of the expedition, and therefore could not trace out any regular plan of exploration. After seeing just enough to whet his curiosity, he returned to Mousa Bey, and returned to Gash-Rabab. His route then followed the course of the Atbara, for a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, to the town of Sofe, on the Abyssinian frontier. The river, which is a clear and beautiful stream, has a narrow border of trees and underwood, and flows in a winding course through a region of low, grassy hills. By using the water for irrigation, the country, which is now entirely uncultivated, might be made very productive. The Shuokores possess immense herds of camels, and a *Agria*, or trained dromedary, which is the most useful animal in the country, was the strongest and fastest which I saw in Africa.

Near Sofe the savanna of grass gives place to dense tropical forests, with a rank undergrowth, which is often impenetrable. Here, in addition to the lion and leopard, which are common to all Soudan, the expedition saw large herds of the elephant, called *Djebel Atschi*. Near Abou-Hars, are the ruins of an ancient Christian town, probably dating from the fourth or fifth century, about which time Christianity, previously planted in Abyssinia, began to advance northward towards Nubia. The Consul obtained from the Governor, Abou-Hars, three iron crosses, which bore a peculiar form. The woods were filled with honey to a rosy, and a piece of incense—all had been used in removing the bricks used to build the Pasha's palace and other edifices in Khartoum. The room which I occupied during my stay in Khartoum was paved with the same bricks. These crosses, which were found in the ruins of a temple of Meror and the temples of Mesourur, the Christian and Egyptian faiths, advancing towards each other, almost met on these far fields.

The former kingdom of Sennar includes the country between the two Niles—except the territory between the Nile and the Red Sea, which is bounded by Abyssinia on the east, and the mountains of the savage Galla tribes on the south. The *Djizeher* (Island) *el Hoge*, as the country between the rivers is called, is for the most part a plain of grass. Towards the south, there are some low ranges of hills, followed by other plains, which are fertile. The woods were filled with honey, and with elephants and lions. The town of Sennar, once the capital of this region and the residence of its Meke or Kings, is now of little importance. It was described to me as a collection of mud huts, resembling Shendi. The Egyptian rule extends to the days of the Nile, the country, which is the finest in the mountains, and the gold-bearing sands of Kanan have given rise to the establishment of a military post. Sennar as well as Kordofan, Berber and Dongola, is governed by a Bey, appointed by the Pasha of Soudan. It is only two weeks' journey thence to Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, and the country, which is the finest in the mountains, and the gold-bearing sands of Kanan have given rise to the establishment of a military post. Sennar as well as Kordofan, Berber and Dongola, is governed by a Bey, appointed by the Pasha of Soudan. It is only two weeks' journey thence to Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, and the country, which is the finest in the mountains, and the gold-bearing sands of Kanan have given rise to the establishment of a military post.

Kordofan lies west of the White Nile, and consists entirely of great plains of grass and thorns, except in the southern part, where there is a mountain range called *Djebel Dyer*, inhabited by emigrants from the Nile, and the country, which is the finest in the mountains, and the gold-bearing sands of Kanan have given rise to the establishment of a military post. Sennar as well as Kordofan, Berber and Dongola, is governed by a Bey, appointed by the Pasha of Soudan. It is only two weeks' journey thence to Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, and the country, which is the finest in the mountains, and the gold-bearing sands of Kanan have given rise to the establishment of a military post. Sennar as well as Kordofan, Berber and Dongola, is governed by a Bey, appointed by the Pasha of Soudan. It is only two weeks' journey thence to Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, and the country, which is the finest in the mountains, and the gold-bearing sands of Kanan have given rise to the establishment of a military post.

For some future explorer. The extensive regions of the oases are supposed to furnish the key to the system of rivers and mountain chains of Central Africa. Through the fear and jealousy of the various tribes, however, it has not been allowed to pass its borders since the visit of Mr. Brown, half a century ago. Of late, however, the relations between the Egyptian rulers in Soudan and the Sultan of Dar-Fur have been quite amicable, and if nothing could disturb this harmony, there is some hope that the Sultan will be permitted to visit the Sultan of Dar-Fur, who wished to pass through Dar-Fur and reach Berber. He had at that time received no answer, but it had been intimated, under the pretext of the Sultan would reply, giving Capt. Peel permission to visit the country and travel in it, but not to pass beyond. There is still a great deal of war between the Sultan of Berber and Dar-Fur, and the Pasha was of the opinion that it would be impossible to traverse Africa from east to west, in the line of those States.

FURNAL OF AN AFRICAN CHIEF.

Extract from the Journal of Rev. R. B. Smith, Episcopal missionary at Cape Palmas, taken from the Report of the Mission.

Wain, the King of the Cavalla towns, died today. He was a man of great weight of character, a friend to our mission, and an advocate for peace. He lived to the age of 80, and he died as he lived, to attend to it. Great preparation is being made for his funeral, which comes off day after tomorrow. Went to his house this afternoon, where I witnessed a scene which can better be imagined than described. As is the custom on such occasions, the women related to the deceased were seated around the body, to the number of forty or fifty—rolling in the sand, and making the air around with such lamentations as I have read of but never heard before. Some doubtless felt what they expressed, but with the great majority it was the expression, with very little, if any, feeling of grief.

December 15th.—A great number have come today from various directions to attend the funeral. Guns are being continually fired and a drum beat.

December 16th.—The body of the deceased king was taken this morning to an open plain in the vicinity of the town, where an altar was erected over it, and a table placed near it, on which was his bed, and other articles from his possessions. Then the regular exercises commenced, by some one of the two hundred of the men, in full war-dress, performing around the body military evolutions peculiar to the heathen, and keeping up a constant firing over and about the body, and shouting and singing, and addresses to the deceased—all seeming to be striving to drive away every thing like serious reflection. These warriors were smeared all over with a species of black paint, and had a great number of skins of wild animals hanging around their waists, and frightful dances and hallooing, and singing, and shouting, and all the other things which the heathen do. Altogether, they presented such an appearance as we might imagine to belong to devils, rather than to human beings. Besides these there were collected perhaps a thousand persons, of all ages and sexes—all, with few exceptions, manifesting the greatest interest in the proceedings. About noon the king's body was carried to the place, Mt. Vaughan, and Cavalla, being all at this place, to attend a celebration—all marched down in procession, with their banners, when Bishop Payne delivered an appropriate address to the large assembly assembled. After this they continued singing and shouting, and hallooing, and singing, and shouting, and all the other things which the heathen do. Altogether, they presented such an appearance as we might imagine to belong to devils, rather than to human beings. Besides these there were collected perhaps a thousand persons, of all ages and sexes—all, with few exceptions, manifesting the greatest interest in the proceedings. About noon the king's body was carried to the place, Mt. Vaughan, and Cavalla, being all at this place, to attend a celebration—all marched down in procession, with their banners, when Bishop Payne delivered an appropriate address to the large assembly assembled. After this they continued singing and shouting, and hallooing, and singing, and shouting, and all the other things which the heathen do.

From this dark scene I returned to my home, feeling that there is nothing better calculated than a heathen funeral to drive the Christian to realize and cherish the blessings of the Gospel.

FROM THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY.

LETTERS have been received from Mr. Thompson, dated at Kawi-Mendi, October 20, 1854, and from Mr. Burton, dated November 10 and 15. The members of the mission were in pretty good health. Mr. Burton had been quite ill, but had recovered. Mr. Thompson wrote that the Rev. Mendi station was prospering. He was moved since his exile to the church since Mr. Telfer left, and expected to receive more in November.

The following is an extract from one of Mr. Burton's letters:

BURNING FOR WITCHHUNT.

On the 5th of August Mr. Burton writes: "I have had an opportunity of witnessing some of the most horrid spectacles of heathenism that I ever saw. I am going to describe the scene. No one would get a correct idea of it by representation. A woman near us was taken sick, and several persons were accused of bewitching her; five were seized, and put to torture the most cruel, and had suffered some eight or ten days before it came to my knowledge. They were then hurried to the spot, and found three of them. One, a woman, some thirty years of age, was burned till there is hardly a part on her body that is not a putrid sore. Her left breast is perfectly roasted; also the whole of her right arm and left leg. The other two, a man and a girl, were not so badly off. The man had a heavy chain fastened to his neck; the girl had one ankle fastened in a log. I begged and entreated the woman who inflicted the torture to release them, which she finally did. 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I begged and entreated the woman who inflicted the torture to release them, which she finally did. I took the man and girl in the boat to the mission-house. I then went to Mr. Hanson, and he and I went to the spot, and found three of them. One, a woman, some thirty years of age, was burned till there is hardly a part on her body that is not

NEW-YORK COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

REV. J. B. PINNEY, EDITOR.

OCTOBER 1855.

[VOL. V.—NO. 10.—WHOLE NO. 59.]

The New-York Colonization Journal
IS PUBLISHED AT THE
Colonization Office,
NEW BIBLE HOUSE
CORNER OF ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

CITY.	
1 copy, delivered in the city.	\$0 50
1 copy, by mail.	0 25
5 copies to one address.	1 00
12	2 00
40	5 00
100	10 00

The Journal will be sent gratuitously to donors of Five Dollars, to Life Members for three years, and to Pastors of Churches where the cause is presented and a collection taken and transmitted to us.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

From the Home and Foreign Journal.

YORUBA—CENTRAL AFRI

LETTER FROM REV. T. J. BOWEN.

We have received no intelligence from Yoruba since our last issue. The letters from the brethren and the hearts of all our readers. We now present a communication from Brother Bowen, having a reference chiefly to the people and natural history of the kingdom of Yoruba. The valuable information it contains will be read with interest. It will plead with God, to make the truth effectual in the conversion of the people of that interesting country.

GEOGRAPHY.

This country is commonly but improperly called Yarriba on our maps. It is reckoned by geographers a part of Central Africa, although the southern line is within sixty miles of the Bight of Benue. This classification is just, for the character of the country and the people is decidedly that of Central Africa, and very unlike anything found in the other regions near the coast.

LANGUAGE OF YORUBA.

Several independent tribes speak the Yoruba language, and, in fact, are the same people in origin, character, religion, &c. The principal of these are Igba and Ifeh, on the coast of Yoruba, and Ifebu, Egbu, Ota and Iketa on the south. The Semang, the people of Efon (Ka-kanda), speak a somewhat similar tongue. The Nuhi is quite different, yet evidently belongs to the same family of languages. A part of Nuhi lies on this side the Niger, so that Yoruba does not extend to that great river at any point.

The various tribes who speak the Yoruba language probably number a million of souls. They occupy a country about as large as the State of Georgia. In former times they were much more numerous. But hundreds of towns have been destroyed by war. In the present century, the Semang, that district is now a desert, or rather a huge forest. Most of the towns visited by the Landers are now in ruins, including Ayow, (Katunga or Eyoo), the capital. The slave trade has done this. Very numbers of Yorubas have been exported, and many have perished in the battle and the siege. Many are now in Brazil, Cuba, Sierra Leone, &c. Sometimes they purchase their freedom in America and come home. Others have been sent to the Barbary States. They are almost as numerous in Sokoto, &c., as in Central Africa. Very lately many returned to Ijaye from Sokoto, where he had been a slave fourteen years. He brought me, a fowl, as a present, which I delicately refused to accept, and he listened with apparent wonder at the Gospel.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY.

The surface of Yoruba is chiefly an elevated, gently undulating plain. In this country the Kong mountains are not a continuous chain, but are broken in detached masses, with plains around and between them. Their greatest height is probably two thousand feet. In many places they are quite rugged, being composed of granite.

Yoruba is a prairie country, and resembles Texas. Timber is scarce. The scenery is often most beautiful, but I cannot attempt to describe it, my object being to state facts as they are. The country is well watered, being everywhere traversed by streams of clear water, flowing over rocky beds. The largest rivers are the Ogou and the Oshun, which are less than one hundred yards in width. They never overflow, and there is not as near of swamp in the country, so far as I have ever seen or heard.

SOIL AND VEGETATION.

The soil is of second quality, as we would say in America, but in many places it is poor, and often gravelly or rocky. The rocks are almost entirely granite, gneiss, quartz and iron conglomerate. There is no lime in any form. Iron is the only metal known to exist.

Vegetation is very luxuriant. The grass on the prairies is often twelve feet high, and some of the forest trees are immense. They are never fit for house logs, being too short when small enough, and too large when long enough. Their trunks are invariably nearly white. All the sapplings are crooked. There is no free wood for exportation, and but little camwood, that is a kind of logwood. Coarse, strong timber is common even in the forest. There is one tree, the wood of which is exactly like white hickory, but the leaves, fruit, &c., are very different. Showy flowers are numerous on the trees, but very scarce in the fields and prairies. Scarcely any of the wild fruit is fit to eat. During the dry and hot season, vegetation is

period of repose. This begins in November, and ends in February. By the middle of January, the grass in the prairie, is brown and dry, and a good many trees shed their leaves.

My limits will allow me to describe but few of the trees and herbs which are worthy of notice. The oil palm is the most valuable tree in Africa. The palm oil trade, like the cotton trade, is destined to enrich nations. This yellow oil is an important article of food in Africa. The hard nuts, when burnt and ground, afford another oil, which is used for lamps in all Yorubas, where the palm grows. The foot stalks of the leaves are often twenty feet long, and are used for rafters in thatching houses.

On the high plains of the interior, the palm does not flourish; but here its place is supplied by the butter tree. This tree is no way related to the palm. It bears fruit as large as an egg. The seed is a large stone, or nut, with a soft shell. From this is made an oil of a bluish yellow color, as hard as butter, and slightly aromatic. The people call it butter, and use it to fry in.

The seeds of the African locust are exclusively used in palaver sauce for hash. Locust seeds, like kola nuts, are an important article of traffic throughout the country. The butter trees and locust trees grow on the prairies, giving them a picturesque appearance. The kola tree prefers the forest. It does not bear till about twenty years old.

In the forests, there is a species of black pepper. High botanical authorities say it is not caboc, but in this they are doubtless mistaken; perhaps the plant they speak of is not Yoruba plant.

In the east of the country, are a few trees called ashori, of which the natives tell wonderful stories. No plant grows near such a tree, and any bird or insect which flies near it, falls dead. The wood is black, and so heavy, they say, as to sink in water. A piece, an inch long, which I have seen, was valued at two dollars. It is used as an amulet, and appears to be very scarce. To scold a piece from this tree is said to be a very dangerous exploit. The man who attempts it runs rapidly by the tree, and with one blow with a cutlass; another follows to pick up the chip, but sometimes one or both falls dead by the tree. I must regard this tree as fabulous, though every body believes there are such in Ijebu.

The people have most of the cultivated plants known among us. Corn and yams are the principal crops. Yam vines are prickly, and have to be stuck like hives. Cassava is not poisonous, as botanists pretend. The root is eaten cooked, and raw, and is commonly given raw to goats and sheep. Cotton is cultivated, but the yield is poor. They have both the black seed and white seed varieties. Also manihot, and another kind which has red blossoms. This surpasses all in fineness, but does not wear well. Sweet potatoes, beans, cow peas, okra, &c., are commonly planted.

The weeds and grasses in the field are much the same as our own, to wit: purslane, cereals weeds, grass, &c. Coffee, pepper, and other cultivated plants are not indigenous, as some have reported. They never grow in the woods, except when planted in fields or gardens.

COLORED PEOPLE OF HAYTI.

The barque C. E. Lex brought a letter to a distinguished gentleman of New-York city, signed by twenty colored men—all heads of families—who had been persuaded to remove to Hayti, and now petition to be taken to Liberia. In asking this gentleman to carry their case before the Colonization Society they say: "Hayti is a lovely, splendid country, and if the United States would only cause their citizens to be treated as English made the Haytian Government treat English subjects, no man need desire a better chance to live happily than he can have here. There is no difference in the treatment of Americans and English, both black and white."

EXULTANT OPINION OF LIBERIA.—A prejudice appears to exist for some time past, in England, against the Republic of Liberia, on account of its connection with the Colonization organization of this country. The late visit of President Roberts to Great Britain had the effect to remove this in a good degree from the minds of many of standing and influence. Joseph Sturge the Quaker, said in a large public meeting, whatever might have been the motives of Southern advocates of Colonization, Liberia seemed to be the child of heaven, and under the fostering care of Divine Providence, destined to do more for the elevation of the race, and towards the introduction of civilization and Christianity into Africa, than all other enterprises, civil or religious hitherto conceived.

MISSION BUILDINGS AT CAVALLA. W. A.

This beautiful picture, dear children, represents the Mission Station at Cavalla, West Africa. The large building, surrounded by piazzas, is the residence of the Bishop, and the missionaries of the station.

The fence on the left is part of the inclosure of our garden, where there are lilies and roses, and a variety of other flowers, with fruits and vegetables. Joining the fence on the left you observe two small houses; the first is the rice house, where the rice and food for the scholars are kept. The other building is the school house for the boys, and here they also sleep and eat. On the right of the picture you observe a number of small houses; these are the dwellings of our native Christians. This is part of a Christian village, and these houses, twelve or fourteen in number, were all built by a native carpenter, one of the Mission scholars. In front of the Mission House is an avenue of coconut-trees, now in full bearing; they were planted by the Bishop about ten years ago. Going down the avenue through the gate, the road leads to the native town, passing the Church of the Epiphany; this is built of stone; you see it in the picture as it will look when completed, for it is yet unfinished. It is the nucleus to worship in—the natives who live in the town you see enclosed by a wooden fence, and for those in the neighborhood, for our villagers and mission family. O, what a pleasant sight in a heathen country is a Christian church.

The bell that will sound from this steeple will serve as the children of a Sunday-school in Philadelphia; and how sweet the thought that when these children shall have grown in grace, and been gathered to their Father's house in heaven, this bell will sound as their voice from the skies to the poor heathen, to come up thither and join their heavenly company, the Church of the redeemed above! Poor natives! you see some of them at the town gate. A woman is entering with her water-pot; she has been to the spring; they are literally "the hewers of wood and drawers of water." In all heathen countries they are more the slaves than the companions of the men. You observe we are near the sea; there is a little vessel in sight. Sometimes our vessels of war anchor off the station, and the officers visit us, and visit the native towns, and the people see we are remembered by our government; and are under its protection, and they are oftentimes kept back from doing us any harm. On the right of the Mission House, and between it and the Christian village, is now being erected a school-house for the girls.

And now, children, when you look at this pretty picture, and see all these nice buildings, and are told that the very spot was once a solitary native burying place, so overgrown with tangled vines and bushes, that ray of light could scarcely penetrate the corrupted earth, are not Isaiah's words fulfilled, "The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose? It shall blossom abundantly, and rejoice with joy and singing." Very often from this spot it is heard, that the day after tomorrow the sound of many voices issuing from the praise of Jesus' name.

C. C. H.

MISSIONS IN YORUBA.

The hearts of the brethren in all parts of the South may well be stirred at the statements of our missionary, as contained in the subsequent letter. Brother Bowen had just returned from a tour to the great city of Ilorin—a city, as he informs us, larger than any he has ever seen, excepting London, and the lines below were penned upon his arrival at Ijaye. He says: "May 12th."

I had not intended to visit Ilorin for six or eight months to come. The project was suddenly conceived and immediately carried into execution, with the entire approbation of Brother Clark. We now see that I went precisely at the right time—just as war had ceased in Yoruba and Nuhi, and the people were placed within reach of the statements of our missionary, an Arab, who spoke favorably of our character. One of them in particular met me, an Christian as I was, as though I had been his brother; kissed my hand, came to see me daily while I was kept close, and advised me, if Ilorin should reject me, to go to Isek, a civilized city as large as Ilorin, at least days to the east. Six days further is Arewa, the largest and most powerful city in Africa.

I have seen much, and have returned with enlarged views and feelings. If it can be so, I beg the Board to send me out at once to Ilorin. Two or three others should come out immediately for the same place. At least one of these should be a middle-aged man of great abilities, mental discipline, experience, discretion, and Christian maturity—one of our very best men. I trust we are now

about to lay the foundation of a mighty work in Central Africa.

A discreet and active black man should be stationed at Lagos; two men should occupy Ijaye, and Brother Clark should have a colleague at Ogbomshash.

This vast country is now at peace, for the first time in several generations. The Lord, by the scourge of war, has rebuked many nations. All the roads are said to be perfectly safe. Even the robbers of the desert have committed no outrages for several years, as I was told by a resident in Fezzan. A few months ago, a letter sent at venture by Europeans in Tripoli, arrived safely at Lagos, having passed from hand to hand across the continent.

A more lovely country than this can scarcely be found on the globe. Its general character is that of an undulating prairie, adorned with scattering trees. The ascent from the sea is scarcely discernible; Abbeokuta has an elevation of 587 feet, the plain at Ijaye, 957 feet, and that at Ogbomshash, perhaps 1,500 feet, though I made no observations. It does not seem to be a mountainous country, yet when we ascend a mountain in any part of the interior, we see others all around us; some solitary, others in groups of three or four, and others in short chains. They rise abruptly from the undulating table lands. The scenery is very beautiful.

I have no longer a doubt as to the healthiness of the interior. The air is dry and the nights warm, Brother Clark, at Ogbomshash, and myself at Ilorin, both experienced an improvement in health. Missionaries nearer the coast may here and there to regain their vigor without losing time to go home, and incurring the dangers of re-acclimation, as I did on my return to Africa.

The Fulahs, the people of Nuhi, Hausa and Kanuri, whom I met, are more intelligent and civilized than I expected. Most of them desire missionaries, though they know our doctrine and designs. The energetic spirit of change which pervaded other parts of the globe has come hither also. The whole seems to be approaching a great social revolution. Now is the time for missions. Here is a field which a man should sell all that he has to pursue. Sell your law books, sell your drags, and bring them over, sell all your aspirations, renounce yourself and everything else that is not saleable, and come. Little do you now think perhaps what things your own eyes may yet see in Central Africa. Were I in your place, I feel very certain that a sevenfold cord would not be able to bind me. And what would Paul do if he were there?

TO THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. SHARP, the author of the subjoined communication, is a colored man of observation, prudence, and candor, who emigrated with his family and some friends to Liberia, May 1, 1855. During his recent visit in this country he has seen much of his people, and answered personally many inquiries made of him respecting his adopted home. In going about to return, he wished to leave his testimony of Liberia with such of his race as he would read. He hopes that they will believe him when he assures them that the citizens of the Republic enjoy a degree of freedom and happiness such as they never could have experienced anywhere else, and that the soil is fertile to an almost unexampled degree.

As a proof of Mr. Sharp's own conviction of the many advantages which Liberia offers to the colored man, under any thing which he can ever expect to possess within the limits of the United States, he has made his arrangements to return by the first opportunity and connect his destiny with those of his countrymen in the land which Providence, we believe, intended they should have as their own.

The person who addresses you was born in Caroline County, Maryland, where I remained until I had attained the twenty-fifth year of my age. In 1833, being dissatisfied with my condition in that State I removed to Madisonville, New-Jersey, where, finding myself oppressed, I was resolved upon going to Canada, but was prevented. In 1834 I again prepared to visit Canada, and again my purpose was frustrated. Still feeling myself a free man, and yet deprived of liberty, I could not be satisfied, and having learned that Benjamin Lundy had obtained a grant of land from the Mexican Government, to colonize colored people on, crossed the Delaware river on the ice, on the 25th of 1835, to Philadelphia, and conferred with him. Found his plan an encouraging one, but the Texas war had commenced, and we were compelled to wait till it had expired. I returned home, and dwelt in mind, and thought more seriously of the

step just taken. The result was, that it seemed to me that on this continent there appeared to be no resting-place for our people—the white race had first discovered this country, had settled and possessed it as their own.

Yet, laboring under this conviction, and finding it constantly growing upon me, I received, a few years since, some information respecting Liberia from my true friend, Mr. Jacob L. Rossand, and, after making much inquiry I determined to test the truth of these several reports. I consulted with many of my companions, two of whom readily agreed to accompany me and my family to Africa. We left New-Jersey, April 29, 1835, for Baltimore, where we were kindly received, and embarked on the Barque Ralph Cross, May 1. All were well accommodated in every respect, and after a passage of fifty days, we anchored at Bassa Cove; every one of the one hundred and fifty emigrants, and four white missionaries which composed the ship's living freight, being in the enjoyment of good health. We were kindly received by the agents there, comfortable houses were provided, and a weekly supply of good provisions furnished for six months after our arrival.

After my particular I had my doubts before leaving this country, but I proved all assured me to be true. We realized that the people of Liberia were very kind, and from them received a hearty welcome to our new homes. I visited the Courts and other departments, and found them composed entirely of my race. This was so highly gratifying that I felt I had surely found the place where myself and children could live, and the latter grow up without feeling that degraded oppression which crushes our people down in the United States. Thanks be to Him who directed our steps thitherward.

After my four months in the town of Edina, I went on the farm presented me by the Liberian government on the Saint John's river, and took to farming. Planted sweet potatoes, Indian corn, bananas, plantains, cassava, pine-apples, paw-paws, squashes, tomatoes, cabbage, cucumbers, artichokes, rice, coffee, cotton, the sugar-cane, and pepper. There are many other things available for support; such as fish, deer, sheep, cows, and hogs. And there I continued until my visit to this country, in the enjoyment of good health, with perfect freedom of speech and action, sensible of and appreciating my manhood, and prospering as well as any reasonable mind could expect.

"I regret that so few of my race in this country manifest anything like a disposition for their ancestral land. Surely, the time cannot be far distant when the preponderance will be in favor of Africa, the home of the sable race. There is a power at the disposal of feeble man, and he is building and forming the character of the settlers of that land, for noble and high purposes, as they must ultimately become the instruments which Providence will use to redeem the many millions of that vast continent. The advancement of the settlements is astonishing. Good citizens are no longer in traces of good character in the various works of life.

"Our churches and schools are well attended, and I doubt whether there exists a more devoted people. The soil is sufficiently ample to produce such things as are adapted to it, to meet and supply the wants of the people. There are respectable members of the churches, who are devoting themselves to the soil, and as far as they have gone, success has attended them. Many of our people believe that they have rested long enough, and though we have liberty in abundance, yet we cannot live by that alone, but by every exertion we make on the strength of the liberty. We may say, 'We shall live, by the liberty.' We shall live to exert a hearty influence over the great African Continent.

"It is to be hoped that many will be led to their ancestral land from a sense of duty they owe to God, as well as from personal interest."

Your well-wisher,

SAMUEL H. G. SHAW.

THE LATE CHRISTIAN WILTBROGER.

The following particulars from the Christian Witness, respecting this gentleman, possess much interest to the friends of Africa:

Christian Wiltbroger was born in Philadelphia, towards the close of the last century, and, from his earliest recollections, was connected with St. Paul's Episcopal church in that city, where he was baptized and confirmed. After laboring efficiently in the Sunday-school and lay missionary work, about 1822, Mr. Wiltbroger received an appointment from the American Colonization Society, in connection with an expedition, which sailed from Philadelphia, at that time, as one of the agents sent to establish a colony in Liberia, that city where the first body of free colored emigrants to Africa; and it was to his persevering efforts, seconded by the integrity displayed, and assistance afforded, by Lieut. Stockton, that the promising Republic of Liberia owes its existence. Notwithstanding disease and division among the band, Christian Wiltbroger remained to return to the United States until the mission was accomplished.

This resolution he kept. On his return, Mr. Wiltbroger became a candidate for Orders in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and was subsequently ordained by Bishop Willoughby, of that diocese, in his parish, Philadelphia. His first parish was Rock Creek, Md., where he labored with the greatest acceptability and abundant success for several years, as may be gathered from the fact that there was not a single person in the whole parish, over twelve years of age, not in full communion with the church. This parish was subsequently became rector of the church at Willingboro, New Jersey, N. J., then of Emanuel Church, Kensington, Philadelphia; again missionary, officiating at Yardleyville, Centreville, and Newburg, Bucks county, Pa. In each of these fields of labor his diligence and labors were marked by the same

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK

NOVEMBER, 1855.

[VOL. V.—NO. 11.—WHOLE NO. 60.]

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REMITTANCES to the N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made to NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Esq., Treasurer, or to the Corresponding Secretary, at the Society's office.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS for the JOURNAL should be made to the Editor.

From the New-York Tribune.

RECENT EXPLORATIONS IN AFRICA

Of all the more recent schemes of exploration, none approaches in interest and importance the expedition to Central Africa, which has now been carried on for nearly six years, under the combined patronage of the English and Prussian Governments. Notices of the progress of this expedition have from time to time appeared in our columns, and the reader has been enabled to follow between, the story of its difficulties, its dangers, its defeats and successes, has been transmitted across the Sahara, from whose further bourne so few travellers return, and for a long time its final fate seemed to hang by a thread which the slightest breeze might snap. One after another, the intrepid explorers, who had been sent on their way, have fallen, and it was reported that Dr. Barth, the young member of the original company, had been murdered in Timbuctoo, the world was almost ready to believe that the Central African secret was but a lure to tempt brave men to their destruction.

But the truth is, this expedition seems destined to be the turning point in the history of African Exploration, and the disaster which has so successfully baffled all expectation.

On the morning of the 8th of September, Dr. Barth landed at Mareilla, precisely five years and nine months after his departure from that port in 1849, on his way to Tripoli to join Mr. Richardson, who had been sent to the same place by the same expedition. The intervening period contains a journey of greater peril and privation, greater hardships, greater disappointments and greater triumphs, than has ever fallen to the lot of any African traveller. As the return of Dr. Barth may be looked upon as the termination of the original expedition, notwithstanding Dr. Vogel's intention to attempt further discoveries, we proceed to give a brief outline of what it has accomplished.

commercial mission. Drs. Barth and Overweg, who were highly recommended by Humboldt, Ritter, and Eschke, volunteered to accompany him, the former as antiquarian and philologist, the latter as naturalist, on condition that the British Government should defray their expenses. Their offer was accepted, and an appropriation of \$4,000 made for them; in addition to which they received \$3,000 from the Geographical Society of Berlin, the King of Prussia, and other sources. The explorers met at Tripoli, where they were delayed some time, for the purpose of having a boat constructed for the navigation of Lake Tana. Finally, on the 30th of March, 1858, they started, comprising a caravan of forty camels, with which they joined the great semi-annual caravan to Bamou.

On the 6th of May, they reached Mourzuk, the Capital of Fezzan, where they were obliged to await the arrival of a chief of the Taurick tribe, who was to escort them to Ghat. Instead of following the caravan route from Mourzuk to Central Africa, by way of Bilma, they determined to proceed from Ghat in a south-western direction, through the unknown desert of Fezzan. The country had never been visited by Europeans. Dr. Barth, in attempting to explore a group of hills near Ghat, called *Karr Djouon*, or the Palace of Demons, lost his way, and remained twenty-eight hours in the Desert without water. His tortures were so great that he opened a vein and drank his own blood. The Tauricks considered his preservation miraculous, as they had never known any one to survive more than twelve hours deprivation of water.

Leaving Ghat on the 29th of July, they continued their journey southward through unexplored deserts, and in a month reached the frontiers of Air. Here, after being attacked by Tauric priests, who threatened with death by the fanatical Moslem priests, who were determined that no infidels should pass through their country, and exposed to demands for tribute from Ea hoor, the Sultan of the kingdom, they were obliged to turn back. After three months awaiting a safe opportunity to proceed further. During this time Dr. Barth made a journey to Agadz, the capital of Air, a city containing 8000 inhabitants, situated in a rich and beautiful valley. The entire kingdom contains a population of 70,000. The climate is healthy for Europeans. The inhabitants appear to be a branch of the Tauric or desert tribe, mingled with the races of Soudan. They are tall and finely formed, and their manners are quite European in features and complexion.

and complexion. In the face of great uncertainty and anxiety, the travelers finally won the good-will of Sultan Eu-moor, who escorted them over the remaining portions of the desert, into Soudan, on the borders of which they arrived on the 1st of January, 1853. They were met by the court and the army. The king, they separated, and in order to explore as much of Soudan as possible, took separate routes, making Kuka their place of rendezvous. Mr. Richardson, accompanied by his nephew, reached the capital of Damerghon, where Dr. Barth set out for Kashno and Kano. Mr. Richardson remained nearly a month at Zinder, and continued his journey, encountering no difficulties on the way until he reached the capital of Gambia, where he was met by the king. He then continued his journey, only six days' journey from Kuka. From his journal, which has since been published, he seems to have suffered severely from the heat and the fatigue of travel. He never rallied from his illness, and died on the morning of the 4th of March. Dr. Barth did not hear of his death until the 25th of that month. He immediately hastened to Unguruta, and succeeded in saving the papers of the lost leader, which were forwarded to the British Museum.

Dr. Barth, on whom the management of the expedition now devolved, hastened on to Kuka, where he arrived on the 20th of April. He was very hospitably received by the Sakaes and received a loan of \$100 from the Vazir without which aid he would have been greatly embarrassed, as the expedition was completely disorganized, and its means almost exhausted. Dr. Overweg, who had undertaken to capture Gaber and Martedi, two independent pagan countries, in the direction of Sakatoto, was kindly received by the natives, who are a cross between the Turbicks and the negro races. He spent two months in their countries, and obtained much valuable information respecting them. He proceeded to Kuka by way of Zinder, and finally rejoined Dr. Barth on the 7th of May.

The two travelers immediately began to prepare for further explorations. Dr. Barth, while on his way from Kano to Kuka, received accounts of a large lake in the interior of the continent. He was said to be the most beautiful portion of Central Africa. After much hesitation, the Sultan of Bornu gave him a letter to the ruler of Adamawa, and furnished him with a captain and three men. He traveled southward for three weeks, over broad, fertile plains, and through forests infested with lions and elephants. On entering the kingdom of Adamawa, he found the country very thickly populated, and the soil fertile. The principal occupation was the cultivation of the soil is carried on by slaves, who greatly outnumber the free inhabitants; there was no person so poor as to have less than three or four. On the 18th of June, Dr. Barth discovered a large river, which he named after the sufficient called the Yaro. The name signifies the "mother of waters," and the stream is half a mile wide, and nine feet deep in the channel. Dr. Barth conjectured that this was the reality the Chadda, the name given to it by the Nigerians, a name which has since been confirmed by actual exploration.

On the 22d of June he reached Yola, the capital of Adamawa, a town two miles and a half in length by one and a half in breadth. It is situated on a level plain, at the foot of the mountain Alantika, which rises to the height of 10,000 feet. The Sultan, whose name was Mohammed Loel,



This view represents correctly a section of the town of Monrovia, on the crest of the hill, and opposite the Government Square.

No. 1 is the residence, lately hired for various government officers, of Rev. Anthony Williams, who was, twenty years ago, a Vice-Governor

of the Colony, and for nearly thirty years has maintained a blameless Christian life in Liberia. The orange tree at the corner presents an inviting shade to those who have just ascended the steep acclivity from the Mesurado river, and is frequently surrounded by a group of people.

No. 2 is the dwelling of President Roberts; the roof covered with zinc, the window frames of iron imported from England.

No. 3 is the residence of Dr. Ford McGill, and formerly belonging to Judge Benedict. No. 1 has no chimney, it having been erected in 1832, before the value of ventilation and drying the air by fires was understood.

No. 4. Methodist Episcopal High School.

MORRISVILLE is the largest and oldest of all the settlements; and it is the metropolis, and the seat of the government of the Republic. It is located near the mouth of the Mesurado river, (a small stream about fifteen miles long) about four miles south of the town of Freetown. It is situated on a hill, on an elevated site, immediately in the rear of Cape Mesurado, in latitude 6° 10' north. The highest part of the hill on which the town stands, and which is near its centre, is about thirty feet above the level of the ocean, and about three fourths of a mile from the summit of the Cape, which is that part that is the most fertile and fertile. The Cape Mesurado is a bold promontory, covered with massive forest trees and dense undergrowth; except in places that have been cleared. On the summit of the Cape is a light house and a fort; and along the sloping declivity, towards the town, there are several cleared lots, on which small houses have been erected; in some places affording

ken offence at some expressions in the letter of the Sultan of Bornou, Dr. Barth was ordered to leave the place, after a stay of three days. He returned by the same route, and reached Kuka on the 10th of July. During his absence, Dr. Kuka had reached the coast of the expedition on the waters of Lake Tsad, and employed five weeks in exploring the islands and shores. He found it to be about 20 miles in breadth, but very shallow, the soundings ranging between 8 and 15 feet. The greater portion of the Lake is occupied by a vast labyrinth of small islands, inhabited by a tribe called the Bidjamas, who treated the explorer with the greatest kindness.

After the return of Dr. Barth, the travelers planned an excursion to Kameo and Borgeo—an unexplored country lying to the north-east of Kase Tsad, and extending midway to Egypt. They obtained the protection of an Arab tribesman, had almost reached the capital of Kameo, when the Tibboos fell upon the Arabs and devastated the country, obliging the travelers to retreat in haste. They returned to Kase Tsad after two months' delay, and then set about repairing the caravan route, in order to subjugate Mandara, a country lying to the south-east of Bornou. They immediately resolved to take part in the campaign, which was started on the 26th of November to the 1st of February, 1852. The army, consisting of 20,000 men, penetrated to the distance of two hundred miles in a south-eastern direction, and returned with a booty of 5000 slaves and 10,000 head of cattle. The country was very level, and abounded

The travelers immediately set about planning their explorations with an energy as admirable as it is rare. Dr. Barth left Katsa toward the end of March, and after great difficulties and dangers, succeeded in reaching Maseu, the capital of a large, powerful kingdom on the east of Bornu. He then, however, before being visited by a Bornu chief, was not able to penetrate farther to the East, as had been his intention, but was obliged to return to Katsa, where he arrived on the 20th of August. Dr. Overweg attempted to penetrate the great Fellahia kingdom of Yakoba, lying on the River Benue, but was driven away from its frontier, and reached Katsa after an absence of two months. His constitution, which was naturally adapted to endure the mid-African heat, began

very pleasant places of residence. The greater part of the promontory, however, is very rocky. The course of the coast north of the Cape, forms a kind of bay, which generally affords safe anchorage for vessels; and the cove, near the base of the Cape affords as good a landing on the beach as can be found on almost any other part of the coast.

The town of Monrovia, although more compact than any of the other settlements in Liberia, occupies a considerable extent of ground; being about three-fourths of a mile in length. It is laid off with much regularity as the location will allow; the streets, of which there are about fifteen in number, have received regular names. The town is

vided into lots of one-fourth of an acre, and most of the dwelling-houses have a lot attached to each of them. Most of the lots, and several of the streets, are bordered with various tropical fruit trees.

streets, are adorned with various tropical fruit trees and some of the gardens present a handsome appearance. The houses are generally one storey and a half high : some are two full storeys. Many of them are substantially built of stone or brick ; and some of the best houses are built partly of both these materials. The state-house

large stone building, which was erected in 1

In the rear of this building is a substantial prison. There are three commodious stone houses for public worship in the town—Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian; nearly all of the professed Christians in the place being attached to one of these religious denominations.

At the base of the hill on which stand the principal dwelling houses, there are several large buildings, which are occupied as stores and warehouses. The dwellings of many of the citizens of Monrovia are not only comfortably, but elegantly and some of them richly furnished; and some of the residents of this little bustling metropolis live in a style of ease and affluence, which does not comport with the contracted views of those persons who regard a residence in Africa as necessarily associated with the almost entire privation of good things of this life. The population is about fifteen hundred, exclusive of native children and youths who reside in the families of the citizens.

to give way, and after several attacks of weakness and fever, he finally met the fate of Richard. He died on the 27th of September, 1852, in the arms of Dr. Barth, who buried him near the lake of M-duari, on the shores of Lake Tanganyika, which he was the first European to navigate.

Meantime letters and funds had arrived in England, and Dr. Barth, finding his own help unimpaird, determined to carry on the undertaking single handed, regardless of the perils and privations that awaited him. He made preparations to leave for Sackatoon and Timbuctoo, but took the precaution of forwarding all his papers to England. He finally left Kuka on the 26th of November, 1852, reached Sackatoon in April, 1853, and entered the famous City of Timbuctoo on the 7th of September. After this nothing was heard of him for a long time, and a noble speculation was indulged in, whether he was still alive, or had perished in the fatigues of his journey. At last he reached Tripoli, by way of Borno, that he had fallen a victim to the enmity of the Chieftains of the Desert tribes around Timbuctoo, who swore that he should never leave the city alive.

Previous to leaving Kaka, he had written to the British Government, requesting that another adjutant might be sent out to supply the late adjutant's place. Dr. Edward Vogel, an assistant at Dr. Overweg, Dr. Edward Vogel, an assistant at Dr. Hind, the astronomer, volunteered his services, which were accepted, and he was also permitted to take two volunteers from the corps of sappers and miners. This new party left Tripoli on the 28th of June, 1883, accompanied by Mr. Warren, son of the English Consul at that place, and arrived at Marsa Matruh on the 8th of August.

They reached Mourout on the 6th of August, and were obliged to remain there until the 19th of October, when they started for Boron with a caravan of 70 camels. The march was very S-shra was very rapid and fortunate, and the caravan arrived safely at Kuka. The news which reached England, and which immediately followed the account of the murder of Barish, was the death of Mr. Warrington and the dangerous illness of Dr. Vogel. The Expedition seemed to be fated, in every way.

After some months of painful uncertainty, of the joyful intelligence that Dr. Barth was still alive and had left Tumbukton, after a stay of some year. The report of his death had been invented by the Vizier of Boron, who coveted the supplies belonging to the Expedition, and who would

doubt have taken measures to have the story confirmed, for the sake of securing the plunder had he not been deposited in consequence of a political quarrel. Dr. Barth, however, happened to Dr. Vogel, who had been in the same place, and he was made known, but it is said that he owed his safety to the friendship of the powerful Sultan of Foutah. He succeeded in exploring the whole of the country of Foutah, and he was afterwards treated with the greatest reverence by the inhabitants, who bestowed upon him the name of "Mofib," and seemed to consider him as a demigod. He was accompanied by his wife and two children. On October last, and on the 1st of December met Dr. Vogel, his associate—the first white man he had seen for more than two years. He probably spent the winter in Kulu, and arrived in March or April on his return to Kordofan. He was accompanied by Moussah on the 29th of July. Dr. Barth is not yet thirty five years of age, and, with the boundless energy of an explorer, intends resolutely to continue his travels, and to penetrate as far as possible into all Africa interior.

The discovery of the River Benue led to another expedition to the Niger last winter, under the direction of Mr. Mangrove Leaid, who defrayed the greater part of the expense. The steamer *Pleid* ascended the Niger to the Chadda, entered that river, and extended her voyage 250 miles beyond the point reached by Allen and Oslfield in 1853. This voyage established the fact that the Chadda and Benue are one and the same river—a river which is navigable for steamboats to the very borders of Bornou, for six months in the year. Here is a highway for commerce into the very heart of Africa. A remarkable feature of the voyage was, that not one of all who engaged in it died, a result which was entirely owing to careful sanitary regulations.

Dr. Vogel, after his recovery, initiated Barth on Overweg in accompanying the army of Bornu on its annual foray to the south-east in search of slaves and cattle. He went about ninety miles beyond the furthest point reached by his predecessors, and discovered a large lake and two or three rivers, the existence of which was not previously known. The last accounts from Central Africa speak of a second expedition, to penetrate Yakoba, the capital of the great Follata, to reach the Niger. Dr. Overweg endeavored in vain to penetrate. He designs going thence into Adamawa, where he will ascend the great mountain Alanika, and push his way farther, if possible, in the countries of Tibati and Bays, lying beyond. He will also endeavor to penetrate through Baghirni into the unknown and powerful kingdom of Waday. It is almost too much to expect that Dr. Vogel will be successful in all these daring designs, but he has youth, enthusiasm, and intemperance on his side, and there are few difficulties which these three attributes will not overcome.

We learn, also, from South America, that Mr. C. J. Anderson has succeeded in penetrating from Walwich Bay, on the western coast, to the great L-ike N'gani, discovered four years ago, by the Dr. Livingston. He there heard of the existence of a large town, called Loibeze, near the mouth of a river to the north east, which was said to be growing into a place of trade. Dr. Livingston, who made his way northward from the Cape of Good Hope to lat. 10° came down unexpectedly on the Portuguese town of Louisa last winter, and then went back into the wilderness, will probably come to light again in a few days. It is not probable that the discovery of the most important exploration of the southern half of the African continent, which has ever been made. There now remains but a belt of fifteen degrees of latitude to be traversed to enable the explorers of the North to shake hands with the explorers of the South. It is not twenty years since their trails will touch, and the secret of Africa be won.

THE HAND OF GOD IN THE DESERT

BAYARD TAYLOR, in his "Journey to Central Africa," thus speaks of the natural beauties of the great Nubian Desert:

I soon fell into a regular daily routine of travel, which, during all my later experiences of the desert, ever became monotonous. I rose at dawn, every morning, bathed my eyes with a handful of the precious water, and drank a cup of coffee. After the tent had been struck and the camels laden, I walked ahead for two hours, often so far in advance that I lost sight and hearing of the caravan. I then turned back, and, in the solitude of the sublime solitudes of the desert, I often basked in the sun rise, when, within the wide ring of the horizon, there was no other living creature to be seen. He came up like a god, in awful glory, and it would have been a natural act had I cast myself upon the sand and worshipped him. The sudden change in the coloring of the landscape, on the appearance of the light, the golden tints of the dawn, warm, golden tints, and the tints of purple and violet on the distant porphyry hills—was a morning miracle, which I never beheld without awe. The richness of this coloring made the desert beautiful; it was too brilliant for desolation. The scenery, so far from depressing, inspired and exhilarated me. I felt the monotony of physical and health and strength was broken, and I was ready to shout, from morning till night, from the overflow of happy spirit. The air is an elixir of life, as sweet, and pure, and refreshing as the which the first man breathed on the morning of creation. You breathe the unadulterated elements of the atmosphere, for there are no exhalations from man, beast, vegetable matter, or the smallest insect. The air is as pure as the water, and as clean as milk. This air, when man has been in it for

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J. A. Gray, Print., 97 Cliff st., cor. Frankford, N. Y.

